



Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act Annual Security Report

2026



**An Annual Report for Students, Employees and Applicants
for Admission or Employment**



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Jeanne Clery



Jeanne Clery and her family

The 'Jeanne Clery Act' is a federal consumer protection law named after Jeanne Clery, who was a 19-year-old college freshman at Lehigh University in 1986.

On April 5, 1986, Jeanne was horrifically beaten, slashed, raped, sodomized and strangled to death by a 20-year-old male commuter student of Lehigh. Her murder occurred within her own dormitory, after she awoke to find the man burglarizing her room.

Jeanne's parents subsequently discovered that the University had reportedly experienced [38] largely unpublicized violent crimes on campus over the preceding [3] years. Those crimes included rapes, robberies and assaults. Her parents then looked into the security measures and the crime-reporting practices of other colleges and universities and soon realized that these types of brutal incidents could have/were occurring without publicity on most all campuses.

As such, they began work to get a law passed that would require institutions of higher learning to publicly disclose campus crime and threat information. The purpose of such a law would be to allow students and parents to make informed decisions about the level of safety on a given campus, with the hope that they could avoid a tragedy like the one that took their daughter's life.

In 1990, they were able to get the 'The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Safety Policy and Crime Statistics Act' [now known as the 'Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act'] passed into law, requiring all federally funded institutions of higher education [IHEs] to annually **prepare, publish and distribute**, through appropriate publications and mailings, **an Annual Security Report [ASR]**. This ASR must be made available to all current students and employees and to any applicant for enrollment or employment, upon request. It must include reported crime statistics, physical security measures, information on the institution's crime reporting mechanisms, safety programming, Title IX process, emergency notification systems, medical/counseling resources, and other information that will help keep the collegiate community safe.

The Clery Act also requires IHEs to report all serious crimes that occur on their campuses to the United States Department of Education [USDOE], and to promptly notify the campus community whenever a serious and ongoing threat exists, whether a criminal threat or other. The USDOE has Clery oversight authority and the ability to audit the College/levy fines to ensure Clery Act compliance. On 1/21/25, the maximum-per-violation fine for each Clery law violation was raised to [\$71,545], which is where it remains in 2026.

This 2026 ASR has been authored by the Brookdale 'Clery Coordinator,' who is the former Chief of Police of the Brookdale Police Dept, and who is now employed by the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office [MCSO]. The BCC policies/regulations referenced in this document apply to the Lincroft Campus, as well as Brookdale's other locations in Long Branch, Wall, Neptune Township, Asbury Park, and Freehold Township. Since Brookdale's relevant policies apply to all BCC locations, the compliance information herein provides BCC students/employees with one document to review all of BCC's security information and crime statistics.

Brookdale Community College remembers Jeanne Clery with this document, and all of the tremendous work that her parents did to help protect the lives of others. BCC remains committed to keeping Brookdale one of the safest learning environments in the country.



Brookdale Community College

Brookdale Community College's (BCC) main campus/property is located in Lincroft, N.J., which is within Middletown Township. Middletown is located within Monmouth County, off Garden State Parkway Exit 109.

The College was founded in 1967 and is sponsored by the citizens of Monmouth County through the Board of Chosen Commissioners. Brookdale is an open admission, comprehensive community college. Equal opportunity for all is a College mandate; the College does not discriminate against anyone on any basis, either in education or in employment practices. An appointed Board of Trustees sets policies, fixes tuition and fees and continually monitors education programs.

Brookdale's 220-acre main campus in Lincroft comprises buildings/structures totaling over 700,000 square feet. Brookdale also operates at five other locations around Monmouth County. Namely, BCC operates a culinary center [in Asbury Park] and regional/branch locations in Freehold Township, Wall Township, Neptune and Long Branch [through 6/30/26].

Brookdale offers AA, AFA, AS, and AAS degrees in 69 academic programs including options, 4 Academic Credit Certificates, and 11 Academic Credit Certificates of Achievement. BCC also offers noncredit classes in many areas of personal and professional interest. In 2026, Brookdale Community College expanded its academic offerings with the introduction of a new Associate of Science (A.S.) degree in Sports Management, designed to prepare students for a wide range of careers in the fast-paced and evolving sports industry.

In 2025, Brookdale employed [507] regular/full-time employees, and [995] [art-time employees.

BCC's credit enrollment in Fall 2025 [across all of its properties] was 10,195 inclusive of matriculated and non-degree students. BCC doesn't provide dormitories/housing for any of its students & is open to visitors/guests from the public.





Clery Act and Annual Security Report Information

As required by the federal **Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act** [20 U.S.C. 1092 [f)], and by College Regulation 2.1000, each year Brookdale Community College publishes an 'Annual Security Report,' which reflects Brookdale's current policies. This report is available to the public, free of charge, both via the Brookdale Community College website and a printed document. Each year, the latest version of the report is posted to the website no later than October 1st. Amongst other items, the Brookdale [Clery] Annual Security Report contains information about certain Brookdale crime statistics, its procedures for students and others to report on criminal actions or other emergencies occurring on campus, policies for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics, a list of the 'Campus Security Authorities' [CSAs] titles [see Page 14] to whom students and employees should report criminal offenses for the purpose of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure, policies or procedures for victims or witnesses to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis, and policies that encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the campus police and the appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to make such a report. The ASR also includes information on sexual assault and sexual harassment incident handling, victim rights, alcohol, weapons and drug violations, Student Conduct violations/process, Title IX protocols and process, Timely Warnings and Emergency Notification messages, contact persons/information, and how members of the Brookdale community can safeguard themselves through prevention/safety tips. Copies of the printed versions of the ASR are available by request, or by pick-up at the Brookdale Lincroft campus through the Director, Security and Safety's Office, 2nd floor, BAC building, Lincroft, N.J. campus.

Within this Annual Security Report [ASR], are all of the reportable offenses/crimes that were reported to law enforcement or a CSA and that reportedly occurred on or within Brookdale's geography during the most recent calendar year, and during the [2] preceding calendar years for which data is available. Brookdale's geography includes all of its campuses/regional locations, some portions of public property within and adjacent to BCC, and 'non-campus' areas, all of which are defined on Page [17] of this document, under 'Geography Definitions from the Clery Act.' Crime data for this report is collected from the MCSO, outside law enforcement entities, and via various internal departments/personnel from Brookdale.

Reportable offenses, as provided by the Clery Act, are divided up into five categories, and include:

- **Primary Criminal Offenses:** Criminal Homicide [Both Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter and Manslaughter by Negligence], Sex Offenses [Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape], Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, and Arson.
- **Hate Crimes:** Counted separate and in addition to any Primary Criminal Offense [eg a robbery hate crime], if it is determined that the crime[s] was motivated by hate/bias. The offenses of Larceny/Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Vandalism/Property Destruction will also be counted per Clery, but only if determined to be motivated by hate.
- **Arrest and Disciplinary Referrals for Alcohol/Liquor, Illegal Drug and Weapons Violations:** Includes violations that resulted in arrest or in a BCC disciplinary referral. [Counted separately and in addition to other violations/Primary Crimes].
- **'Violence Against Women Act of 1994' Offenses:** Includes and incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking, and they are counted separate and in addition to the Primary Crimes/offenses listed above [eg-The rape of a domestic violence victim would be counted once for rape, and once for a VAWA/Domestic Violence/rape violation].
- **Hazing Violations** – Includes all hazing violations, as defined by the 'Stop Camus Hazing Act'.
- See the definitions of all of these offenses on Pages [23-25] of this document. Hazing is defined on pg 49.

Starting in 2025 [as detailed in this 2026 Annual Security Report], institutions have to report on Hazing Violations [See page 49-55]. The online version of this report can be found at:

<https://www.brookdalecc.edu/documents/police/2025%20Clery%20booklet-%20CLEAN-.pdf? t=1758307143>



Monmouth County Sheriff Shaun Golden

The Monmouth County Sheriff's Office [MCSO] signed a Memorandum of Understanding with BCC to take over the policing of the Lincroft campus starting in March, 2023.

The MCSO employs over [140] commissioned Sheriff's Officers, and a combined total of [675] sworn and civilian employees. The MCSO was the first to hold and maintain five national accreditations. The MCSO at BCC is directly overseen by two Sergeants, a Lieutenant, and a Captain. The MCSO at Brookdale operates on the BCC Lincroft campus twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year, and maintains an office on the 1st floor of the BAC building, Lincroft.

MCSO Sheriff's Officers are all sworn law enforcement officers, and they have received the same police academy training as New Jersey municipal police officers. They carry firearms, conduct criminal investigations (for BCC), have full arrest powers and enforce traffic and criminal statutes, as well as BCC policies and regulations. MCSO Officers can quickly respond to and handle any report of a potentially unsafe condition and/or any calls for service, including criminal, first aid and fire calls. They maintain mobile, bicycle, and foot patrols over the entire Lincroft campus, and their primary jurisdiction includes the Brookdale property and the adjacent public areas, like streets and sidewalks. MCSO Officers stationed at BCC are always in radio contact with each other and with their dispatchers, who are part of the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Communications Center [MCSOCC]. The MCSO can secure additional resources, as needed, to handle emergencies at BCC. The MCSO officers on the Brookdale campus are trained in the deployment of naloxone, a drug administered to reverse opiate drug overdoses. Sheriff's Officers were/are also trained in first aid, tourniquet application, CPR, and on the use of Automated External Defibrillators [AEDs].





Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Mission Statement

The Monmouth County Sheriff's Office is a professional law enforcement organization dedicated to providing ethical, efficient, fair and high-quality law enforcement services for the citizens we are privileged to serve.

- * Protecting life and property.
- * Preventing crime, reducing the fear of crime, and apprehending those who violate the law.
- * Providing the community with public service in the form of various community and law enforcement educational programs.
- * Working cooperatively with the public, other law enforcement and government agencies, employees shall strive to improve the quality of life for all residents & visitors to Monmouth County.

Through their Mission Statement, the MCSO helps Brookdale to achieve their goal of providing quality education in a safe and secure atmosphere.

Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Community Outreach

The MCSO sponsors numerous community engagement initiatives on the Brookdale Lincroft campus as part of its community policing objective. These programs connect the BCC community to the MCSO in positive ways to help bring the entire community together.





Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Specialized/Ongoing Training

The MCSO has provided specialized ongoing training for its officers. Such training includes both practical training and lecture-based learning.

Practical training subjects include firearms/qualifications, active shooter response, de-escalation training, critical incident response, and other topics/response to other emergencies that are of particular concern for those within a college community.

Lecture-based learning includes both in-person and online training classes/modules. Such lessons may be presented by the Monmouth County Prosecutors Office, outside local, County, State and Federal law enforcement agencies, or private entities. Training topics include State mandated training like domestic violence, vehicle pursuits, and use of force, new case law, specialized criminal investigations, and more.

Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Dispatchers/Communications

Dispatchers are available to answer calls about the Lincroft campus telephone numbers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, via the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Communications Center [MCSOCC]. In response to a call for service, the MCSOCC will take the required action, by providing a direct response, by dispatching an MCSO officer, and/or by asking the victim to report to the MCSO office to file an incident report.

MCSO Criminal Investigations/Relationships with Other Agencies

In 2024 and 2025, the MCSO investigated any crime that reportedly occurred on the BCC Lincroft campus. The MCSO maintained a working relationship with the Middletown Township Police Department (MTPD), the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office [MCPO], with the NJ State Police [NJSP], and with other state and federal law enforcement agencies in the towns where the BCC regional locations are located. These agencies work together, when needed, to execute joint criminal investigations and/or to plan/secure major events. These entities have also shared resources to ensure the College's security planning. In early 2023 and in previous years, the Brookdale Community College Police Department [BCCPD] was responsible for investigating all crimes that were reported to have occurred on the Lincroft campus. As of March, 2023, after the merger of the BCCPD and MCSO, that responsibility belonged to the MCSO. Both agencies have documented all investigative actions in written/electronic standardized Incident Reports, and via other documents. The crime statistics in this document encompass the records of both entities.

If assistance is required from an outside law enforcement/first responder entity, the MCSO will contact the appropriate unit.



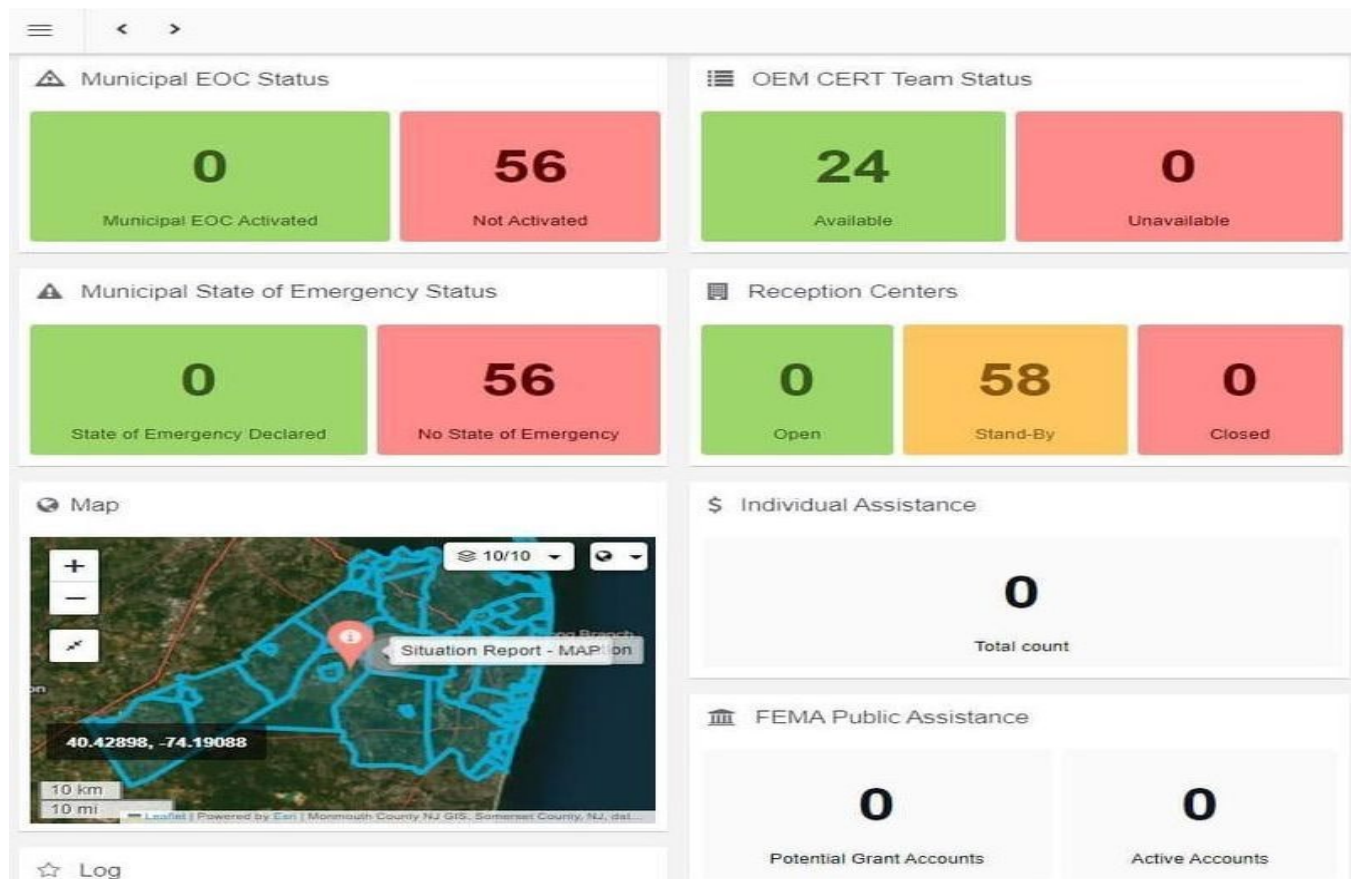
Monmouth County Office of Emergency Management



A Division of the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office, the Monmouth County Office of Emergency Management [MCOEM] is responsible for the development, maintenance and implementation of the County's All Hazard Emergency Operations Plan. The plan is made up of 17 Emergency Support Function Annexes that outline how the county will function during emergency or disaster conditions. The office also acts as the conduit to the New Jersey Office of Emergency Management for the 53 municipal emergency management programs.

MCOEM utilizes highly trained personnel and a state of the art emergency management software platform to help coordinate and manage responses to emergencies in local communities, including Brookdale. MCOEM also utilizes emergency response vehicles, and can provide critical resources needed to mitigate the emergencies.

In March, 2026, the Monmouth County Office of Emergency Management was awarded with accreditation status.





Monmouth County Sheriff's Office Resources/Specialized Equipment

The Monmouth County Sheriff's Office has an exceptional stockpile of resources/specialized equipment to help them respond to any type of emergency. One of those resources are canine units. The MCSO maintains [7] several canine units, which can be utilized for finding missing persons, for identifying/locating/preventing the placement of explosives or for investigating suspicious packages on/around a BCC campus. MCSO canine units have also been utilized at BCC to provide 'Animal Therapy' for the students.

In 2024, the MCSO added a drone truck to its arsenal. The drone truck houses and transports a large drone which can be used to locate missing persons and identify in-air and on-ground threats.

Another such resource is the MCSO's marine vessels, which can be utilized to respond to water related incidents including capsized vessels, swimmers in distress, fires on the waterway, and impaired boaters.

In 2024, the MCSO also started implementation of a new Emergency Medical Services [EMS] fleet. The unit, called 'MedStar,' was created to collaborate with the MCSO's volunteer and municipal partners to ensure seamless coverage of emergency response through Monmouth County while providing the most-effective, highest quality and comforting prehospital care to all in need. MedStar services are rendered with the highest regard for cultural competency and respect for each individual/group they interact with.





Security & Public Safety/Fire Safety/Clery Compliance

Starting in April, 2023, Brookdale created a Director, Security and Public Safety [DSPS] position to oversee security officers/security measures at Brookdale properties. The DSPS oversees all security officers/security functions, attends BCC Behavioral Intervention Team [BIT] meetings, and is part of the Student Conduct Board and the Brookdale Clery Compliance Group. The DSPS oversees security measures at the Brookdale regional locations [RLs].

BCC maintains both armed and unarmed uniformed security officers. The unarmed security officers are BCC employees, and the armed security officers are contracted from an outside entity. The security officers are only staffed at BCC's RLs, and are on-duty during times when the RL's are open. They work to maintain safety and order at each location. At each of the Brookdale RL's, one security officer is posted just inside the main front doors, while the other security officer is free to patrol the building/grounds. The one exception to this is the Asbury Park Culinary Center, which is protected/staffed by sworn Asbury Park Police Officers, per a Memorandum of Agreement with Brookdale.

The BCC security officers and the contracted security officers both complete BCC 'Daily Activity Reports' to document their actions and activities. They respond to calls for service and complete standardized BCC 'Incident Reports' for significant incidents, including all crimes. The security officers report all criminal activities and emergency situations to the DSPS, who notifies the MCSO and to the local municipal police department that patrols that facility. These local police departments may work with the MCSO/other law enforcement agencies, but usually solely investigate crimes that reportedly occur at/on/around the Brookdale regional locations. Information about investigations/their reports/findings can be shared directly with the MCSO or with the Clery Coordinator, via the joint computer-assisted dispatch [CAD] 'Spillman' system. There are no current MOUs between Brookdale Community College and local police departments, outside of the Asbury Park Police Dept. There is also the MOU between BCC and the MCSO.

The Brookdale/contracted security officers do not have police or arrest powers [except for potential citizen arrests], but they will contact the applicable local police department for any problems that require immediate police action. Their foot patrol jurisdiction is that of the Clery geography of each regional location. None of the security officers provide mobile/vehicle or bicycle patrols. The security officers are also trained/recertified in CPR, AEDs, and tourniquets, and have access to first aid/AED supplies.

Fire Safety and Environmental Compliance

Brookdale maintains a full fire alert and suppression system in each of its buildings, on each of its properties. Brookdale employs a Manager of Fire Safety and Environmental Compliance [MFSEC]. The MFSEC oversees all matters related to the proper maintenance of the fire suppression system, hazardous materials handling and related inspections, and ensures the proper storage and replenishment of AED supplies and fire extinguishers. The MFSEC also oversees evacuation drills, as run by the Director, Security and Public Safety and the MCSO.

The MCSO provides annual training to all its officers on fire safety and the use of fire extinguishers.

Clery Compliance Group

Brookdale Community College helps maintain its compliance with the Clery Act via a group of administration employees who have responsibilities related to the Clery Act. The group meets annually to re-identify positions that have Clery responsibilities and to refresh knowledge of the law. The group meeting also promotes communication, education, and collaboration on all compliance aspects of the Clery Act and the BCC ASR.



How to Report a Crime/Incident/Emergency

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and emergencies to the MCSO/the appropriate law enforcement agency or any Campus Security Authority, when the victim of such crime elects to, or is unable to make such a report. The 'unable to report' provision is intended to both empower victims on reporting crimes while also encouraging members of the community to report on crimes they become aware of.

Crimes at the BCC regional locations should be reported to the Security Officer on duty, to any Campus Security Authority (see the 'CSA' section for explanation), or to local law enforcement. Crimes on the Lincroft campus should be reported to the MCSO or any Campus Security Authority [CSA]. Reporting crimes not only ensures a response/handling of the incident but also ensures inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

Reporting crimes also aids the College in providing 'Timely Warning' [See Page 68-69 for an explanation of Timely Warnings] notices to the community, when appropriate. For example, a crime that was reported only to the Rape Crisis Center would not be included in the BCC crime statistics. The College would also not be able to assess if a Timely Warning needs to go out to the community, to possibly prevent future similar incidents. In order to be counted or assessed for a Timely Warning message, incidents need to be reported to a CSA or law enforcement.

To report an emergency at any Brookdale location:

Call 9-1-1 from any Brookdale internal phone or cell phone.

To report a non-emergent matter, you can call one of the law enforcement-security officer phone numbers on Page 13. You may also make a report in person to any CSA or at any of the Security Officer Desks at the Regional Locations. Each Security Desk/Office is just inside of each building's main entrance doors. In Lincroft, you can make a report in person to a CSA, at the MCSO-Brookdale office, which is located off of Campus Dr and Parking Lot 5, in the BAC building/in the middle of the Lincroft campus.

'Blue Light' Emergency Phone Towers and Internal Emergency Devices

You can also report BOTH an emergency and a NON-emergency situation by utilizing the outside 'blue light' emergency phones and the internal emergency devices, like the elevator emergency buttons. Simply press the button on any of the phones/devices on any campus to be placed in automatic contact with a police dispatcher.

The following page provides the phone numbers for contacting the MCSO on BCC's Lincroft campus and the Security Officers and local police departments at each BCC regional location.



Police and Security Officer Contact Numbers

Monmouth County Sheriff's Office at Brookdale Community College

Lincroft

In-house campus phones... x 2222
Via Other phones... (732) 224-2222
Call 9-1-1 in an emergency.

Brookdale Security Offices at BCC's Regional Locations:

Long Branch – [This location was permanently closed effective 7/1/26].

In-house campus phones... x1514
Via other phones... (732) 229-8440 ext. #1
Long Branch Police Department [Non-Emergency]... (732) 222-1000
Call 9-1-1 in an emergency.

Wall

In-house campus phones... x 6001
Via other phones... (732) 280-7090 ext. #1
Wall Township Police Department [Non-Emergency] (732) 449-4500
Call 9-1-1 in an emergency.

Neptune - [This location was permanently closed effective 7/1/26].

In-house phones... x1226
Via other phones... (732) 774-3363 ext. #1
Neptune Township Police Department [Non-Emergency]... (732) 775-1615
Call 9-1-1 in an emergency.

Freehold

In-house phones... x7000
Via other phones... (732) 625-7000
Freehold Township Police Department [Non-Emergency]... (732) 462-7908
Call 9-1-1 in an emergency.

Asbury Park Culinary Center- [There is no BCC security office/officer on site.

The Center is manned by an Asbury Park Police Officer]
Asbury Park Police Department [Non-Emergency]... 732-774-1300.
The Culinary Center Main Phone Number 732-988-3299.
Call 9-1-1 in an emergency.

The **Brookdale Director, Security and Public Safety** directly oversees all security officer/regional location activities and can be reached at (732)-224-2351. The Director, Security and Public Safety is located on the 2nd floor of the BAC building, Lincroft campus.



Campus Security Authorities/CSA Incident Form

Campus Security Authorities [CSAs] are individuals who, because of their job function, have a responsibility [under 34 CFR 668.46 (a)(iv), 34 CFR 106.30 (a), and 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f)] to notify the College of alleged 'Clery Crimes' that they had reported to them by a victim or person acting in good faith. Their reporting of these crimes ensures that those crimes are accounted for statistically on the Brookdale Crime Logs, in their annual statistics, and that any needed emergency messaging/Timely Warnings are sent out to help prevent future similar incidents. These CSAs are typically people who have significant responsibility for students and campus activities, including but not limited to Student Activities, Athletics, International Department, Student Conduct, Advising, Student Housing, Student Discipline, and Campus Judicial Proceedings. Brookdale CSAs included Brookdale Community College Police Officers [in 2023 and in previous years], BCC and contracted Security Officers, and the MCSO officers [starting in March, 2023 and beyond]. The titles of BCC employees that are currently designated as CSAs include, but are not limited to:

- Monmouth County Sheriff's Officers/Administrators on BCC
- Brookdale Community College Police Officers [in 2023 and prior years]
- BCC-employed Security Officers
- Contracted ['Allied'] Security Officers
- BCC Public Safety Director
- AVP, Human Resources
- VP, Student Affairs
- Executive Director, Student Services
- Title IX Investigators, Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator
- Admissions administrators
- Athletics administrators and coaches
- Trip Group Leaders
- Director, Student Life and Activities
- Advisors to student groups
- Provost/VP, Academic Affairs
- All Deans
- AVP, Edu Access and Innovation
- Director, One Stop
- Dean, CPS
- Associate Directors of the Regional Locations
- Director, Workforce Training
- Director, Student Conduct and Compliance
- Victim advocates and social workers at BCC
- Director of the Wellness Center
- Advisors/Liaisons to BCC Sorority and Fraternity organizations

CSA's can make report of such crimes by utilizing the '**Brookdale Community College Campus Security Authority Jeanne Clery Act Incident Report Form**', which can be found on the Brookdale website at:

[Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Statistics - Brookdale Community College](#)

[20260318120236130.pdf](#)



Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Pastoral counselors are those who are employees of, or contracted by, an institution and who are recognized by a religious order/denomination. They provide confidential counseling sessions and are functioning within that scope of a counselor. A professional counselor is a licensed mental health counselor who's employed/contracted by an institution, whose job duties include providing counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of his/her license or certification.

Pastoral and professional counselors who are employed by, associated with, or under contract to provide counseling at Brookdale are encouraged by BCC, if and when the counselors deem it appropriate, to inform the people they are counseling of any procedures to **report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis** so the crime statistics can be included in Brookdale's annual disclosure of crime statistics, and possibly in Timely Warnings, although the College is not required to provide Timely Warnings with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Per Title 34, 668.46 (8), Brookdale is not required by Clery to report statistics for crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor. Pastoral and professional counselors are not CSAs, so long as they are **acting in the role of** a pastoral or professional counselor. They are both exempt from required reporting of crimes per Clery, although there may be situations where they must report a crime under a separate legal obligation. Clery exempts pastoral and professional counselors from having to report on the crimes that are revealed during privileged conversations out of respect for the counselor-client relationship.

BCC currently employs three licensed counselors, but does not currently employ/contract any pastoral counselors. As such, BCC has no policy on pastoral counselors.





Confidential and Anonymous Crime Reporting

Confidential Crime Reporting Procedures

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider **making a confidential report**. With your permission, an MCSO officer or an official from the Office of Student Judicial Affairs can file a report on the details of the incident, usually without revealing your identity. If your identity has to be revealed, they will advise you of that. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution, without any personally identifiable information about those involved.

Anonymous Crime Reporting Line/Monmouth County Crimestoppers

In 2023, 'Monmouth County Crimestoppers' became the BCC anonymous tips reporting mechanism. To anonymously report a crime, simply go to <https://www.monmouthcountycrimestoppers.com/> to make a report to the MCSO.



For additional information on how to report a crime, see the BCC website.

[How to Report a Crime - Brookdale Community College](#)



Clery Geography- Definitions

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires institutions of higher education to collect and record/count all crimes/incidents by geographical location within that institution's 'geography.' Clery defines geographical locations with the following definitions:

On-Campus-Defined as: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or retail vendor).

- **In 2023-2025, BCC did not have any residence halls/dormitories/housing.**

Non-Campus Building Or Property-Defined as: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

- **In 2023-2025, BCC did not have any non-campus buildings or property.**

Public Property-Defined as by CFR 668.46 as: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. [The BCC crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.] **Defined by U.S. 20, 1092:** All property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purpose.

Per CFR 668.46, Clery also requires that the MCSO, for Crime Log maintenance purposes, add all crimes that reportedly occurred within the BCC-MCSO's '**patrol jurisdiction**' to the Crime Logs. The patrol jurisdiction of the MCSO [officers who are stationed at BCC Lincroft] is the entire BCC-Lincroft Clery geography **and** areas **outside** of the BCC-Lincroft Clery geography, including, but not limited to, the High Technology High School, CHHANGE, and the Monmouth Museum, each of which are situated on Lincroft-BCC's grounds. The patrol area of BCC and contracted Security Officers are those areas at each regional location which define that site's Brookdale Clery geography. Crimes that reportedly occurred within patrol jurisdiction areas that **are outside BCC's Clery geography** must go onto the Crime Logs, **but are NOT included as 'reportable' Clery crimes in the ASR and USDOE portal.**

Each current BCC location is categorized as the main campus [Lincroft], as a non-campus location, or as a separate campus.

ON-CAMPUS

NON-CAMPUS

PUBLIC PROPERTY



BCC Regional Locations/Access to Campus Facilities

Locations

The locations/addresses of the Brookdale regional locations are:

Brookdale at Long Branch is located at:

213 Broadway on the corner of Third Ave, Long Branch, NJ off the Garden State Parkway Exit 105 and Route 36 east.
[The Long Branch location is permanently closed effective 7/1/26.]

Brookdale at Wall is located at:

800 Monmouth Blvd at 6th street, Wall, NJ just off Rt 18.

Brookdale at Neptune is located at:

60 Neptune Boulevard, Neptune, NJ just west of Route 35.

[The Neptune location moved from 60 Neptune Blvd to rooms within Neptune Township High School at 55 Neptune Blvd, Neptune, N.J., effective 7/1/26.]

Brookdale at Freehold is located at:

3680 Route 9 South, Freehold, NJ just south of Route 33.

Asbury Park Culinary Center is located at:

101 Drury Lane, Asbury Park, NJ, at the corner of Sixth Ave and Drury Lane

Access to Campus Facilities

The Lincroft Campus is open to the public. There are no campus residences associated with BCC. The Newman Springs Road and the Phalanx Road entrances are not gated but the College grounds and buildings should only be accessed/occupied during established business hours, which are typically 6:00AM until 11:00PM Monday through Friday, until 4:00 PM on Saturday, and until 1:00PM on Sundays, in accordance with the current policies established by the Campus administration. The buildings are secured/locked during those hours when the College is closed. The schedules for these buildings fluctuate and are available from the Brookdale website. The Library, Student Life Center, and Collins Arena hours fluctuate throughout the year, and may differ from other building hours. Access to buildings after hours can be provided via the MCSO/Facilities, provided the person[s] seeking access have previously received Administration's approval.

The Brookdale Regional Location hours vary semester to semester, but are typically open to the public 8AM until approx. 6PM, Monday through Thursday. Locations may be open during some evenings, on some Fridays/weekends, depending upon class and special event schedules.

Public access areas are defined at each Regional Location and include the building's open computer sections. Restricted areas of the buildings can be monitored directly by officers/security and/or by surveillance cameras. MCSO Officers can also monitor the buildings via surveillance cameras after hours.



Campus Safety Equipment and Enhancements

Campus Safety Equipment and Enhancements:

Regarding physical crime prevention measures, the College continually reviews and modifies its physical surroundings to enhance security and safety, such as campus lighting, locking procedures, signage, etc. Some of the physical security equipment/measures that BCC maintains include:

'Blue Light'/Emergency Phone Call Boxes and In-Classroom Phones

The Brookdale properties have a combined total of [27] 'Blue Light'/Emergency telephones/call boxes in place, as well as [16] internal call boxes/emergency phones and [19] emergency elevator communication devices.

To operate the 'Blue Light'/Emergency phone, simply press the large red button on the call tower. This will activate the phone and provide a direct connection to the dispatcher for the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office/local police department. For the Lincroft campus, an on-campus Sheriff's Officer will be contacted by the MCSO dispatcher and the officer will respond to the location whether a message is transmitted or not. Classrooms and offices also have in-house telephones that can be used to call 9-1-1 and non-emergency outside numbers.

Security Cameras

Brookdale maintains over [363] security/surveillance cameras across their properties, monitored by the MCSO, BCC Security Officers and BCC's contracted Security Officers ['Allied Universal'].

Door Locks

Brookdale classroom door locks are mostly push-button/similar locks, allowing for quick locking by those inside.

Naloxone/First Aid Equipment/Automated External Defibrillators

Brookdale has a total of [18] Automated External Defibrillators [AEDs] on its properties, including one owned by a landlord [Neptune]. Each Sheriff's Officer and Security Officer have access to, and are trained on, use of first aid equipment, AEDs, tourniquets. MCSO Officers also have access to, and are trained to dispense, naloxone for opioid drug overdoses.

Motorized Evacuation Chairs

The College [across all properties] maintains [5] motorized emergency evacuation chairs to assist those who are non-ambulatory or otherwise challenged when needing to evacuate a building. Each chair supports up to 700 lbs of weight. MCSO officers and security officers have been trained in how to operate the chairs.

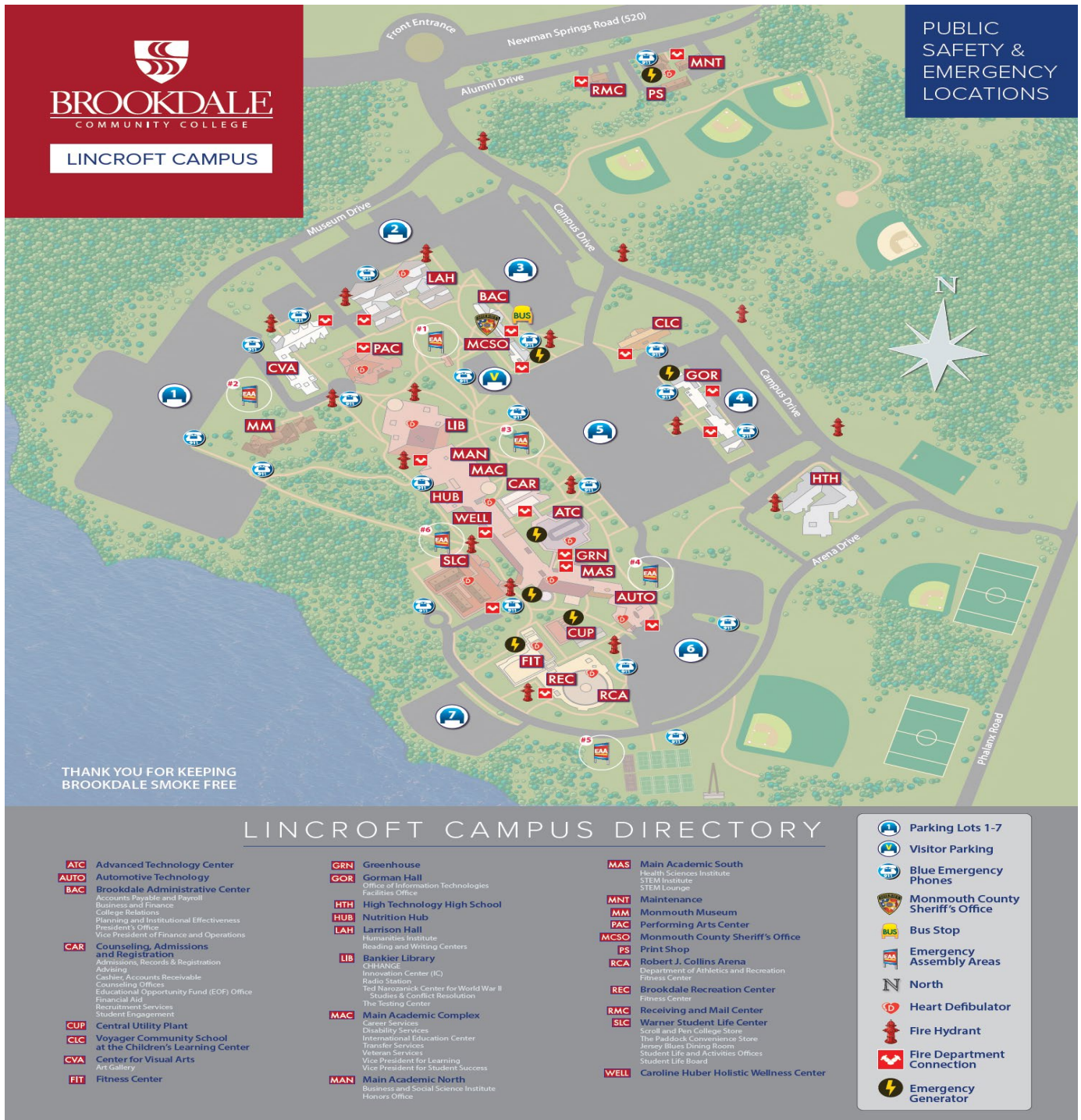
Vulnerability Assessment

In June, 2026, the BCC Director, Security and Public Safety, conducted a vulnerability assessment of the Brookdale-Lincroft property to systematically identify and assess security weaknesses that must be addressed before wrongdoers can exploit them.

View a map of the Lincroft campus.at:https://www.brookdalecc.edu/documents/counseling/map_high-res.jpg or on Page 20 of this document. .



Brookdale Community College Lincroft Campus Map





Maintenance and Monitoring of On-Campus and Non-Campus Locations

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. MCSO officers regularly patrol the Lincroft campus [by vehicle, foot, and possibly by bicycle] and security officers at the BCC Regional Locations regularly patrol the properties on foot. BCC Facilities personnel continually monitor BCC properties. All of these people together report on malfunctioning lights, roadway hazards/deficiencies, traffic signs, downed trees, and other unsafe physical conditions to Facilities/Operations Management for correction. Vulnerability/other assessments of the campuses/properties are occasionally done by the Director, Security and Public Safety. Other members of the College community are helpful when they report equipment problems to the MCSO or to Facilities management. Facilities and the law enforcement can/do receive the public's reports on concerns/issues, and employees can file reports with Facilities via an online form on the BCC website: <http://www.myschoolbuilding.com/>

The MCSO can be reached on its non-emergency number at 732-224-2222 if a member of the community wishes to report on a concern/unsafe condition. Facilities can be reached at (732) 224-2299.

The Brookdale locations are monitored in person by uniformed Monmouth County Sheriff's Officers and by Security Officers, both of whom can also monitor surveillance cameras.

The BCC Behavioral Intervention Team [BIT] can monitor and manage concerning behaviors both on and off-campus, including, but not limited to, requesting the MCSO/outside law enforcement entities to locate a particular student, and/or to conduct a well-being check on a student at their home. See more about the BIT on page 131.

BCC does not officially recognize any off-campus/'non-campus' student organizations/locations and does not maintain any non-campus housing facilities. As such, there is no such monitoring of criminal activity at non-campus locations by any police departments.





Crime Logs

Crime Logs are documents that record pertinent information about every crime [Clery **and** Non-Clery crimes] that is reported to law enforcement/security officers/CSAs and that reportedly occurred within BCC's Clery geography. The document details the date each crime was reported, the crime's nature/type, the date and time of the incident [if known], the crime's general location, and the investigation's current, or as applicable, final disposition. Per Clery, any institution of higher education that has a campus police or security department must create, maintain and make available a daily Crime Log. The MCSO produces a new and separate Crime Log for each of the BCC locations every month of every year. Crime Logs DO NOT include any personally identifying information about a victim/survivor or actor. The crime location is not overly specific to further protect those identities.

The institution must record a crime statistic onto a Crime Log for the calendar month/year in which the crime was reported to an outside police agency, to the MCSO, or to another BCC Campus Security Authority.

Designated MCSO officers/detectives provide follow-up investigation on a reported crime when it is deemed appropriate by the MCSO Sergeant/designee assigned to Brookdale. Each crime on each Crime Log will show the crime's final disposition at the conclusion of the investigation. Outside law enforcement agencies authorize/conduct all follow-up investigations, when appropriate, at the BCC regional locations.

The Crime Log must be updated [by the MCSO or Brookdale's Clery Coordinator] with new entries/dispositions [as applicable] within two business days, unless clear and convincing evidence suggests that disclosure would somehow jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, or unless the disclosure is prohibited by law. The Crime Log may also not immediately disclose the crime/status if there's clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would jeopardize an ongoing investigation, create a safety issue, cause the suspect to flee/evade detection, or result in destruction of evidence. However, the College may only withhold the information that would cause adverse effects and is required to disclose any withheld information once the adverse condition is no longer likely to occur. Crime Logs for the most-recent sixty [60] day period are available for immediate public inspection [no written request required] at the MCSO Office on the first floor of the BAC building/Lincroft campus, off of parking Lot #3, during business hours. Crime Logs that are older than sixty [60] days will be made available for public inspection within two [2] business days of a request for public inspection. Crime Logs will list crimes by their proper name/type, as defined by Clery crime definitions.

 MONMOUTH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE CRIME LOG LINCROFT, N.J. CAMPUS- <u>JANUARY, 2026</u> –[Page 1/1]									
Date and Time Incident Occurred: [At/Between]	Date Incident Reported:	Time Incident Reported:	Dept Case Number:	Nature of Crime:	Location of Incident:	Current Disposition:	Date of Current Disposition:	Final Disposition:	Date of Final Disposition:
SAMPLE									



Crime Definitions

The BCC Clery Coordinator/MCSO uses the following Clery definitions to properly classify and count Brookdale's reported crimes/incidents.

Most of these definitions [murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, weapons violations, drug violations, alcohol/liquor law violations] all come from the Summary Reporting System [SRS] User Manual from the F.B.I.'s UCR program.

The definitions of fondling, incest and statutory rape are from the F.B.I.'s , 'National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] Data Collection Guidelines.

The Hate Crimes definition, as well as the definitions for larceny, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction of property/vandalism all come from the F.B.I.'s 'Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual.'

For the offenses of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking statistics are compiled in accordance with the definitions detailed in the Violence Against Women Act of 1994/ VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2013/Title 34 12291(a).

- Note: There are also **N.J. State definitions of certain crimes** presented later in this document [pgs 75-80]. The inclusion of those definitions into this ASR is a requirement of the Clery Act. The definitions are provided for educational and awareness purposes, for the benefit and reference of the individual. Some of them provide context/provisions which are applied to the federal [Clery] laws to determine if the incidents qualify as a 'Clery crime.' [Eg- In order for a reported Statutory Rape to be counted/meet the definition of a Clery crime, the incident must have involved a victim/survivor who was under the NJ age of consent.] Otherwise, understand that these state definitions are **NOT** used for Clery reporting purposes. Only the federal/Clery definition is used to classify/report on crimes. [The State definitions of DV/SAS crimes are listed in the Title IX definitions section of this document].

Murder-Non-Negligent Homicide- The willful [non-negligent] killing of one human by another.

Manslaughter By Negligence - The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Rape- The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females

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



Crime Definitions

Incest- Non-forcible sexual intercourse between people who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape- Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the N.J. statutory age of consent. [N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2].

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

Burglary-The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Aggravated Assault- An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Motor Vehicle Theft- The theft [or attempted theft] of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on land surface and not on rails.

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

Hate Crime- Hate crimes are not separate or distinct crimes. Rather, they are any of the Clery reportable criminal offenses that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim's protected characteristic. Specifically, the crime[s] were found to be whole or in part, motivated/occurred because the victim was intentionally selected because of the offender's bias against the victim, or because the perpetrator perceived the victim to be part of one of the protected group categories [race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, gender, or gender identity]. Clery also specifies that the college count/report on larceny/thefts, simple assaults, intimidation, and vandalism/destruction of property cases, if the facts show that they were motivated by one of the bias categories. Bias is based upon the perception of the offender, not the victim.

Larceny/Theft- The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or 'constructive possession' of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession of the item, but is in position to exercise dominion or take control of it. Larceny is reported when it is a hate crime.

Simple Assault- An unlawful physical attack by one person against another where the offender neither displays a weapon nor the victim suffers any severe or aggravated bodily injury like apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. Simple assault is reported when the assault is also a hate crime.

Intimidation- To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to an actual physical attack. Intimidation is reported when it is a hate crime.

Vandalism/Destruction of Property- To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure any real or personal property, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control over it. Attempts are included. Vandalism/destruction incidents are reported when they are hate crimes.



Crime Definitions

Liquor Law Violations- Violations of State or local laws or ordinances [not just a campus policy] prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, and all attempts to commit. Does not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug Violations- The violation of laws [not just a campus policy] prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The following drug categories are specified: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics—manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).Includes all attempts to commit.

Weapons Law Violations- The violation of laws or ordinances [not just a campus policy] prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Includes all attempts to commit.

Domestic Violence- A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Dating Violence- Felony or misdemeanor violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- For purposes of this definition:
 - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - Dating violence does NOT include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Stalking- Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear the person's safety or the safety of others, or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress
- For purpose of this definition, 'course of conduct' means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates, to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- 'Reasonable person' means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- 'Substantial emotional distress' means 'significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.'



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Per Brookdale Regulation 3.9011R, 'Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Regulation': "Brookdale Community College is committed to providing a safe and healthy learning environment for all community members and maximizes the academic and social development of students. The College believes that a student's development is negatively affected by the use of illegal drugs and the irresponsible consumption of alcohol."

Further, all BCC community members should know that the unauthorized possession, use, and/or sale/distribution of alcohol and/or illicit drugs is **strictly prohibited** on all Brookdale Community College campuses/grounds/events and at College-sponsored events/programs. This prohibition includes the enforcement of underage drinking and actions that would be a violation of any federal, state or local law/ordinance, and/or any College policy or regulation.

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Regulations [34 CFR part 86] provide that colleges and universities that receive Title IX aid/federal funding must maintain a Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program [**DAAPP**] and related policies.

A DAAPP is an earnest attempt by institutions to prevent the unlawful possession, use, and abuse of alcohol and the unlawful possession, use, abuse, or distribution of illicit drugs by students and employees. Through the initiatives like this, BCC seeks to educate the community on the risks and consequences of alcohol and drug use/abuse/distribution, while also providing information on available resources, like counseling. BCC minimally must [per 34 CFR 86.100-86.103] annually notify/distribute a document to all students and employees that includes all of the DAAPP elements.

Brookdale Community College's drug and alcohol abuse prevention programming [as required under section 120(a) through (d) of the Higher Education Act (HEA)], helps prevent wrongful use/possession and abuse of drugs and alcohol and promote a healthy and safe learning environment.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, every two years, BCC is required to conduct a review of its DAAPP program to assess the effectiveness of the DAAPP programs.

This biennial review will include copies of DAAPP's distributed in the last two years and will:

- Evaluate the DAAPPs' effectiveness,
- Assess the consistency of sanction enforcement,
- Tally the total number of drug and alcohol-related infractions and sanctions,
- Assess distribution methodology, and
- Identify needed improvements in the our program for future years.

The College has to provide a copy of the biennial review to someone upon request.

An annual notification of this information about the DFSCA and Brookdale's Drug and Alcohol programming must be provided to all current students and to all employees. Employees currently receive notification as part of their annual compliance training. Brookdale's current academic credit students are notified in writing via a semesterly distribution of the Brookdale Regulation 3.9011R. The BCC community, as a whole, is also advised of the DAAPP [as part of each ASR] via the 'Notice of Availability' of the latest ASR, which is distributed via broadcast email at the time each ASR is published on the BCC website. Documentation of these distributions are to be maintained by BCC for compliance purposes.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Substance Abuse Educational Programming

In accordance with the Drug-Free School and Communities Act, the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the College provides the following notice/five sections/tenets (inclusive of charts) to describe its Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention program [DAAPP].

1. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT that prohibit the illegal possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and/or illicit drugs by students and employees.

The following BCC Regulations, as well as the BCC Student Handbook, also address the topic of alcohol/drugs on BCC properties:

- 2.0022R- 'Beer and Wine on Campus Events Sponsored by College Organizations'
- 3.9006R- 'Drug Free Workplace'
- 3.9011R- 'Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Regulation'
- 6.8000R- 'No Alcohol at Student-Sponsored Events'

All BCC regulations can be found on the BCC website: [College Regulations - Brookdale Community College](#)

Students and employees are expected to comply with all College alcohol and drug policies, as well as N.J. State, federal and local laws related to alcohol/liquor and drugs, including underaged drinking.

For Brookdale Community College Students:

Per College Regulations [available for review via the BCC website] and the Brookdale Student Code of Conduct [as available to all current students on the BCC website], students are advised [via Regulations 3.9011R, 2.600R, and 6.0003R, and the Student Code of Conduct] that the College **strictly prohibits** all of the following on all property owned or controlled by the College, or at any College/student sponsored events/activities, or while conducting College business on or off campus:

- Possession, use/consumption, sale, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs in any form by students and employees [regardless of the age of the person], except in those areas of the College premises where the President or his/her designee has authorized the serving of alcoholic beverages, subject to College Regulations, federal and state law.
- Visible intoxication from any legal or illegal substance as defined in this code.
- Illegally possessing, using/being under the influence of, manufacturing, selling/distributing, or dispensing illicit drugs.
- Smoking, using, consuming and sale of smoke and/or nicotine products, marijuana, and 'regulated cannabis' [collectively referred to as 'marijuana'], or simulations of the same, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, electronic cigarettes, chewing and/or snuff, vaping or similar device. [See BCC Regulation 2.6000R on BCC website for further].
 - Exceptions include smoking cigarettes, chewing tobacco, and non-marijuana vaping inside one's personally-owned vehicle.
 - Even though the State of New Jersey legalized marijuana, all marijuana/cannabis/derivatives remain prohibited on College grounds.
- Hazing, including the use of alcoholic beverages and/or drugs [Regulation 6.0003R- See also, pages 49-55]



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

For Brookdale Community College Employees:

Employees are also required to abide by Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 and the Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988. Per College Regulations [3.9006R, 3.9011R, and 2.6000R] staff development programs, notifications, and annual compliance training [as provided by BCC Human Resources] on illicit drugs, alcohol, and BCC's 'smoke-free environment,' employees are prohibited from:

- The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use/being under the influence of any illicit drugs while on College premises, or while conducting College business off premises.
- Possessing/Using [including during meal periods]/Being under the influence of alcohol at work/on College premises, while representing the College at off-campus events/activities, or while conducting College business off campus.
- Smoking, using, consuming and sale of smoke and/or nicotine products, marijuana and regulated cannabis [collectively referred to as 'marijuana'], or simulations of the same, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, electronic cigarettes, chewing and/or snuff, vaping or similar device. [See BCC Regulation 2.6000R on BCC website for further]
 - Exceptions include smoking cigarettes, chewing tobacco, and non-marijuana vaping inside one's personally-owned vehicle.
 - Even though the State of New Jersey legalized marijuana, all marijuana/cannabis/derivatives remain prohibited on College grounds.

Employees are required to develop an awareness of sanctions/penalties associated with a violation of the Drug Free Workplace Act, and to sign a 'Statement of Compliance,' regarding understanding of the DFWA and DFSCA.

2. A description of the LEGAL SANCTIONS under federal, state and local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol

All members of the College community [including students, employees, partner institutions, affiliates, volunteers, and visitors] are subject to the applicable State and federal laws and policies that govern the unlawful possession, use and distribution of illicit drugs, alcohol, and smoking/tobacco/marijuana. BCC is an educational institution committed to maintaining an environment that is free of the negative effects that come from the possession, use/abuse, distribution, and such of illicit drugs and alcohol.

Accordingly, violations of the College drug and alcohol-related Regulations and/or local, state, and federal laws that pertain to illicit drugs and alcohol (including motor vehicle violations), may subject an individual to arrest and/or any of the following legal sanctions.

- Fines and penalties
- Imprisonment
- Loss of federal student aid eligibility [for drug convictions while receiving federal aid]
- Civil forfeitures
- Driver's license suspension



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Students and employees may also be referred for disciplinary action by the College for alcohol, drug [or weapons] violations/violations of the standards of conduct.

BCC Disciplinary Referral Actions/Sanctions Against Students, per Regulation 3.9011R:

- Possession of Alcohol on campus or on campus-related premises [outside of prescribed regulations]
 - o 1st Violation (for those over the age of 21)- Written Warning placed in the student's file
 - o Additional Violations- Same sanctions as those as Consumption of Alcohol, described below.
- Possession of Alcohol on campus or on campus-related premises [outside of prescribed regulations]:
 - o 1st Violation-(for those under age of 21)- Written Warning, possible Disciplinary Probation, possible Conditional Probation
 - o Additional Violations- Same sanctions as those as Consumption of Alcohol, described below.
- Consumption of Alcohol on campus or on campus-related premises [outside of prescribed regulations]
 - o 1st Violation- not less than a \$50 fine, attendance at an alcohol abuse education/treatment program, possible Parental Notification [refer to parental Notification policy], possible Disciplinary Probation, and possible Conditional Probation.
 - o 2nd Violation- not less than a \$75 fine, attendance at an alcohol abuse education/treatment program, possible Parental Notification [refer to parental Notification policy], possible Disciplinary Probation, and possible Conditional Probation
 - o 3rd Violation- not less than a \$100 fine, attendance at an alcohol abuse education/treatment program, 10 Community Service hours, possible Parental Notification, possible Disciplinary Probation, and possible Conditional Probation, and possible Suspension or Expulsion from the College.

Possession, use, distribution and/or the sale of alcohol to underage persons will be reviewed as an aggravating factor in sanctioning. Others factors to be considered in deciding sanctions shall include past disciplinary record of the student; the nature of the offense; other violations committed with the alcohol violation; and severity of any damage, injury or harm resulting from it as perceived by the victim and/or appropriate College officials.

Sanctions for Student Alcohol or Drug Violations

Violations of the Code of Conduct and Federal, State, or local statutes related to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol or illicit narcotics, drugs or other controlled dangerous substances ("illegal drugs") are treated as very serious matters. Students found responsible, through the College's disciplinary process, for the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol or illegal drugs on campus or College-related premises events **can expect serious sanctions/consequences** including loss of privileges, suspension, or expulsion from the College. In certain cases, a student's financial aid or scholarship funds may be negatively affected as called for by law.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

College officials may inform local or other law enforcement authorities about suspected or known drug violations.

- Drug Possession, Use, and/or Possession of Drug Paraphernalia
 - o 1st violation - not less than \$50 fine, attendance at a drug abuse education/treatment program, 20 Community Service hours, possible Disciplinary Probation, possible Conditional Probation, and possible Suspension from the College.
 - o 2nd and subsequent violations – Suspension or possible expulsion from the College, possible Parental Notification.
- Distribution of Drugs (Without Intent of Financial Gain)
 - o 1st violation - Suspension or possible Expulsion from the College, possible Parental Notification,
 - o 2nd violation – Expulsion and possible Parental Notification
- Distribution of Drugs (With Intent of Financial Gain)
 - o 1st violation – Expulsion and possible Parental Notification

Other factors to be considered in deciding sanctions shall include past disciplinary record of the student; the nature of the offense; other violations committed with the drug violation; and severity of any damage, injury, or harm resulting from it as perceived by the victim and/or appropriate College officials.

Repeated or aggravated violations of any provisions of this policy may result in expulsion, suspension, or in the imposition of such lesser sanctions as may be appropriate.

Sanctions for Employee Alcohol Violations

Employees who violate College policy and regulations regarding alcohol use at work, while representing the College at off-campus event/activities, or for off campus violations based on conduct occurring in the workplace are subject to discipline in accordance with the Progressive Discipline policy, up to and including termination. Illegal activity is also subject to police action and/or prosecutor involvement.

The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by any employee on its property or as any part of its activities. Under local, state, or federal law, those individuals who violate College policy are subject to the full range of criminal penalties including fines and imprisonment. In addition to criminal penalties, violators of College policy may be subject to College disciplinary action up to and including termination. The use of alcohol by employees while on College owned or controlled property, including meal periods and breaks, is prohibited except when authorized by the College for approved College functions. No employee will report to work while under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs.

Sanctions for Employee Drug Violations

Violations of the Employee Code of Conduct and Federal, State, or local statutes related to the possession, use, or distribution of illicit narcotics, drugs or other controlled dangerous substances (“illegal drugs”) are treated as very serious matters. Employees found responsible, through the College’s disciplinary process, for the possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs on campus or at College-related events can expect serious consequences up to and including termination of employment.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

College officials may inform local or other law enforcement authorities about suspected or known drug violations.

The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by any employee on its property or as any part of its activities. Under local, state, or federal law, those individuals who violate College policy are subject to the full range of criminal penalties including fines and imprisonment. In addition to criminal penalties, violators of College policy may be subject to College disciplinary action up to and including termination. The use of illegal drugs or prescription drugs that impair judgment/behavior by employees while on College owned or controlled property, including meal periods and breaks, is prohibited. No employee will report to work while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

In order to comply with federal law and state policy, the College requires that an employee notify the Associate VP, HR & Organizational Safety in writing of any criminal drug statute conviction no later than five days after such a conviction. The College must notify any federal contracting agency within ten days of having received notice that an employee engaged in the performance of such contract has had a criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace or at college-sponsored activities. The College will impose sanctions on or require satisfactory participation in a drug/alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program by any employee who is so convicted. Violations of these rules by an employee will be reason for evaluation/treatment for a substance use disorder or for disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. This policy applies to all employees.

Additional Information on Applicable College Regulations

The College has two Board of Trustee Regulations addressing the sale, possession and consumption of alcohol (specifically beer and wine) on campus and at College-related events. Any alcohol sold, possessed and/or consumed outside of the below regulations is in violation of College policy and may be subject to legal action under federal, state and/or local laws.

The charts in the section of the ASR specifically detail the sanctions of numerous alcohol and drug law violations.

All persons arrested and all persons referred for campus disciplinary actions for alcohol/liquor and illicit drug violations are counted and included in each year's ASR Crime Charts [see pages 56-61]. Incidents that did not involve an arrest or disciplinary referral are not counted, as per the rules of the Clery Act.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

New Jersey Legal Sanctions:

Substance/Offense	Quantity	Crime Level/ Penalties	Quantity	Crime Level / Penalties
Manufacturing, Distributing, or Dispensing Controlled Dangerous Substance [CDS]/ Sched I or II Narcotic NJSA 2C:35-5(b)(4)+(5)	> 1/2 oz	3 rd degree- Poss jail up to 3-5 yrs; Fine up to \$75,000	1/2 oz or more, but less than 5 oz	2 nd degree; Up to \$300,000 fine
Manuf, Dist or Disp of Any Other Schedule I, II, III, or IV/Analog 2C:35(b)(13)	N/A- Includes all 'other' CDS substances, incl counterfeit CDS	3 rd degree: Poss jail for 3-5 yrs; Fine up to \$25,000	N/A	N/A
Manuf, Dist, or Disp of Any Other Schedule V/Analog 2C:35(b)(14)	N/A	4 th degree: Fine up to \$25,000	N/A	N/A
Manuf, Distr, or Disp of Gamma Hydroxybutyrate 2C:35-5.2	N/A	2 nd degree-Jail 5-10 yrs/Up to \$150,000 fine	N/A	N/A
Illegally Possess/Obtain Gamma Hydroxybutyrate 2C:35-10.2	N/A	3 rd degree; Poss Jail 3-5 yrs/Up to \$100,000 fine	N/A	N/A
Manuf, Dist, or Disp Lysergic Acid Diethylamide [LSD] 2C:35-5(b)(6)(7)	>100mg LSD or >10g PCP	2 nd degree ; Poss 5-10 year jail term, up to \$150,000 fine	100 mg+ of LSD, 10g+ of PCP	1 st degree- Jail- 10-20 yrs, w/or parole, Fine up to \$500,000,
Manuf, Dist, or Disp Phencyclidine 2C:35-5(b)(6)(7)	>10gm PCP or >100mg LSD	2 nd degree; Poss 5-10 yr jail term, up to \$150,000 fine	10 gm+ PCP or 100Mg+ LSD	1 st degree-Jail 10-20 yr w/ parole, and fine up to \$500,000
Manuf, Dist, or Disp. Methamphetamine/Phenyl-2-Propanone 2C:35-5(b)(8)(9)(b)	Less than 1/2 oz incl mixture	3 rd degree-Poss Jail 3-5 yrs and fine up to \$75,000	At least 1/2 oz, but less than 5 ounces, includ mixtures/dilutants/adulterants	2 nd Degree- Jail-Poss 5-10 yr and unspecified fine. 1 st degree- over 5 oz, and includ fine of up to \$300,000
Manuf, Dist, or Disp a Synthetic Cannabinoid 2C:35-5.3(b)-(2)(a)(b)(c)(d)	Less than 1 oz	3 rd degree- Fine and possible 3-5 yr Jail term	1 oz or more	2nd degree-Poss Jail 5-10 yr and fine up to \$150,000
Employing a Juvenile in Drug Distribution 2C:35-6	Any	2 nd degree: Poss Jail 5-10 yrs \$500,000+ fine	N/A	N/A
Manuf, Dist, or Disp on or within 1,000 ft of School Property 2C:35-7	Less than 1 oz Marijuana	3 rd degree: Poss Jail 3-5 yrs, and up to \$150,000 fine, with 1 min yr w/o parole	In Other Cases	3 rd degree; Poss 3-5 yr/Jail, with min 3 yr w/o parole; and up to \$150,000
Possession- Flunitrazepam 2C:35-10.3	Any	3 rd degree-Poss Jail of 3 -5yrs, fine up to \$100,000	N/A	N/A
Manuf, Dist, or Disp Flunitrazepam 2C:35-5.3 (b)(1) and (b)(2)	>5 oz	2nd degree: Poss Jail of 5-10 yrs and Fine up to \$150,000	{5} oz pr more	1 st degree- Poss Jail 1-20 yrs and Fine of up to \$250,000; No parole
Possession- Toxic Chemicals 2C:35-10.4	Use of- Any type or quantity	Disorderly Person [DP] Poss 6 mos Jail, Up to \$1,000 fine	Distribution of- Any type / quantity	4 th degree- Up to 18 mos Jail and fine up to \$10,000
Prescription Legend Drugs Distribution for Pecuniary Gain 2C:35-10.5	Use of- >5 units	Disorderly Persons- Poss jail 6 mos + \$1000 fine	Distribution- >5 units , but less than 100 doses	3 rd degree: Poss 3-5 yrs Jail; Fine up to \$200,000
Distrib, Possess, Manuf Imitation/ CDS- 2C:35-11	Any	3 rd degree; Poss jail of 3-5 yrs; Fine up to \$200,000	N/A	N/A
Possession/Intent to Use Drug Paraphernalia 2C:36-2	Any	Disorderly Persons-Poss 6 mos Jail; Up to \$500 fine	N/A	N/A



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

New Jersey Legal Sanctions [continued]:

Substance/Offense	Quantity	Crime Level/ Penalties	Quantity	Crime Level / Penalties
Driving Under the Influence [DUI] 39:4-50	Tier 1- [Blood alcohol level of .08 but less than .10 or Driving Under Influence of Drugs [DUID] Tier 2- [Blood alcohol level of .10% or higher or under influence of DUID Tier 3- Blood alcohol level of .15 or higher or DUID	1 st Offense: Fine of \$250-400; Jail/Up to 30 dys Loss of driver's license until Ignition Interlock installed [for 30 dys] 1 st Offense: Fine of \$300-500; Jail up to 30 dys; Loss of license until II installed [for 7-12 mos] 1 st Offense: Fine of \$300-\$500; Jail up to 30 dys; Loss of license 4-6 mos; Ignition Interlock during suspension plus 9-15 mos	Any level of BAC Any level of BAC	2 nd Offense: \$500-\$1,000; Community Service; Jail 2-90 dys; Loss/driver's license 1-2 yr min; Ignition lock 2-4 yrs after 3 rd and subsequent: \$1,000 fine; Jail- 180 dys; 8-10 loss of driver's license; mandatory installation of Ignition interlock
Open Alcohol Possession 39-4-51(b)	Any	1 st offense- Fine \$200	Any	2 nd Offense- \$250 fine & poss (10) dys community service
Possessing Alcohol >21 2C:33-15(a)(b)	Any	Disorderly Persons-1 st offense: Written warning; If under 18yoa, also a written notification to the guardian	Any	2 nd offense: Written warning and parental notification [if under 18]. -Enhanced penalties for 3 rd offense
Provide Alcohol Person Underaged { >21 } 2C:33-17	N/A	Disorderly Persons Offense- Jail up to 180dys; Up to \$500 1000 fine	N/A	Possible enhanced penalties for a 2 nd violation
Manuf, Dist, or Intent to Distrib Heroin, Cocaine/leaves/ compound/derivative 2C:35-5(b)(1)(2)(3)	Less than ½ oz	3 rd degree: 1 st Offense: Jail- 3-5 yrs; Fine up to \$75,000	½ oz, but less than 5 oz	2 nd degree: Jail- 5-10 yrs; Fine up to \$150,000
Manuf, Distr, or Disp Marijuana or Hashish 2C:35-5(b)(10)(a)(b)	5lbs or more, but less than 25 lbs include a mixture OR 10 or more, but fewer than 50 marijuana plants OR Hashish 1 [lb] or more, but less than [5] lbs.	2 nd degree: Jail- 5-10 yrs;; Fine up to \$150,000;	25 lbs or more OR 50 or more plants OR Hashish [5] lbs or more	1 st degree Crime: Jail 10-20 yrs; Fine of up to \$300,000
Manuf, Distr, or Disp Marijuana 2C:35-5(b)(11)(b)	More than 1 oz, but less than 5 lbs, include mixtures OR Hashish of more than 5 gm, but > 1lb	3 rd degree: Jail of 3-5 yrs; Up to \$25,000 fine	5lbs, or more OR Hashish 1lb or more	2 nd degree: Jail 5-10 yrs; Fine up to \$150,000
Manuf, Distr, or Disp Marijuana 2C:35-5(b)(12)(b)	1 oz or less, include mixtures OR Hashish of 5 gm or less include mixtures	1 st Offense: Written Warning	2 nd offense of same	4 th degree: Jail- Up to 18 mos; Fine up to \$10,000;



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources



Brookdale Community College's

Marijuana/Cannabis Policy

And

New Jersey Overdose Law

Marijuana/Cannabis in New Jersey

While New Jersey law provides for some legal use of **regulated** marijuana/cannabis, marijuana/cannabis/marijuana products **remain prohibited on all properties that are owned/controlled by Brookdale Community College**. NJ law enforcement and federal authorities continue to enforce the state and federal laws that pertain to the illegal use distribution, etc of marijuana/cannabis products. Laws like the Jeanne Clery Act, the Controlled Substance Act, the Drug-Free Workplace Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act all compel Brookdale to prohibit marijuana/cannabis possession/usage.

This prohibition of marijuana INCLUDES marijuana that is possessed for medical reasons.

Persons who do possess/use/distribute marijuana/products on Brookdale properties are subject to College disciplinary/adverse actions/arrest.

Drug Overdoses/Treatment in New Jersey

New Jersey prohibits [via **2C:35-31- 'Protections for Certain Persons Experiencing a Drug Overdose'**] people from being arrested/charged/prosecuted for being under the influence of drugs when they are treated for an overdose/medical reaction. The MCSO is capable of providing an opiate overdose victim with an emergency antidote/naloxone.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Middletown, N.J. Ordinances

Ordinance	1st Offense Penalties	2nd /Subsequent Offense Penalties
130-2 License Required to Sell or Distribute Alcoholic Beverages in Township	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail not to exceed 90 days; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys; Or combination of any	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail not to exceed 90 days; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys; Or combination of any
130-19: Consumption/Possession of Alcohol Of Anyone Underaged, In A Motor Vehicle, or on Public or Private Property	Fine- \$250; Possible Suspension or Postponement of Driver's License for up to Six Months	Fine \$ 350
130-23: Possession/Consumption in Public	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail not to exceed 90 days; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys; Or combination of any	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail not to exceed 90 days; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys; Or combination of any

Long Branch, N.J. Ordinances

Ordinance	1st Offense Penalties	2nd /Subsequent Offense Penalties
103-2 (C) Need License to Sell Alcoholic Beverages in the City	Fine: Up to \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys	Fine: Up to \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys
103-6 (B) Misstating Age	Fine: Not more than \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys	Fine: Not more than \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys
103-6 (D) Knowingly Possess or Consume Alcoholic Beverage on Private Property	Fine: \$250; Poss Suspension/ Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months	Fine: \$350; Poss Suspension/ Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months
103 -11 (A) Selling/Dispensing/Drinking/Consuming Any Alcoholic Beverage In Certain Public Areas	Fine: Up to \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys	Fine: Up to \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys
104-1 (D) Prohibition of Smoking, Vaping, Otherwise Consuming Cannabis Products in Certain Public Areas	Fine: Up to \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys	Fine: Up to \$2,000; Jail- Not to exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 dys

Wall Township, N.J. Ordinances

Ordinance	1st Offense Penalties	2nd /Subsequent Offense Penalties
62-12 Selling/Serving/Delivering Alcoholic Beverages to Persons Under Age 21	Up to Maximum fine permitted for ordinances under NJ State law; Jail up to the maximum allowable under NJ State law for ordinance violations	Up to Maximum fine permitted for ordinances under NJ State law; Jail up to the maximum allowable under NJ State law for ordinance violations
62-16 (A) Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Certain Public Places/Areas	Up to Maximum fine permitted for ordinances under NJ State law; Jail up to the maximum allowable under NJ State law for ordinance violations	Up to Maximum fine permitted for ordinances under NJ State law; Jail up to the maximum allowable under NJ State law for ordinance violations



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Neptune Township, N.J. Ordinances

Ordinance	1st Offense Penalties	2nd /Subsequent Offense Penalties
6-6.3 Consuming Alcoholic Beverages on Premises Licensed, or Purchase/Attempt to Purchase When Underaged Person	Fine- At least \$100; Suspension/Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss required alcohol education or treatment program authorized by Department of Health	Fine- At least \$100; Suspension/Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss required alcohol education or treatment program authorized by Department of Health
6-6.4 Misrepresenting or Misstating Own Age or Age of Another for Purpose of Inducing the Sell, Serving or Delivery of Alcoholic Beverage to Under Age 21	Fine- At least \$100; Suspension/Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss required alcohol education or treatment program authorized by Department of Health	Fine- At least \$100; Suspension/Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss required alcohol education or treatment program authorized by Department of Health

Freehold Township, N.J. Ordinances

Ordinances	1st Offense Penalties	2nd /Subsequent Offense Penalties
72-18 (A) Unlawfully Possessing/Consuming Alcoholic Beverages/Private Property	Fine- \$250; Suspension or Postponement of Driving Privileges for 6 months	Fine- \$350; Suspension or Postponement of Driving Privileges for 6 months
72-13 (A) Purchase of Alcoholic Beverages by a Minor	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail for a term not exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 days.	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail for a term not exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 days.
73-13 © Misstating Age with Purpose to Purchase Alcoholic Beverages When Under 21	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail for a term not exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 days.	Fine: Not to exceed \$2,000; jail for a term not exceed 90 dys; Community Service not to exceed 90 days.

Asbury Park, N.J. Ordinances

Ordinances	1st Offense Penalties	2nd /Subsequent Offense Penalties
6-8.1 Underage and Entering Premises Licensed to With Purpose to Purchase/Be Served/Receive Delivery of Alcoholic Beverages	Fine: At least \$500; Suspension or Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss Required Participate in Alcohol Education/Treatment Program Authorized by Dept of Health	Fine: At least \$500; Suspension or Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss Required Participate in Alcohol Education/Treatment Program Authorized by Dept of Health
6.8.2 Consumption/Purchase/Attempt to Purchase Alcoholic Beverages When Underaged	Fine: At least \$500; Suspension or Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss Required Participate in Alcohol Education/Treatment Program Authorized by Dept of Health	Fine: At least \$500; Suspension or Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss Required Participate in Alcohol Education/Treatment Program Authorized by Dept of Health
6.8.3 Misrepresenting/Misstating Age with Purpose to Induce Selling/Serving/Delivery of Alcoholic Beverages to Anyone Under Legal Age/Alcohol	Fine: At least \$500; Suspension or Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss Required Participate in Alcohol Education/Treatment Program Authorized by Dept of Health	Fine: At least \$500; Suspension or Postponement of Driver's License for 6 months; Poss Required Participate in Alcohol Education/Treatment Program Authorized by Dept of Health



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Federal Legal Sanctions/Federal Trafficking Penalties

[See the 2024 Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] 'Drugs of Abuse' Guide ['Drugs of Abuse' \(at dea.gov\)](#)]

Schedule Drugs:

Substance	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine [Schedule II]	500-4999 grams, mixture	1st Offense: Jail-Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if not an individual, \$25 million if other than individual 2nd Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First offense: Not less than 10 yrs and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. 2nd offense: Not less than 15 yrs. Fine of not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Not less than 25 years. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base [Schedule II]	28-279 gm mixture		280 gr or more mixture	
Fentanyl [Schedule II]	40-399 gm mixture		400 gm or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue [Schedule I]	10-99 gm mixture		100 gm or more mixture	
Heroin [Schedule I]	100-999 gm mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD [Schedule I]	1-9 gm mixture		10 gm or more mixture	
Methamphetamine [Schedule II]	5-49 gm pure or 50-499 mixture		50 gm or more pure or 500 gm mixture	
PCP [Schedule II]	10-99 gm pure or 100-999 gm mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	

Other Federal Sanctions/Schedule Drugs:

Substance	Quantity	Penalties
Other Schedule I + II drugs [and any drug containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid]	Any amount	1st Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. 2nd Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gram	
Other Schedule III drugs	Any Amount	1st Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. 2nd Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
All Other Schedule IV drugs	Any Amount	1st Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual 2nd Offense: Not more than 10 yrs; Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if not an individual
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gm or more	
All Schedule V Drugs	Any Amount	1st Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. 2nd Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Federal Marijuana Sanctions/Laws:

Substance	Quantity	1 st offense	2 nd offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 yrs or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual	Not less than 15 yrs or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture or 100-999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 yrs or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs, or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million for an individual and \$25 million if other than an individual	Not less than 10 yrs or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, or \$50 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish, 50 to 99 marijuana mixture; More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50-99 marijuana plants	Not less than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, or \$5 million if other than individual	Not less than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, 410 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kg marijuana [except 50 or more marijuana plants, regardless/weight] 1 to 49 marijuana plants	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual	Not more 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000. \$1 million if other than an individual	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than individual	Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.

- The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is not less than 25 yrs imprisonment and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

3. A description of the HEALTH RISKS associated with the alcohol abuse or use of illicit drugs.

- It is important to note that **ADDICTION** is a potential long-term effect of each of the following, including marijuana:

Substance	Also Known As	Short Term Effects	Longer Term Effects
Alcohol/Liquor	Booze/Juice/Sauce	Neurological and cognitive impairment, physical trauma through falls/vehicle crashes, sexual assault, unplanned pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, alcohol poisoning	Cirrhosis of the liver, hypertension, increased risk of stroke, gastrointestinal ulcers, elevated cancer risks, neurological and mental health decline, weakening of immune system
Marijuana/Hashish/Cannabis	Pot, Weed, Chronic, Joint, Blunt	Impairment, Anxiety, Inability to Focus	Short term memory impairment, lessened mental capabilities, respiratory illnesses
Opioids	Heroin, Fentanyl, Oxy, Morphine, Vicodin	Impairment of coordination and mental capabilities, slowed abilities, hallucinations	Heart and liver disease, respiratory and circulatory emergencies, hepatitis, HIV
Cocaine	Blow, Candy, Charlie, Snow, Coke	Cardiac and respiratory emergencies, nose bleeds, seizures, loss of mental capabilities	Nasal tissue destruction, heart and lung damage, bowel decay, hepatitis/HIV, extreme weight loss
Methamphetamines	Crank, Crystal, Glass, Meth, Speed	Seizures, insomnia, hyperthermia, rapid heart beat	High blood pressure, heart disorders, extreme weight loss, seizures, brain damage
Hallucinogens/ [Methylenedioxymethamphetamine] [MDNA]	Molly Ecstasy E, Mushrooms, PCP, LSD	Hallucinations, flashbacks, altered realities/ perceptions, increased blood pressure, anxiety, sexual arousal	Cardiac and respiratory disease, brain damage, flashbacks, hallucinations, depression
Nitrous Oxide	Laughing Gas Nitrous, Whippits, Nos	Reduced control/mental capacities, weakness, fatigue, loss of coordination	Brain damage, nervous system damage, respiratory system illness



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

Date Rape Drugs/Alcohol

- To follow are the Health Risks of Alcohol/Liquor and the most common date rape drugs. It is important to understand that other drugs can be used to facilitate a rape.

Substance	Also Known As	Short Term Effects	Long term Affects
<u>Rohypno</u> [Has no taste or color- often placed in drinks. Starts to affect person within 30 minutes]	Roofies, Roaches Forget- Me- Pill	Slowing responses and loss of inhibitions; dizziness, nausea, passing out	Seizures, brain damage, lessened men capacities/memory loss, depression
<u>GHB</u> <u>[Gamma Hydroxybutrate]</u> [A liquid or powder that has no taste or smell. Starts affecting a person within 15-30 minutes]	Liquid X, G, Gina, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Easy Lay, Gamma Oh	Sense of euphoria/excitement, quickly followed by fatigue/stupor, loss of coordination, nausea, decreasing blood pressure and respirations and increasing sexual arousal	Seizures, memory loss, hallucinations, brain damage, anxiety, depression
<u>Ketamine</u> [A clear or off-white liquid that is often injected. Has no taste or smell. Begins to affect person within 30 min]	Special K, Vitamin K, Super-K	Loss of coordination, hallucinations, delirium, nausea, increased heart rate, possible coma	Memory loss, delirium, flashbacks, brain damage
<u>Alcohol/Liquor</u> [Perhaps the most common date rape substance. Enters brain within a few minutes]	Liquor, beer, wine	Impairment/lack of coordination, impaired judgment, loss of consciousness, alcohol poisoning	High blood pressure, heart or liver disease, reduced mental capacities, depression, sexual disfunction, birth defects



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

4. **A description of any DRUG AND ALCOHOL SUPPORT SERVICES/PROGRAMS [counseling, treatment, rehabilitation or reentry programs/resources] that are available to employees or students.**

In accordance with the Regulations [3.9011R, 3.9006R, 2.6000R, 6.0003R] approved by the Board of Trustees of the College, and in accordance with local, State, and federal laws, the College declares that it will make every effort to provide its students with an environment that is free of the problems associated with the unauthorized use and abuse of alcohol and illegal drugs. Substance abuse issues are addressed through the offering of topical programs throughout the year in order to provide members of the College community with information concerning health risks, legal sanctions and the like. Brookdale maintains a list of alcohol/drug/mental health 'Crisis Hotlines' on its website. Follow this link to see the entire list. [Crisis Hotlines - Brookdale Community College](#)

For students, there is the 'Brookdale Community College Counseling Dept (Consultation Hotline: 732-224-2329 by cell, or x2329 from in-house phones, Monday-Friday, 9AM-5PM, if 732-224-2222 if after those hours. If an emergency/crisis, call 9-1-1 or 9-8-8. To set up a counseling appointment, go to:

[Counselors - Brookdale Community College](#)).

For employees, there is a Faculty/**Employee Assistance Program** [EAP]. Employees can make an appointment at 1-800-955-6422 ['Aetna'], 24/7.

For both students and employees, the following drug and alcohol external resources are also available:

RWJ Barnabas Institute for Prevention and Recovery
Monmouth County Case Management Program
(833) 233-4377 quitcenter@rwjbh.org
442 State Highway 35, Eatontown, N.J., 07724

SAMSA's National Helpline
[Mental health and structural abuse disorders]
1-800-662-HELP (4357)

NJ Reentry Corporation
72 Morris Ave Suite 201
Neptune City, NJ, 07753
(848) 217-7455

Alcoholics Anonymous
100 N Main St, Marlboro, N.J., 07746
Narcotics Anonymous in N.J.
NJ Statewide Helpline:800-992-0401

Prevention Coalition of Monmouth County
1405 Nj 35 Ocean Township, N.J., 07712
[Educational Resources and Programming]
732-663-1800 x2340

Marijuana Anonymous
Call or text 1-800-766-6779

Monmouth County
Office of Mental Health and Supportive Services
[Mental health and addiction services]
3000 Kozloski Rd., Freehold, N.J., 07728
732-431-6451

Discovery Institute for Addictive Disorders
80 Conover Rd, Marlboro, N.J., 07746
732-333-3167

The Counseling Center at Freehold
[Addiction services and Mental Health]
4345 Rt 9 North, Freehold, N.J., 07728
732-515-4187

Preferred Behavioral Health Group
[Teen/young adult/family emotional support,
and drug/alcohol abuse]
40 Christopher Way, Eatontown, N.J., 07724
Preferredbehavioral.org; 732-367-4700

Additionally, BCC provides on-campus DFSCA awareness and support programming, as well as external resource information, for students and employees. The programs provided in 2025 are detailed in the '**Prevention and Awareness Programming**' section of this document.



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

5. **A clear statement that the College will impose DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS on students and employees, provide a description of those sanctions, which are up to and including of expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations for violations of the standards of conduct or law:**

Brookdale Community College strictly prohibits underaged and unauthorized/unlawful use/abuse of alcohol and the - unlawful possession, use, or sale/distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by students and employees, and as such, will enforce the related federal, state and local laws and BCC's alcohol/drugs Regulations, consistently imposing the following sanctions upon students and employees for violations, in accordance with those laws/Regulations. [Excluded from this prohibition are campus events that are authorized to provide beer/wine, as per Regulation 2.0022R. No exceptions are permitted, when outside the parameters established in the College's policies/regulations].

For Students:

In addition to any criminal penalties students may be subject to for drug/alcohol violations of law, the following College sanctions, per the 'Student Conduct Code Regulation (6.3000R), may be applied either singularly or in any combination as appropriate to the circumstances of each case:

1. **Verbal Reprimand:** Verbal admonition against further violations.
2. **Written Reprimand:** Written warning placed in student's file for violating the Student Code of Conduct.
3. **Restitution:** The obligation to replace or pay for property damaged to compensate for losses incurred or to provide a campus service as a result of a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
4. **Conditional Probation:** Temporary loss of College rights and privileges until specified conditions are met, such as submission of letters of apology, and/or doctor's releases, etc.
5. **Disciplinary Probation:** Loss of participation in College-related activities for a specified period of time. May also entail the satisfaction of certain enumerated conditions in order for a student to be removed from probation.
6. **Fine:** Monetary sum imposed as a penalty for an offense.
7. **CommunityService:** Community Service work to fit a particular violation of the Student Code of Conduct
8. **Suspension:** Exclusion from all or specified classes and other College-related activities for a specified period of time. When a student is suspended from class(es), they will not receive a refund and will earn a "W" grade for the course(s). May also be an impact to student's financial aid standing at the College.
9. **Expulsion:** Permanent dismissal from classes and college related activities. When a student is expelled from classes, they will not receive a refund and will earn a "W" grade for the courses. There may also be an impact to the student's financial aid standing at the College.
10. **Summary (Temporary) Suspension:** Exclusion for all or specified classes and other College-related activities until due process can be completed. This sanction may be imposed by the Vice President of Student Affairs in the following instances:
 - A threat of safety to the student or College community,
 - A severe disruption of College activities, or
 - If a student refuses to respond to a summons to appear before the College's designated Student Conduct Officer or his/her designee.

BCC Regulation 6.3000R [Student Conduct Code Regulation contains all sanctions information as presented here, and details all that is needed to know about the Student Conduct violations and the Student Conduct process. Information on the Behavioral Intervention Team {BIT} purpose and reporting form, the Student Conduct reporting form, Regulation 6.0003R [Anti-Hazing], Regulation 3.9011R [Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention] and Regulation 2.6000R [Smoke Free College Environment] can all be found continually on the BCC website

[College Regulations - Brookdale Community College \(brookdalecc.edu\)](http://brookdalecc.edu)



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

For Employees:

The College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by any employee on its property or as any part of its activities. In addition to any legal criminal penalties that may be incurred as a result of alcohol/drugs violations, violators of the College's alcohol and drug policies and regulations may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Per BCC Regulation 3.9006R, 'Drug Free Workplace,' any employee convicted of violating any criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace or off premises while conducting school business must notify the Associate Vice-President, Human Resources, in writing, of said conviction no later than five [5] days of such conviction. The College must then notify, within ten [10] days, if appropriate, the federal agency that provided funds for the program in which the convicted employee is employed.

Employees who violate College policy and regulations regarding alcohol at work, while representing the College at off-campus events/activities, or for off-campus violations while conducting business off campus are subject to discipline in accordance with the 'Progressive Discipline' Regulation [3.9009R] policy, up to and including, termination.

Per the Brookdale 'Progressive Discipline' Policy:

- 1st Level/infraction: Supervisor will inform employee of the infraction.
Judgment must be used to determine how serious the problem is. Some may be handled within the department or the division, while other more serious offenses must be immediately reported to law enforcement, Human Resources, or both. If there is doubt, Human Resources should be contacted.

Upon informing the employee of the infraction, the supervisor will solicit a reason or response from the employee explaining their behavior. This meeting should be documented with notes of the important points of the conversation being taken. If the infraction is not part of a serious nature or part of a long-term pattern of problems, oral counseling may be given the employee with the advisement of corrective action and what is expected of them in the future. An email or memo to the employee, confirming the conversation will follow the in-person meeting.

- 2nd Level: If the infraction is of a more serious nature, or if the oral counseling did not resolve the problem, a supervisor may issue a 'Written Reprimand.' The Written Reprimand is given to the employee and a copy is sent to Human Resources for inclusion in the employee's personnel file. As this is a more serious disciplinary action, the representing association [if applicable] may have contract language concerning the Written Reprimand [sometimes referred to as a 'warning letter'] and the conditions of retention in the personnel file.
- 3rd Level: The third level of discipline is Suspension. If the first and second steps are taken and have not elicited corrective response or if the nature of the infraction is very 3.9009R serious, suspension is justified. Suspension for period of time without pay requires consultation with the Dean of Human Resources [or designated HR staff] for coordination with the appropriate Association, Payroll Office, Legal, and Senior Management to



Drug Free Schools & Communities Act Sanctions/ Resources

assure all are aware of the action. The period of time of suspension will depend on the nature and seriousness of the problem and will be determined during the consultation process. In the case of suspected fraud and/or criminal behavior, the documentation will be provided to General Counsel for review and recommendation prior to disciplinary action.

- 4th Level: The final Level of discipline is 'discharge'/termination. If the steps outlined do not correct the problem, or if the nature of the infraction warrants it, the employee will be terminated. Each situation will be handled individually and with the involvement of Human Resources and Counsel to insure all appropriate steps in the remediation process have been taken prior to discharge.
- Violations of the drug and alcohol regulations can be serious incidents, and if a serious incident occurs that warrants immediate and decisive action, the final step of discharge may be undertaken without the progressive steps having been taken. This may occur after consultation with the President and Counsel, and with notification by the president to the Board of Trustees Chair.

Per the Brookdale community College 'Drug Free Workplace' Regulation [3.9006R], all employees are notified that, as a condition of employment, they must abide by the terms of that Regulation, and sign a 'Statement of Compliance.' In addition to Regulation 3.9006R, 3.9011R [Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Regulation, 3.9006R [Drug Free Workplace] and 2.6000R [Smoke Free College Environment] are continually posted on the BCC website at:

[College Regulations - Brookdale Community College \(brookdalecc.edu\)](http://brookdalecc.edu)

DRUG FREE WORKPLACE ACT OF 1989
DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND
COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1989



Firearms/Weapons/Dangerous Materials Violations and Policies

Brookdale employees, students, and visitors are subject to all local, state and federal laws/ordinances with regards to the possession of firearms, dangerous weapons and related materials/supplies [eg-ammunition]. Brookdale does not have a specific policy regarding Firearms and Weapons. However, Brookdale Regulation 2.10000 [College Security] permits specific persons/officers to possess firearms on Brookdale grounds. Portions of other BCC Regulations [6.3000R- (Student Conduct Code), 3.9008R (Code of Ethics), 7.1006R (Demonstrations by External Individuals, Groups, and Organizations on Brookdale Campuses and Locations), and 7.1000R (Community Use of Facilities, Grounds and Services)] collectively prohibit the possession of firearms and dangerous weapons on College properties. All of these Regulations can be found on the Brookdale website.

[College Regulations - Brookdale Community College \(brookdalecc.edu\)](http://brookdalecc.edu)

Students and employees are subject to the same disciplinary process as they would be subject to for alcohol and illicit drug violations, as described in the 'Drug Free Schools & Communities Act' section of this document. Sanctions for weapons violations may include one or more of the sanctions listed in the 'Drug Free Schools and Communities Act' section of this ASR.

Measures taken to prevent the unauthorized possession/use of firearms, weapons, or dangerous materials on Brookdale grounds can include, but are not limited to, officer patrols, the use MCSO/Security officer use of magnetometers, MCSO canine units, and surveillance cameras.

**NO FIREARMS,
WEAPONS,
OR DANGEROUS
MATERIALS
ALLOWED ON
BCC CAMPUSES**



Procedures for Collection of Crime Statistics

Hierarchy Rule/Counting of Crimes

Procedures

In order to account for all crime statistics that occurred on Brookdale properties in 2023, 2024, and 2025, crime statistics need to be collected from all of the following sources: the Brookdale Community College Police Department (BCCPD) [until March, 2023], the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office [starting with March, 2023 statistics], the Middletown Township Police Department, the Long Branch Police Department, the Wall Township Police Department, the Neptune Township Police Department, the Freehold Township Police Department, the Asbury Park Police Department, the applicable university/college police departments that share BCC's campus(es), the New Jersey State Police, and administrative personnel/Campus Security Authorities [CSA's] from within Brookdale Community College. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported by any of these sources are collected and recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

Written letters are mailed each year to each of the law enforcement agencies listed above, requesting that they forward the statistics of all Clery crimes that were reported to/discovered by their department in the previous calendar year, that occurred within Brookdale's reporting geography, to the Brookdale Clery Coordinator. The letter includes Clery crime and geography definitions, an explanation on how to count the crimes/incidents, and other relevant information about the Clery law. Clery Act **reporting does not require that a crime be investigated.** The Clery law requires Brookdale to make a good faith attempt to attain all such crime data from each of these entities.

CSAs are able to either directly notify the applicable law enforcement agency about a reported crime or make a report via the Brookdale Community College **Campus Security Authority Jeanne Clery Act Incident Report Form.** [See link on page 14]. The BCC Clery Coordinator and the Director, Security and Public Safety will **both receive** all such completed forms via email, and the Clery Coordinator employs a collection process to ensure that all data [including outside law enforcement crime data] is assessed and recorded, but not double-counted. The current BCC Clery Coordinator is an active-duty law enforcement officer [MCSO] and has access to the MCSO's Computer-aided Dispatch system [CAD], which details all calls for service by the MCSO and the Middletown, Long Branch, Freehold Township, Neptune Township, and Asbury Park police departments. The Clery Coordinator will use that resource, the submitted BCC CSA Jeanne Clery Act Incident Report Forms, verbal and written communications/Incident Reports from police and security officers, CSAs, outside law enforcement, BCC Title IX, BCC Student Conduct and other BCC personnel to ensure all crime reports have been received, assessed, cross-referenced, and properly counted.

Hierarchy Rule/Counting Crimes

When more than one Primary Crime [as detailed on pg 5 of this document] was committed during a single incident, Clery law states that institutions must conform to the requirements of the Hierarchy Rule, which is detailed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's [F.B.I.] "Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual." The Hierarchy Rule prescribes that **only the gravest criminal offense that is part of a single criminal incident will be reported.** Hierarchy Rule guidance also defines the order of the offenses from highest to lowest.

As an example, an incident that includes the crimes of Aggravated Assault and Murder against a person will only be counted as Murder, since the Aggravated Assault is subsumed into the graver crime, Murder.

With regards to the Clery Act, there are certain **exceptions to the Hierarchy Rule:** For instance:

- If arson is committed, an institution must always record the arson in its statistics, regardless of whether or not it occurs in the same incident as another Primary Crime.
- If rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape occurs in the same incident as a murder, an institution must record both the sex offense and the murder in its statistics.
- With regards to Hate Crimes, institutions must report on all reportable crimes from the same incident, so if the Primary Crimes of Aggravated Assault, Rape, Burglary and Murder were all committed due to hate/bias, all four of those crimes are counted separately as hate crimes in the ASR, regardless of the normal rules for Hierarchy.



Procedures for Collection of Crime Statistics

Hierarchy Rule/Counting of Crimes

While Primary Crimes are subject to the Hierarchy Rule, the other four crime categories of the Clery Act...VAWA crimes, Alcohol/Drug/Weapons Violations, Hate Crimes, and Hazing ...are not. All violations related to these other four categories are **counted separately, and in addition to,** the Primary Crimes.

Thus, an incident involving a stalker, who is arrested for a murder, a weapon violation, a hate crime, and possession of a controlled dangerous substance will be counted separately in the ASR as a murder, a weapon violation, a hate crime, a drug violation, and a stalking violation.

Another example might be a student who is hospitalized after an on-campus hazing incident, whereas the student endured physical injuries due to physical abuse and forced ingestion of an illegal drug. In this case, an Aggravated Assault, a Drug Violation and a Hazing Violation may all be reported separately in the crime statistics due to this single incident.

Counting of Offenses that Result in Arrests or Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Most Clery crimes simply have to be 'reported' to law enforcement or a CSA in order to be included in the College's ASR Crime Charts and the statistical disclosure to the USDOE. However, per Clery Act provisions, alcohol/liquor violations, drug violations, and weapons violations have to result in an arrest or referral for disciplinary action in order to be counted.

Arrests

Arrests, in the context of Clery Act reporting, include traditional arrests, where a subject is taken into custody, but also include incidents where a subject is released on an arrest or ordinance summons.

Civil citations, as issued by some institutions of higher education, do not count as arrests.

Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Referrals for Disciplinary Action [RFDA] is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

If the referral does not result in a sanction, the incident will still be counted as a criminal statistic in the ASR, as appropriate, as the referral is what makes the incident countable, not the possible sanction.

However, only referrals for violations **of the law** will be counted, not those that only involve violations of the College's policies.

In cases where an incident involving an alcohol violation, a drug violation, and/or a weapons violation results in both an arrest and an RFDA, the criminal statistics will be reported in the ASR and to the USDOE as an arrest. It will not be counted in both categories.



Explanation of Crimes Reported in ASR

Unfounded Crimes/Statistical Disclosure to USDOE

After all of the crime statistics are gathered and compiled, they are reported to the College community via this booklet, the **Annual Security Report [ASR]**, which is published by the MCSO/BCC Clery Coordinator. The investigation of a reported crime is not required in order to report a crime and 'Personally Identifying Information' [PII] is prohibited from being disclosed in BCC's statistics/documents, per 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20). As such, all PII will be kept confidential/be redacted by BCC/the Clery Coordinator.

An institution may not withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics based on a decision by a court, coroner, jury, prosecutor, or other similar non-campus official.

Crime statistics are reported in BCC's ASR based upon their geographical location. The statistics will be broken down into the 'On-Campus, 'Non-Campus, and 'Public Property' sub-groups.

BCC will notify the Brookdale community on an annual basis about the availability of the brochure via a broadcast email to all current students and employees. This email includes a brief summary of the contents of the brochure in addition to the website address where the brochure can be found on the Brookdale website. Information will also be provided on how to locate/attain a hard copy of the Annual Security Report.

Unfounded Crimes

Per the Clery law, an institution may withhold or subsequently remove a reported crime from its crime statistics when sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and have deemed that the reported crime[s] is unfounded. Crimes will only be deemed unfounded when investigation shows that the reported crime is false, baseless and not attempted, not because the investigation failed to prove that the crime occurred. The MCSO makes such determinations for crimes on the BCC Lincroft campus. At the Brookdale Regional Locations, the municipal police departments that receive/respond to reported crimes at those centers will do the investigative work to make determinations about the validity of those calls received. The Brookdale Clery Coordinator, in the annual letters that he sends out to the local police departments, asks that those departments disclose any unfounded crimes when they respond to the letter with their annual crime report data.

The College lists unfounded crimes on its Crime Logs and must report the total number of unfounded crimes [for each of the past three calendar years] in its ASR and in its annual disclosure of statistics to the U.S. Department of Education, as required by the Clery Act.

Statistical Disclosure of Clery Crimes/Incidents/Personal Identifiable Information

'Clery crimes' reported to the MCSO/BCCPD/CSAs in 2023, 2024, and 2025 will be reported to the United States Department of Education [USDOE] via the USDOE online portal in 2026. The Clery Coordinator submits the annual crime statistics for the three preceding/most recent calendar years that the crimes were reported to law enforcement police/CSAs. Disclosure of any personal identifiable information [PII] is strictly prohibited by Clery law. Any publicly available documents that are retained by the College will not include visible PII. All PII will also be redacted/rendered illegible from any other documents that are being retained as Clery records, which must be retained for at least seven years. PII includes names, physical addresses, contact information, numerical identifiers, any racial, ethnic background information, and any religious affiliation information. The Crime Charts herein [pages 56-61] disclose all of the crimes that were reported to BCC Campus Security Authorities or law enforcement agencies for the past three calendar years. Per Clery law, the crimes are divided up based upon campus and 'Clery geography' [On-campus, Non-Campus, Public Property]. The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education from BCC and other institutions is available to the public through the ED website.



Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024



Hazing

The '**Stop Campus Hazing Act**' [SCHA] requires institution of higher education to compile and report on all reported hazing incidents within its Clery geography, based upon the SCHA definition of hazing. The SCHA defines hazing as:

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

- Is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
 - Causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution or higher education or the organization, (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including:
 - o Whipping, beating, striking, electronically shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - o Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - o Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - o Causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - o Any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
 - o Any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, state, tribal or federal law, and
 - o And activity that induces, causes or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, state, tribal or federal law.'
- [Higher Education Act of 1965, Sect. 485(f)(6)(A)(iii) & 20 U.S.C. 1092 (f)(6)(A), Rev 12/24/24.].



Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024

Stop Campus Hazing Act

The SCHa was signed into federal law on 12/24/24, as an amendment to Section 485 (f) of the 'Higher Education Act' of 1965 and to 20 U.S.C. 1092 (f). The SCHa builds upon the provisions contained within the 'Report and Education About Campus Hazing' [REACH] Act (2017), and the 'Educational Notification and Disclosure of Actions Risking Loss of Life by Hazing Act' [END ALL] (2019.). All three laws were designed to eliminate hazing incidents. A great deal of advocacy for these laws came from Gary and Julie DeVercelly, whose son Gary Jr. died from a hazing incident at Rider University, in 2007.

It has been reported [Hazinginfo.org] that **55% of all college students involved in student organizations have endured hazing**, and that since 2000, there have been more than 50 hazing-related deaths in the United States.

The SCHa aims to increase transparency and the prevention and investigation efforts of institutions of higher education. Specifically, the SCHa requires colleges and universities to include policy information on how to make a report of a hazing incident and the processes used to investigate and adjudicate allegations of hazing incidents. The institutions must also provide a description of the research-based hazing education/awareness and prevention programming that exist at the school within their **Jeanne Clery Annual Security Report [ASR]**.

Reported hazing incidents that occur within Brookdale's 'Clery geography' must also be listed in the ASR, as a new offense category. All of this information will help students and their parents understand the harms of hazing and to make informed decisions about joining various student organizations.

Student Organizations

Per the SCHa, the definition of 'student organizations,' [for purposes of reporting hazing incidents] means:

- An organization at an institution of higher education [such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government]
- In which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education,
- Whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

BCC Statement of Hazing Policy

Brookdale Community College prohibits and condemns hazing of all types. Brookdale maintains an 'Anti-Hazing' Regulation [6.0003R] and an 'Anti-Hazing' Policy [6.0003].

The Anti-Hazing Regulation and Policy can be found on the BCC website, where BCC posts all of its policies and regulations [[2.0002R Establishment of Board Policies and College Regulations - Brookdale Community College](#)].

How To Report An Incident of Hazing

To report a hazing incident/violation, simply go the BCC website and complete the online reporting form. The link to the reporting mechanism is provided here:

[Anti-Hazing Efforts at Brookdale - Brookdale Community College](#)



Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024

Investigation and Adjudication of Reported Hazing Incidents/Sanctions

Per BCC policy and regulation, all alleged hazing incidents are investigated via the BCC 'Student Conduct and Compliance' process. The Student Conduct investigation and adjudication process are detailed on the BCC website [[6.3000R Student Conduct Code Regulation - Brookdale Community College](#)] and pages (120-130) of this Annual Security Report.

Sanctions for hazing violations/violations of the Student Code of Conduct are listed on page (126) of this document.

N.J. State Laws/Penalties Pertaining to Hazing Incidents

1. **2C:40-3- Anti-Hazing, the 'Timothy J. Piazza Law.'** [Timothy J Piazza was a 19-year old student at Penn State University who died during a hazing incident].
 - a. A person guilty of a violation of 2C:40-3, "if in connection with initiation of applicants to or members of a student or fraternal organization, whose membership is primarily students or alumni of the organization or an institution of higher education, the person knowingly or recklessly:
 - i. Causes, coerces, or otherwise induces another person to commit an act that violates federal or State criminal law;
 - ii. Causes, coerces, or otherwise induces another person to consume any food, liquid, alcoholic liquid, drug or other substance which subjects the person to a risk of emotional or physical harm or is otherwise deleterious to the person's health;
 - iii. Subjects another person to abuse, mistreatment, harassment, or degradation of a physical nature, including, but not limited to, whipping, beating, branding, excessive calisthenics, or exposure to the elements;
 - iv. Subjects another person to abuse, mistreatment, harassment, or degradation of a mental or emotional nature, including, but not limited to, activity adversely affecting the mental or emotional health or dignity of the individual, sleep deprivation, exclusion from social contact, or conduct that could result in extreme embarrassment;
 - v. Subjects another person to abuse, mistreatment, harassment, or degradation of a sexual nature, or
 - vi. Subjects another person to any other activity that creates a reasonable likelihood of bodily injury to the person.
 - vii. Hazing shall not include any reasonable and customary athletic, law enforcement, or military training; contests; competitions; or events.
 - b. Hazing is a crime of the 3rd degree if an actor commits an act prohibited in subsection (a) of this section which results in death or serious bodily injury to another person and is a crime of the 4th degree if the actor commits an act prohibited in subsection (a) of this section which results in bodily injury to another person. Otherwise, hazing is a disorderly persons offense.
 - c. In addition to any other sanctions or penalties that may be imposed, a student or fraternal organization described in subsection (a) of this section, or an institution of higher education, that knowingly or recklessly promotes or facilitates a person to commit an act of hazing prohibited in this section shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$5,000 for an initial violation of subsection (a) of this section, and a fine of not less than \$5,000 or more than \$15,000 for each subsequent violation.



Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024

- d. (1) A person. Student or fraternal organization, or institution of higher education, and another person acting in concert with the person, organization, or institution, shall be immune from prosecution under this section if the person, or an employee, officer or other agent acting on behalf of the organization or institution, as the case may be:
 - i. Called 9-1-1, other otherwise contacted campus security, police, or emergency services, and reported that a person was in need of medical assistance due to an act of hazing as described in this section;
 - ii. The caller provided the caller's name and, if applicable, the name of the person acting in concert with the caller to the 9-1-1 operator or other recipient of the emergency contact;
 - iii. The caller was the first to make the 9-1-1 report or other emergency report; and
 - iv. The caller and, if applicable, the person acting in concert with the caller remained on the scene with the person in need of medical assistance until assistance arrived and cooperated with the emergency services on the scene.
- e. In addition to any other applicable immunity or limitation on civil liability, a law enforcement officer or other official empowered to act as an officer for the arrest of offenders against the laws of this State, or a prosecutor, who, acting in good faith, arrested or charged a person who is thereafter determined to be entitled to immunity from prosecution under this subsection shall not be subject to any civil liability for the wrongful arrest or charge.

2. 18A:3-25 Pledge's Bill of Rights

- a. This law established a 'Pledge's Bill of Rights,' which outlined acceptable and unacceptable behavior and activities in regard to the pledge or rushing activities of college and university fraternities and sororities and other similar campus organizations. It also required a review of the existing pledge and anti-hazing policies and procedures of public and independent institutions of higher education within the State and an incorporation of those policies into the bill of rights. The Attorney General shall make the 'Pledge's Bill of Rights' available to each institution of higher education within the State.
- b. 18A:3-26- Information on Hazing Included
 - i. The bill of rights developed by the Attorney General pursuant to section 2 of P.L. 1991, c.388 (C.18A:3-25) shall include information on the criminal penalties for hazing and aggravated hazing established pursuant to P.L. 1980, c.169 [C.2C:40-3 et seq).
- c. 18A: 3-27.1 – Definitions Relative to Hazing
 - i. As used in sections 2 through 4 of P.L. 2021, c.208 [C.18A:3-27.2 through C.18A:3-27.40]:
 - ii. "Hazing" means conduct in connection with an initiation of applicants to or members of a student or fraternal organization as described in section 1 of P.L. 1980, c.169 [C.2C:40-3].
 - iii. "Organization" means a fraternity, sorority, association, corporation, order, society, corps, club or service, social or similar group, whose members are primarily minors, students, or alumni of the organization or an institution of higher education; or a national or international organization with which such a group is affiliated.
 - iv. "Student" means an individual who attends or has applied to attend or has been admitted to an institution of higher education.



Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024

3. **18A:3-27.2- Adoption of Written Policy Against Hazing**

- a. Each public and independent institution of higher education shall adopt a written policy against hazing and, pursuant to that policy, adopt rules prohibiting students or other persons associated with an organization operating under the sanction of, or recognized as, an organization by the institution from engaging in hazing. The institution of higher education shall post the policy at a publicly accessible location on the institution's Internet website and shall provide a copy of the policy, including the institution's rules, penalties, and program of enforcement, to each organization within the institution.

4. **18A:3-27.3 Program for Enforcement of Policy Against Hazing**

- a. Each public and independent institution of higher education shall provide a program for the enforcement of the policy against hazing required under section 2 of P.L. 2012, c.208 [C.18A:3-27.2] and shall adopt appropriate penalties for violations of the policy to be administered by the individual or agency at the institution responsible for the sanctioning or recognition of the organization covered by the policy or by such other individual or agency deemed appropriate by the institution.
- b. The penalties for violations of the policy may include:
 - i. Imposition of fines;
 - ii. The withholding of diplomas or transcripts pending compliance with the rules or payment of fines;
 - iii. The rescission of permission for the organization to operate on campus or to otherwise operate under the sanction or recognition of the institution; and
 - iv. The imposition of probation, suspension, dismissal, or expulsion.
- c. A penalty imposed under this section shall be in addition to a penalty imposed for a violation of any other institutional rule to which the violator may be subject.
- d. A policy adopted under section 2 of P.L. 2021, c.208 [C.18A:3-27.2] shall apply to each act conducted on or off-campus if the acts are deemed to constitute hazing. [L.2021, c.208, s.3].

5. **18A:27.4- Report on Violations**

- a. Each public and independent institution of higher education shall maintain and report which shall include information on all violations of the institution's anti-hazing policy and federal and State laws related to hazing that are reported to the institution. Information on a reported violation shall be retained by the institution for five years.
- b. The report shall include:
 - i. The date when the subject was charged with a violation of the institution's anti-hazing policy or a federal or State law related to hazing;
 - ii. A general description of the violation, any investigation and findings by the institution and, if applicable, penalties imposed, and
 - iii. The date the matter was resolved.
- c. An institution shall post the initial report at a publicly accessible location on the institution's Internet website by January 15, 2022. The initial report shall include information concerning violations that have been reported to the institution for the five consecutive years prior to the effective date of this act, to the extent the institution has retained information concerning the violations. An institution shall post an updated report biannually on January 1 and August 1.
- d. The report shall include the personal identifying information of an individual. [L.2021, c.208, s.4]



Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs [Policy Statement and Descriptions]

1. Primary intervention strategies/prevention and awareness programs at Brookdale are intended to stop hazing incidents before they occur, which may include skill building for bystander intervention, information about ethical leadership and the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.
2. Brookdale's prevention and awareness programming is further addressed on pages (108-119) of this document.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

In addition to the information in the ASR, the SCHA requires institutions, under prescribed circumstances, to create and maintain a separate report, called the **Campus Hazing Transparency Report** [CHTR]. The CHTR will summarize findings related to hazing actual incidents [in connection only to student organizations at BCC that are established or recognized by BCC] and provide information about BCC's hazing policy and applicable laws related to hazing.

Regarding hazing incidents, the CHTR must list each hazing incident for which a formal finding of guilt, responsibility, or culpability has been issued that either of the following was committed:

1. A violation related to hazing-
 - a. Of the institution's standards of conduct, or
 - b. Of federal, state, or local law.
2. When committed in connection with the reported hazing violation threatened a student's physical safety (including a violation the abuse of illegal use of alcohol or drugs), and violation-
 - a. Of the institution's standards of conduct, or
 - b. Of federal, state, or local law.

Each formal finding of responsibility on a reported hazing incident shall include:

1. The name of the organization with which the violation that resulted in a formal finding of guilt, responsibility, or culpability, was committed in connection.
2. A general description of the violation (including whether the violation involved alcohol or drugs) that resulted in a **formal finding of guilt, responsibility, or culpability**, the charges, the findings of the institution, and any sanctions placed on the organization.
3. The dates on which-
 - a. The incident was alleged to have occurred;
 - b. The investigation was initiated, and
 - c. The investigation ended with a finding that a hazing violation occurred.
 - d. The College notified the organization that the resulted in a hazing violation.

As with the reported criminal incidents listed in the College's ASR, the CHTR **shall not** include any information that would reveal personally identifiable information about any individual student.

- Note: Per the SCHA: 'If the same person/persons commit more than one hazing act, and the time and place intervals separating each such act are insignificant, such acts shall be reported as a single hazing incident.'
- **The information about incidents contained in the CHTR may differ from the statistics in the Clery ASR, as statistics in the ASR are 'reported' incidents, not necessarily proven incidents.**



Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024

Campus Hazing Transparency Report Website Posting

The College is required to make each CHTR publicly available [on the institutional website] no later than December, 2025. As such, the College shall post [in a prominent location on the BCC website] the link to the webpage that contains the Campus Hazing Transparency Reports. The CHTR webpage shall include:

1. A statement notifying the public of the availability of statistical information, except information protected under section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act [commonly known as the 'Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974];
2. A description of how a member of the public may obtain such information;
3. A statement that the institution is required to provide such information pursuant to this clause;
4. Information about the institution's anti-hazing policy.
5. Statement about applicable local, State and Tribal laws on hazing.

Per the SCHL, institutions do not have to develop a CHTR until they incur a finding of a hazing violation. If there are zero violations, college's may elect to publish a 'Zero Findings' report, if so desired. Once there is any finding, the institution must update the CHTR at least twice per year/biennially. The College may also include, as part of the publishing of the CHTR, describe the purpose and differences between the College's Clery Annual Security report [ASR] and the CHTR. Each institution of higher education is required to maintain each CHTR on its website for five calendar years.

Timelines

In order to meet the requirements of the SCHL, each eligible college and university shall:

1. Begin to collect hazing incident statistics/information not later than January 1, 2025.
 - a. The compiling of hazing incidents [as reported to the MCSO, other relevant law enforcement, and BCC's CSA's] will be based upon the SCHL's definition of hazing, which is the definition that's provided on page 49 of this document.
2. Have compliant anti-hazing and hazing prevention policies in place by the date that is six months after the enactment of the SCHL [June, 23, 2025].
 - a. Particulars of hazing prevention and programming initiatives are detailed on pg. 118 of this document.
3. Have a process in place for documenting violations of the standards of conduct, as it pertains to hazing incidents, by July 1, 2025.
 - a. It does **not** matter if an alleged violation was made by a group/organization that is recognized by the institution in order to report the incident in the ASR, only that the violation reportedly occurred within the institution's 'Clery geography.'
4. By December, 23, 2025, each applicable institution's first Campus Hazing Transparency Report [CHTR] must be publicly available/published onto the institution's website, with a link to the exact webpage. [The statistics in the ASR and on the CHTR may differ due to the standards of 'reported' incidents versus 'actual incidents,' respectively.]
5. Each applicable institution is required to review/update the CHTR not less frequently than two times a year.
6. **Since the SCHL law is effective January 1, 2025, the BCC 2026 Clery Annual Security Report [ASR, as published by 10/01/26] will be the first ASR to document any reported hazing violations [from 2025] associated with BCC.**

Training

By law, BCC will ensure that the educational stakeholders...students, staff, coaches, advisors and other Campus Security Authorities [CSAs]...are properly trained on how to identify, prevent, and respond to reported hazing incidents.

**Lincroft Campus Crime Statistics**

765 Newman Springs Rd., Lincroft, N.J., 07738

Crime Reported	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023
	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded
<u>Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Fondling</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Incest</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Statutory Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Robbery</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Burglary</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Arson</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hate Crimes												
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – ARRESTS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported 'Violence Against Women' [VAWA] Law Incidents												
<u>Domestic Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Dating Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Stalking</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hazing Violations												
<u>Hazing Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

- The Hate Crime listed in 2024 on the Lincroft campus was for a reported incident of Vandalism, as motivated by Religion
- There were no Hate Crimes on the Lincroft campus in 2023 or 2025.
- There were no Unfounded 'Clery crimes' in 2023 or 2024 at the BCC Lincroft location.
- In 2025, there were (2) Unfounded reported Burglaries at BCC's Lincroft campus, in addition to the [3] other reported Burglaries.

**Freehold Township Regional Location Crime Statistics**

3680 U.S. Rt. 9 South, Freehold Township, N.J., 07728

Crime Reported	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023
	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Unfounded
<u>Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Fondling</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Incest</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Statutory Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Robbery</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Burglary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Arson</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hate Crimes												
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – ARRESTS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported 'Violence Against Women' [VAWA] Law Incidents												
<u>Domestic Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Dating Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Stalking</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hazing Violations												
<u>Hazing Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

- There were no reported Hate Crimes in 2023, 2024, or 2025 at the Freehold location.
- There were no Unfounded 'Clery crimes' in 2023, 2024, or 2025 at the Freehold location.



Brookdale Community College

Long Branch Regional Location Crime Statistics

213 Broadway, Long Branch, N.J., 07740

Crime Reported	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023
	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded
<u>Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Fondling</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Incest</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Statutory Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Robbery</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Burglary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Arson</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hate Crimes												
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – ARRESTS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported 'Violence Against Women' [VAWA] Law Incidents												
<u>Domestic Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Dating Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Stalking</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hazing Violations												
<u>Hazing Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

- There was (1) Hate Crime reported in 2025 at the BCC Long Branch location, for Intimidation, as motivated by Disability.
- There were no reported Hate Crimes in 2023 or 2024 at the Long Branch location.
- There were no Unfounded 'Clery crimes' in 2023, 2024, or 2025 at the Long Branch location.



Brookdale Community College

Wall Township Regional Location Crime Statistics

800 Monmouth Blvd., Wall Township, N.J., 07719

Crime Reported	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023
	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded
<u>Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Fondling</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Incest</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Statutory Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Robbery</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Burglary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Arson</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hate Crimes												
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – ARRESTS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported 'Violence Against Women' [VAWA] Law Incidents												
<u>Domestic Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Dating Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Stalking</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hazing Violations												
<u>Hazing Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

- There were no reported Hate Crimes in 2023, 2024, or 2025 at the Wall location
- There were no Unfounded 'Clery crimes' in 2023, 2024, or 2025 at the Wall location.



Brookdale Community College

Neptune Township Regional Location Crime Statistics

60 Neptune Blvd., Neptune Township, N.J., 07753

Crime Reported	2025 On- Campus	2025 Non- Campus	2025 Public Propty	2025 Unfounded	2024 On- Campus	2024 Non- Campus	2024 Public Propty	2024 Unfounded	2023 On- Campus	2023 Non- Campus	2023 Public Propty	2023 Unfounded
<u>Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Fondling</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Incest</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Statutory Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Robbery</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Burglary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Arson</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hate Crimes												
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – ARRESTS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported 'Violence Against Women' [VAWA] Law Incidents												
<u>Domestic Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Dating Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Stalking</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hazing Violations												
<u>Hazing Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

- There were no reported Hate Crimes in 2023, 2024, or 2025 at the Neptune location.
- There were no Unfounded 'Clery crimes' in 2023 in 2024 at the Neptune location.
- In 2025, there was a reported, and later Unfounded, firearms possession incident. There was no arrest or disciplinary referral associated with the initial report.



Brookdale Community College

Asbury Park Culinary Center Location Crime Statistics

101 Drury Lane, Asbury Park, N.J., 077112

Crime Reported	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024	2024	2023	2023	2023	2023
	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded	On-Campus	Non-Campus	Public Propty	Unfounded
<u>Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Fondling</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Incest</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Statutory Rape</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Robbery</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Burglary</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Aggravated Assault</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Motor Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Arson</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hate Crimes												
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – ARRESTS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Liquor, Drugs, Weapons Violations – DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS												
<u>Liquor Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Drug Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Weapons Law Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported 'Violence Against Women' [VAWA] Law Incidents												
<u>Domestic Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Dating Violence</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Stalking</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Reported Hazing Violations												
<u>Hazing Violation</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

- There were no reported Hate Crimes at the Asbury Park location in 2023, 2024, or 2025.
- There were no Unfounded 'Clery crimes' at the Asbury Park location in 2023, 2024, or 2025.



Emergency Response/Emergency Management Plan

The College's Emergency Management Plan [EMP] is a document that identifies the most likely and concerning emergencies that the College may someday encounter, and prescribes emergency response procedures/guidelines/emergency duties/responsibilities for the Brookdale employees/departments/subgroups of the Brookdale community. Per the EMP, department heads will educate/review EMP procedures with their subordinates each year. The EMP was last updated in 2025.

The College also produces a 'quick-flip' Emergency Management Plan Quick Reference Guide which provides the most pertinent response information/emergency protocols to the students/employees. This guidebook is publicized by being placed on BCC's public website, in classrooms and in employee offices, where students, employees, and the public, at large, can access them and learn about emergency protocols. The current EMP Quick Reference Guide provides information about, but not limited to, emergency contact numbers, closing of the College, armed intruder response, telephone/computer/utility failure, media relations/information releases, civil disturbances, hostage situations, basic first aid procedures, fire call/alarm response, natural gas leaks, severe weather, lockdown, shelter-in-place, and evacuation guidelines, suspicious package handling, bomb or bomb threat, and areas of rescue assistance and areas of refuge.

While the EMP provides general contingency/continuation of operations roles and responsibilities, College departments are responsible for developing contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their particular staff and areas of responsibility.

MCSO Officers are trained in Incident Command and in responding to 'all hazards.' Whenever a serious incident is reported, officers on site will respond immediately and seek to confirm or dispel and handle the reported emergency. Whenever an **emergency represents an ongoing threat to the community, the College will immediately notify the community about the emergency via its emergency messaging system.** Officers will use training, experience and outside resources to mitigate and resolve the emergency. Depending upon the nature of the incident, the MCSO may call-in/utilize outside first responder departments/agencies to assist.

The BCC Lincroft Emergency Management Quick Reference Guide is available on the BCC website at:

[Digital Emergency Management Plan Book \(Lincroft Campus\).pdf](#)

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

LINCROFT CAMPUS

***Dial 911 For All
Emergencies***



Emergency Communications/Messaging

The College has employed the “Informacast” and ‘Rave’ emergency notification systems to send out emergency information. These emergency notification systems generate communications that can be used to notify the community about important matters, like an ongoing dangerous incident on campus or the closing of the College due to weather.

Emergency messaging will also be used to notify the community about an existing reported criminal threat and/or confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation. These types of messages may include directions to lockdown, to evacuate an area, or to shelter-in-place if there is a reasonable belief that the community needs to perform one of those three ‘Emergency Actions’ to stay safe. The initial notification messages will also advise the recipients to refer to their Brookdale email/BCC website/other source for further/follow-up information/updates on the emergency. Those follow-up ‘Broadcast Emails’/other communications will be used to provide more specifics about the reported incident, and will provide the information needed to satisfy the requirements of a Timely Warning or of an ‘Emergency Notification’ message. See pages 64-70 for more on Emergency Actions, Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications.

Active students and employees are automatically enrolled into the ‘Rave’ system, and non-students/employees can enroll for Brookdale ‘Rave’ messages via the Rave site/link provided in this section. ‘Informacast’ and ‘Rave’ are interlinked by Brookdale, so a notification message sent through one-medium will trigger the other system’s message channels. [See pages 69-70 for a list of the channels employed.] Emergency Action messages can be sent out by any of the MCSO officers that are assigned to the Lincroft campus, and the Director, Security and Public Safety [DSPS]. Members of the larger community who are interested in receiving information about emergencies on campus should sign up via ‘Rave’ : [Rave Login - Brookdale Community College](#) . Follow the Brookdale website for updates in the event of an emergency on campus.





Emergency Actions

Emergency actions are the responses that one may take when made aware of an ongoing/imminent/possible emergency. There are three different types of emergency actions that BCC may direct community members to take in response to emergency conditions. The three emergency actions are: 'Evacuation,' 'Shelter-In-Place,' and 'Lockdown.'

EVACUATION
SHELTER-IN-PLACE
LOCKDOWN



Definition- An evacuation is an emergency action designed to separate occupants of a building/area from an ongoing threat, like a fire or a smoke condition.

Procedures-

How You Will Know to Evacuate:

An evacuation may be initiated in one or more ways, including but not limited to, a fire alarm activation, word-of-mouth, and/or an emergency message.

How to 'Evacuate':

- 1] The community will respond to the evacuation notice by quickly leaving classrooms/offices, closing but NOT locking doors behind them so that responding fire department and law enforcement personnel can access the room.
- 2] Before leaving, quickly gather personal items that may be needed.
- 3] Quickly turn off burners or other items that may be unsafe **if** left unattended.
- 4] Follow guidance/employees through the quickest route out of the building/area. [Know a second route in case the first is blocked/unsafe]. Assist/advise others regarding the evacuation as you exit the area.
- 5] Evacuate to the established 'Emergency Assembly Areas' [EAAs], which are meant to be initial short-term evacuation areas. Do not remain within 300 ft of the buildings that are being evacuated.
- 6] If for safety reasons the community needs to be directed away from the established EAAs, or to a longer-term evacuation area/facility, the MCSO/Fire Dept personnel will direct the evacuees. The College generally does not advise the community in advance about any possible long-term evacuation locations because those decisions are affected by several factors, including the existing threat/type of emergency, security concerns, the time of day, the location of the building being evacuated, and the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on and off campus. In all cases, the MCSO/first responders [and assisting staff on scene] will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes. Use of technology [eg emergency messaging] may also be employed to direct/redirect the community.
- 7] Employees/Instructors should make a list of the people that are with them and retain the list for the MCSO/MTFD/other first responders, in case they need to know who was evacuated from/to where. Call 9-1-1 if the circumstances require an emergency response to your area, including but not limited to, first aid or need to evacuate to another location.
- 8] Keep your smartphone on and monitor it for text/Brookdale email updates on the ongoing situation.
- 9] Once a building has been evacuated, no one should attempt to re-enter the area/building until approved to do by the MCSO/Fire department personnel.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE



Definition-Shelter-in-Place [SIP] is an emergency action designed to separate community members from a threat that is outside of buildings. As such, a SIP is often referred to as a ‘reverse evacuation.’ If a threatening situation outside [eg an approaching tornado or a biological/chemical threat] presents itself, a SIP directive will be initiated. Included in the emergency message/follow-up messaging will be information about the specifics of the emergency, and how to respond to it. Community members will stay inside their prescribed area until the situation outside is resolved/made safe and the SIP is lifted.

Procedures-

How You Will Know to “Shelter-in-Place”

Information on the need to shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including, but not limited to, the MCSO, Facilities staff members, other College employees, the Middletown Police Department [MTPD], and the Middletown/Lincroft Fire Department [MTFD]. A Shelter-in-Place activation will come via an emergency message, as issued by the MCSO, the DSPS, or a BCC College Relations employee.

How to “Shelter–in-Place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are unless directed to a particular portion of the building.
2. As applicable and plausible, gather any personal items/emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency.
3. If you are outdoors, do a ‘reverse evacuation’ and immediately proceed into the closest building, or quickly leave the property. Follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
4. Once inside, shelter inside of a room/area that was prescribed by the emergency message. The specifics of the emergency [as defined in the emergency messaging received] will determine if occupants need to lock the entrance door[s]. Not every SIP requires the locking of classroom/other doors, as it is not a lockdown.
5. Depending upon the type of emergency, you may be directed to:
 - Shelter inside an interior room/away from all exterior windows
 - Shelter in a hallway/interior protected area,
 - Shelter on an upper or lower level of the building.
 - Take other action/protective measures, as deemed necessary by emergency responders.
6. The emergency response/messaging may also direct the turning off of air conditioners, heaters, and fans, the closing off of ventilation system vents, or other actions. [The College’s Operations Department will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.]
7. Make a list of the people sheltering with you and retain the list for the MCSO/MTFD/other first responders, in case they need to know who was sheltering where. Call 9-1-1 if the circumstances require an emergency response to your area, including but not limited to, first aid or evacuation assistance.
8. Always keep smartphones on and monitor them for text and Brookdale email updates on the situation.
9. Make yourself comfortable. You do not need to hide within the room like you would during a ‘Lockdown.’

LOCKDOWN

ACTIVE THREAT RESPONSE



RUN



HIDE



FIGHT

Definition- Lockdowns are an emergency action designed to separate an active human threat/assailant from the community. To help prepare the community to respond to/separate itself from such a threat, the MCSO educates students and employees on the principles of 'Run-Hide-Fight.' Specifically, community members will know that they can choose to flee from an area [if safe to do so], barricade/lock/hide oneself inside a protected area/room if the threat is close], and/or prepare to fight an assailant [as a last resort].

Procedures-

How You Will Know to 'Lockdown':

Lockdowns may be initiated by emergency message, one's own observations, audible indications [eg gunshots], word of mouth, or other means. Lockdowns will most likely be initiated when a human threat [eg armed intruder] is present on/near a BCC property. An initial 'lockdown' message will be sent via the emergency notification system from the MCSO, DSPS, CR/designee. Subsequent messaging will be made during the event via Broadcast BCC emails and possibly text messages. When a lockdown is fully cleared, the uniformed MCSO officers will unlock doors and release/direct the occupants from the classrooms/offices.

How to 'Lock Down'/'Run, Hide, Fight'

- 1] If you know the threat is not near you, consider 'running'/fleeing/evacuating the area/campus. Understand that if you try and take your motor vehicle, you may become stuck in traffic on campus. You may be able to flee quicker/avoid the threat on foot.
- 2] If you do not know the whereabouts of the threat, or if the threat is close to you [eg in the hallway], secure yourself in the room/area. Lock the entrance door, turn out the lights and 'hide.' If you have time, also barricade the door, close window shades and turn off your computer monitor. Develop a response plan in case the threat gains entry in the room. Fashion an item within the room as a weapon, in case you need it to defend yourself. Keep smartphones on but SILENCED, so you can receive text/email updates on the ongoing emergency situation.
- 3] As a last result only, 'fight' and defend yourself with full commitment.



Timely Warning Notifications- Immediate/Ongoing Criminal Threats

Whenever serious/'Clery crimes' [that occurred on or off campus] are reported to Campus Security Authorities or local police/the MCSO, the College will determine if the crime[s] represent an immediate, serious and ongoing threat to members of the BCC community and/or property, or to a particular segment of the community. If so, the College will follow its emergency notification procedures and a 'Timely Warning'/BCC Crime Alert shall be issued to the Brookdale community. Timely Warnings [TWs] are a special form of crime alert/notification message, which are required by the federal Clery law. These Timely Warnings contain specific information/descriptions about the serious and ongoing threats. The Timely Warnings include the date and approx. time that a crime was committed, the crime's location, description of the offender, and the method of operation, so Brookdale community members can make informed decisions/take proper precautions. The Timely Warning will also include information/ recommendations to help one make informed decisions/take preventive measures to aid in the prevention of similar/additional future crimes. Such prevention is the main purpose of Timely Warnings. The confidentiality/anonymity of the survivor/victim is paramount so personal identifying information is not included in a Timely Warning.

Timely Warnings may be distributed to the Brookdale community when it is determined that there is a serious and ongoing threat to the Brookdale community, and the 'Clery crime' reported was:

- 1] Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- 2] Manslaughter by Negligence,
- 3] Aggravated Assault,
- 4] Robbery,
- 5] Burglary
- 6] Sex Offenses- Rape, Incest, Fondling, Statutory Rape
- 7] Motor Vehicle Theft,
- 8] Arson,
- 9] Hate Crimes [includes any above, plus Larceny, Simple Assault, Destruction of Property/Vandalism, and Intimidation],
- 10] 'Violence Against Women Act' Offenses [including Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking] and
- 11] Report of any other crime classification [**including 'Non-Clery crimes'**] which the College deems as an ongoing threat that is necessary to warn the community about. [eg- a kidnapping, a string of car break-ins, or incidents involving the possession/use of date rape drugs].

Timely Warnings can be authorized and issued by the Brookdale Community College Director, Security and Public Safety [DSPS] and/or the Brookdale College Relations Department, including the Director of Communications, the Executive Director of College Relations, the Assistant Director of Communications, and personnel within the Office of Information Technology [OIT]. Timely Warnings will typically be based upon information provided by, and available to, the MCSO.

In the annual letters that the Brookdale Clery Coordinator sends to outside law enforcement agencies, there is a section that explains Timely Warnings. The letter also states that Brookdale/the MCSO needs immediate advisement from those departments any time that a crime reported to them stands as a possible immediate threat to the Brookdale community. For instance, if a member of the public is robbed on a sidewalk that is within Brookdale's geography, and the subject that committed the act is still 'at large,' they are asked to promptly contact BCC/the MCSO to provide BCC with the information that is needed for BCC to send out a Timely Warning. The annual letters contain the federal/'Clery definition' of each serious crime so the law enforcement agencies understand which crimes BCC needs information on.



Timely Warning Notifications- Immediate/Ongoing Criminal Threats

The TWs will be distributed to the Brookdale community by means of 'Broadcast Email' messages. Text messages, voice over phone messages, desktop computers alerts, broadcast emails, social media posts and website postings may also be employed to inform the community, as appropriate for the particular emergency. Individuals may be advised to call a BCC recorded information telephone line for updates.

Follow-ups/Updates to the BCC community about any Timely Warning incident may be distributed via the same electronic means as the original Timely Warnings. Timely Warning information can be distributed to the larger community via BCC message boards at the College's entrance gate.

The TW process will initiate when the MCSO/other law enforcement of Campus Security Authority receives a report about the commission of one of the 'Clery crimes' [as listed on the previous page], and it is determined by the College that the actor/crime remains a serious and ongoing threat [eg- 'actor is still 'at large'] to the community. Even if the MCSO/receiving entity does not have all of the facts surrounding the reported criminal incident yet, they will convey known and releasable information about the crime's nature, date, time, location, and other relevant specifics to BCC's College Relations [CR] department and/or the BCC DSPS, who will assess that information, and as applicable, use it to construct the content of a TW. [Note: A Timely Warning message may still be required to be sent even after an offender is arrested, if the offender is subsequently released from custody on a summons/bond].

CR/The DSPS will then, without delay, authorize/send out the TW message to the segment of the population that they believe needs to receive the notification. They will also subsequently send out adequate and timely follow-up information to the same segment of the population via BCC email. An exception to this section would be that a TW message may not be sent out if, in the judgment of the College, issuing a notification will compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate [including apprehending the perpetrator] the emergency. The College is also not required to issue Timely Warnings with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

When deemed necessary by the College, Crime Alert posters may be posted by the MCSO in campus buildings or outside the MCSO office on the Lincroft campus, or sent out to the community via email. When Crime Alerts are posted in campus/regional location buildings, they are posted in a discernible/conspicuous way in the lobby/entrance area of the affected building(s). If there is a need to inform the larger community, CR/the DSPS will determine the procedures of how to do so.

It is noted that this Annual Security Report [ASR] tabulates crimes that were **REPORTED** to have occurred on/around Brookdale's properties, **not** those that were **proven** to have occurred. Likewise, Timely Warnings will be issued for crimes that were reported and remain a possible serious and ongoing threat to the community, **not just for** those crimes that have been **proven to have occurred**.



Emergency Notifications- Immediate/Ongoing Threat to Health/Safety

“Emergency Notification” is the term for emergency messages that are sent out by the College when there has been **confirmation** that an emergency or dangerous situation exists and presents itself as an immediate threat to the health or safety of the community at a particular Brookdale property, or in a particular portion of a property.

Unlike Timely Warnings, Emergency Notifications can be made **for reasons other than crimes**, including, but not limited to, a fire/smoke condition, an approaching tornado, a biohazard, or another manmade or naturally hazardous condition. There may be occasions where a situation can be classified as both an ongoing criminal threat and an immediate threat to the health/safety of the community, and in those cases, only one message [TW or EN] will be sent out.

The process to initiate an Emergency Notification [EN] message begins when a responding MCSO officer(s)/other authorized/responding personnel **confirm** that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety to some or all members of the BCC community. [Per the USDOE’s Liberty University Clery audit of 2024, ‘the ‘segment of the campus population’ that is ‘foreseeably at risk’ has to be warned, even if that segment is ‘as small as one person.’] In lieu of sending out an Emergency Notification message, the College must at least initiate ‘remedial measures to eliminate the dangerous condition.’

The BCC College Relations Department [including the Director of Communications, the Executive Director of College Relations, and the Assistant Director of Communications], and/or personnel from the BCC OIT department [as relevant], and/or the Director, Security and Public Safety [DSPS] can authorized and issue EN’s, and as such, will receive the relevant information from the officer(s)/responding personnel about the incident so they can determine message content. Then, and without delay, CR/the DSPS will authorize the issuance of/send out the Emergency Notification message to the segment of the population that they believe needs to receive the notification, provided that sending such a message would not compromise efforts to assist a victim or otherwise exacerbate the threat to the community.

Depending upon the type of emergency, notification channels may include emergency broadcast emails, text messages, voice/phone messages over Brookdale’s internal phones, desktop alerts, social media posts and website postings, as appropriate for the particular emergency. If the circumstances dictate the need, the Monmouth County Sheriff’s Office, BCC/contracted Security Officers or other employees may make notification in person, via foot or via vehicle patrols. The CR/DSPS will determine the procedures of how to distribute the information to the larger community, including via text messages, which the community can opt into.

The College/College Relations will provide follow-up information/updates during a critical incident via Broadcast Emails, and as appropriate, via other emergency messaging channels. Individuals may be advised to call a BCC recorded information telephone line for updates.



Emergency Drills

The College conducts numerous announced and unannounced emergency response drills/exercises each Fall and Spring semester, which may include evacuation drills, lockdown drills, shelter-in-place drills, tabletop or field exercises, and/or tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. Emergency drills/notification system tests are often executed within the first days of each semester to ensure emergency plans/protocols are known by the College community, and that the BCC emergency response plans, physical measures and technological measures are properly assessed and evaluated for shortcomings and functionality, at the onset of the semesters.

Protocols tested include, but are not limited to, how students and employees/community members will receive emergency messages/alerts, how they can react via the principles of 'Run, Hide, Fight' [during lockdown drills], how they locate emergency exits from the buildings they occupy, and the how they locate and remain in established Emergency Assembly Areas [EAAs]. Shortcomings of physical and technology measures tested may include identifying a structural issue within a building, faulty alarm systems, broken or inadequate door locks, and/or faulty or inefficient telephone and computer messaging. Evaluations of these drills/tests [including documenting the date, time, description of exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced] help identify these shortcomings and assess College community preparedness for an actual emergency.

Drills and tests are conducted at each Brookdale property, and are typically alternated between early and later times of the day/evening. All Lincroft drills in 2025 were executed and evaluated by Monmouth County Sheriff's Office. All BCC regional location drills are executed and evaluated by the BCC Director, Security and Public Safety. An evacuation drill is conducted at every BCC building, at least once per year.



Missing Persons

A person reported as missing means a person whose whereabouts are unknown. The person reported missing may or may not be in some sort of jeopardy. Out of exceptional concern for their safety, the MCSO follows internal policy/guidelines/best practices, including those of the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office, to make notifications on, investigate, locate and/or conduct a well-being check on the reported missing person. While the Clery law does not require Brookdale [since Brookdale does not maintain campus housing] to publish Missing Persons information, this section is included in the Brookdale ASR as a preventive/response measure. **If someone you know appears to have gone missing from the Lincroft campus, contact MCSO [9-1-1 for an emergency or 732-224-2222 for a non-emergency] At the BCC regional locations, immediately call/notify the regional location Security Officer[s] and/or the local police.** Contact numbers for the Security Officers/Regional Locations are on Page 15-16 of this document.



Sex Offender Registry- “The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act”

The ‘Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act’ is a federal law, enacted on October 28, 2000 [amending the ‘Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the ‘Higher Education Act of 1965,’ the ‘Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act,’ and the ‘Family Educational Rights and privacy Act of 1974.’] and made effective October 28, 2002. It requires registered sex offenders [Under New Jersey Code 2C:7-12 to -19] who are students, employees, carrying on a vocation, or volunteering at an institutions of higher education [IHE] to register at the law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the community where that IHE/property exists. It also requires the IHEs to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

At Brookdale, convicted sex offenders must register with the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office in their BCC/Lincroft office on the 1st floor of the BAC building, which is off of Campus Dr and Parking Lot #3.

You can access the New Jersey Sex Offender Internet Registry at:
[New Jersey Sex Offender Internet Registry](#) | [New Jersey State Police](#)

You can access the National Sex Offender Public Website at: <https://www.nsopw.gov>

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Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment/ Misconduct

The Brookdale Community College Regulation that governs Title IX process and guidance is 2.1001R, 'Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment.' The purpose of this regulation is to ensure compliance with Brookdale Board of Trustees Policy 2.1001- 'Title IX Policy Against Sexual Harassment.' The particulars of Regulation 2.1001R are presented in this Title IX section of the ASR.

Brookdale Community College is required to comply with Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq. ["Title IX"], and is committed to keeping the College community discrimination free. As such, Brookdale prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and any other protected class. Sexual harassment/sexual misconduct may constitute actions that are prohibited by Title IX.

On April 29, 2024, the U.S. Department of Education [USDOE] released revised protections under Title IX. The Title IX Final Rule intended to expand Title IX protections by broadening the definition of 'sex' to include 'gender identity' and other categories. However, on January 9, 2025, a federal court ruling [in *Tennessee v. Cardona*] vacated the 2024 rule changes, citing them as unconstitutional/outside the 'plain language of the statute,' and thus overreach. Accordingly, the USDOE and institutions reverted back to following the 2020 Title IX rules.

Objective of Regulation 2.1001R

Brookdale commits to full compliance with Title IX, the VAWA and the obligations imposed on all post-secondary institutions under its SaVE Act. The BCC Regulation that addresses sexual harassment [2.1001R] is entitled 'Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment,' and it is intended to implement the requirements of these Acts and the implementing regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Education, 34 C.F.R. §668.46.

The SaVE Act seeks to address the violence women face on college campuses and updates the Jeanne Clery Act (Clery Act). Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities operated by recipients of Federal financial assistance. Regulation 2.1001R focuses primarily on sexual harassment, which includes acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. Sexual harassment is a form of sex discrimination prohibited and defined in Title IX.

If a formal complaint does not meet the criteria to be investigated and addressed under 2.1001R, it may be investigated and addressed under Title VII, and/or as violations of other laws, policies, regulations, or Codes adopted by the College or with which the College must comply. See 3.9002 and 3.9002R – Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination and 6.3000 and 6.3000R – Student Conduct for further information.

Authority

All applicable legislation including but not limited to the Clery Act, as amended by the VAWA; the Campus SaVE Act; Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1972, as amended, 34 C.F.R. 106; the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1991, N.J.S.A. 2C:25-17 et seq.; State of New Jersey, P.L. 1994, Chapter 160, N.J.S.A. 18A:61E-1 et seq.; United States Department of Education regulations, 34 C.F.R. §668.46; New Jersey Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights; and other applicable State or Federal laws and regulations; and the Bylaws of the College Board of Trustees.



Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment/ Misconduct

Regulation Statement

Brookdale Community College is committed to providing an institutional environment where all persons may pursue their employment, studies, careers, duties, educational programs and activities in an atmosphere free of threat of unwelcome and unwanted sexual actions. It strongly condemns and prohibits sexual offenses [including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking], and will address formal complaints as described in this regulation.

Regulation 2.1001R addresses the prohibition of “sexual harassment” as defined by Title IX. Under Title IX, sexual harassment is defined as conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- An employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e. quid pro quo);
- Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to an education program or activity (i.e. hostile environment);
- Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

Regulation 2.1001R is specific to such sexual harassment that occurs against a person in the United States and within the College’s education program or activity, which includes locations, events, or circumstances over which the College exercises substantial control over the accused harasser and the context in which the sexual harassment occurred. This includes off-campus conduct that effectively deprives someone of the College’s educational program. This may also extend to online conduct when the Title IX Coordinator determines that the conduct affects a substantial College interest.

The College also prohibits sexual harassment outside the scope of Title IX, such as conduct that occurs during a study abroad program, if applicable, or conduct that occurs outside a College education program or activity, as discussed in other policies, including but not limited to the Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination Policy and the Student Code of Conduct.

When the College receives a report of sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, discrimination, or sexual misconduct, it will determine whether the report falls within the scope of this policy and the procedures outlined herein, or whether it falls within the scope of another College policy and procedure. Such determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Sexual assaults are serious violations of Title IX and Board of Trustees ‘Policy Against Sexual Harassment’ [2.1001], and are crimes under state law and punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. In addition, these actions are subject to civil suit for damages.

Employees will receive information about sexual harassment, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking during orientation and as part of annual training requirements. Students will receive information about sexual harassment during their first full semester at the College.

Regulation 2.1001R is intended to implement requirements of the Acts noted above, and regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Education, 34 C.F.R. §668.46. Those obligations, as they pertain to incoming students and employees, require that the College promote awareness and prevention methods for quid pro quo and hostile environment sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.



Title IX—Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking

The following are the federal definitions that are utilized in Title IX investigations. New Jersey statutes are **not** part of Title IX but are presented here **for educational and informational purposes** because they are not used for purposes of Clery reporting. The definition of Sexual Assault comes from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime reporting [UCR] Program. For the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, such statistics shall be compiled in accordance with the definitions used in Section 12291 (a) of Title 34. The College's definition of **consent** is presented, in addition to the N.J. State definition.

1. **"Sexual Harassment"** under Title IX regulation/34 CFR 106.30 means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:
 - An employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual contact [i.e.- quid pro quo].
 - Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe and pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to an education program or activity (i.e. hostile environment);
 - Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined below.
2. **"Sexual Assault"** means any nonconsensual sexual act as proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent. This includes an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape as used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.
 - New Jersey State Statute on **Sexual Assault**
 - Any conduct proscribed by N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2a (1) through (7), N.J.S.A. 2C:14.2b, N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2c (1) through (4), and N.J.S.A. 2C:14-3a. and b. of the New Jersey Code of Criminal Justice, including any act of sexual contact or penetration performed or perpetrated on one person by another without mutual consent, or with an inability of one party to consent due to age, mental defect or physical incapacitation. In 1979, the terms "rape," "sodomy," and "carnal knowledge" were replaced in the New Jersey Criminal Code with the term "sexual assault." Therefore, these standards will use the term "sexual assault" exclusively when referring to the criminal acts as described in Title 2C, Chapter 14.
 - N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2 a. An actor is guilty of aggravated sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances: (1) The victim is less than 13 years old; (2) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old; and (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree, or (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional, or occupational status, or (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco parentis within the household; (3) The act is committed during the commission, or attempted commission, whether alone or with one or more other persons, of robbery, kidnaping, homicide, aggravated assault on another, burglary, arson or criminal escape; (4) The actor is armed with a weapon or any object fashioned in such a manner as to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon and threatens by word or gesture to use the weapon or object; (5) The actor is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and the actor uses physical force or coercion; (6) The actor uses physical force or coercion and severe personal injury is sustained by the victim; (7) The victim is one whom the actor



Title IX—Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking

knew or should have known was physically helpless, mentally defective or mentally incapacitated. Aggravated sexual assault is a crime of the first degree. b. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual contact with a victim who is less than 13 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim. c. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances: (1) The actor uses physical force or coercion, but the victim does not sustain severe personal injury; (2) The victim is on probation or parole, or is detained in a hospital, prison or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional or occupational status; (3) The victim is at least 16 but less than 18 years old and: (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree; or (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power of any nature or in any capacity over the victim; or (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco parentis within the household; (4) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim. Sexual assault is a crime of the second degree.

- New Jersey State Statute on **Criminal Sexual Contact**:

- N.J.S.A. 2C:14-3. a. An actor is guilty of aggravated criminal sexual contact if he commits an act of sexual contact with the victim under any of the circumstances set forth in 2C:14-2a. (2) through (7). Aggravated criminal sexual contact is a crime of the third degree. b. An actor is guilty of criminal sexual contact if he commits an act of sexual contact with the victim under any of the circumstances set forth in section 2C:14-2c. (1) through (4) Criminal sexual contact is a crime of the fourth degree. (2) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old; and (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree, or (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional, or occupational status, or (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco parentis within the household; (3) The act is committed during the commission, or attempted commission, whether alone or with one or more other persons, of robbery, kidnapping, homicide, aggravated assault on another, burglary, arson or criminal escape; (4) The actor is armed with a weapon or any object fashioned in such a manner as to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon and threatens by word or gesture to use the weapon or object; (5) The actor is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and the actor uses physical force or coercion; (6) The actor uses physical force or coercion and severe personal injury is sustained by the victim; (7) The victim is one whom the actor knew or should have known was physically helpless, mentally defective or mentally incapacitated. Aggravated sexual assault is a crime of the first degree. b. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commit an act of sexual contact with a victim who is less than 13 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim. c. An actor is guilty of sexual assault if he commits an act of sexual penetration with another person under any one of the following circumstances: (1) The actor uses physical force or coercion, but the victim does not sustain severe personal injury; (2) The victim is on probation or parole, or is detained in a hospital, prison or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary power over the victim by virtue of the actor's legal, professional or occupational status; (3) The victim is at least 16 but less than 18 years old and:
 - (a) The actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the third degree; or
 - (b) The actor has supervisory or disciplinary power of any nature or in any capacity over the victim; or (c) The actor is a resource family parent, a guardian, or stands in loco parentis within the household; (4) The victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years old and the actor is at least four years older than the victim. Sexual assault is a crime of the second degree.



Title IX—Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking

3. **“Sexual Offenses-Forcible”** means any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
4. **“Sexual Offenses-Non-Forcible”** means any unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse (e.g., incest, statutory rape).
5. **“Non-Penetration Sexual Assault”** includes the act of touching an unwilling person’s intimate parts such as genitalia, anus, groin, breast, or buttocks, or the clothing covering these parts, or forcing an unwilling person to touch another’s intimate parts.

The above acts constitute sexual assault when they are committed against a person’s will as evidenced by refusal of consent or through the use of force, threat, manipulation, or intimidation, or against a person who, by virtue of mental incapacity or physical helplessness, is unable to give or withhold “consent” (to give assent, acceptance or approval as to the proposal of another). This includes, but is not limited to, incapacity or helplessness caused by alcohol or other drugs. Intoxication of the assailant shall not diminish the assailant’s responsibility for the sexual assault.

6. **“Consent”** – [BCC Regulations definition, as posted on website] [What Is Consent? - Brookdale Community College](#)
 - Consent must be clear, verbal, sober, and affirmative.
 - Consent must be obtained for each and every sexual activity to constitute effective consent.
 - Consensual activity requires a mutual decision of both Parties without any hint of force, threat, coercion, pressure, fraud, manipulation or fear of injury or loss of safety.
 - Consent cannot be given if the victim is asleep, mentally or physically incapacitated due to alcohol and/or other drugs or due to a temporary or permanent mental or physical condition.
 - Silence, passivity or the lack of active resistance is not consent.
 - Previous sexual activity does not equal current consent.
 - Consent to one form of sexual activity does not equal consent to other forms of sexual activity.
 - Consent can be withdrawn at any point.



Title IX—Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking

A. **“Consent”- New Jersey State Statute Definition:**

1. 2C:2-10 Consent

- a. In general. The consent of the victim to conduct charged to constitute an offense or to the result thereof is a defense if such consent negatives an element of the offense or precludes the infliction of the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.
 - b. Consent to bodily harm. When conduct is charged to constitute an offense because it causes or threatens bodily harm, consent to such conduct or to the infliction of such harm is a defense if:
 - (1) The bodily harm consented to or threatened by the conduct consented to is not serious; or
 - (2) The conduct and the harm are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a concerted activity of a kind not forbidden by law; or
 - (3) The consent establishes a justification for the conduct under chapter of the code.
 - c. Ineffective consent. Unless otherwise provided by the code or by the law defining the offense, assent does not constitute consent if:
 - (1) It is given by a person who is legally incompetent to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense, or
 - (2) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature of harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute an offense; or
 - (3) It is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.
- L.1978, c. 95, s. 2C:2-10, eff. Sept. 1, 1979

B. **All sexual assaults are counted as such, regardless of whether there was consent, if the consent was ineffective/illegitimate.**

7. **“Domestic Violence”** includes felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.



Title IX—Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking

A. **“Domestic Violence”**- New Jersey State Definition /Statute:

Domestic Violence means the occurrence of one or more of the following criminal offenses upon a person protected under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 1990:

1. Homicide -N.J.S.A. 2C:11-1
2. Assault N.J.S.A. 2C:12-1
3. Terroristic threats N.J.S.A. 2C:12-3
4. Kidnapping N.J.S.A. 2C:13-1
5. Criminal restraint N.J.S.A. 2C:13-2
6. False imprisonment N.J.S.A. 2C:13-3
7. Sexual assault N.J.S.A. 2C:14-2
8. Criminal sexual contact. N.J.S.A. 2C:14-3
9. Lewdness N.J.S.A. 2C:14-4
10. Criminal mischief. N.J.S.A. 2C:17-3
11. Burglary N.J.S.A. 2C:18-2
12. Criminal trespass N.J.S.A. 2C:18-3
13. Harassment N.J.S.A. 2C:33-4
14. Stalking N.J.S.A. 2C:12-10

Victim of Domestic Violence means a person protected by the domestic violence act and includes any person:

1. who is 18 years of age or older, or
2. who is an emancipated minor, and who has been subjected to domestic violence by:
 - a. spouse
 - b. former spouse
 - c. any other person who is a present or former household member, OR
3. who, regardless of age, has been subjected to domestic violence by a person:
 - a. with whom the victim has a child in common, or
 - b. with whom the victim anticipates having a child in common, if one of the parties is pregnant, or
4. who, regardless of age, has been subjected to domestic violence by a person with whom the victim has had a dating relationship.
 - i. a victim may be below the age of 18.
 - ii. the domestic violence assailant must be over the age of 18 or emancipated at the time of the offense.

8. **“Dating Violence”** means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim AND where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) the length of the relationship; (ii) the type of relationship; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

o **“Dating Violence”**- New Jersey State Statute Definition

- 18A:37-33
- ‘Dating Violence’ means a pattern behavior where one person threatens to use, or actually uses physical, sexual, verbal, or emotional abuse to control a dating partner.
- Dating violence **does not include** acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.



Title IX—Definitions Related to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence & Stalking

9. **"Stalking"** means a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- fear for her, his, or other's safety, or
- suffer substantial emotional distress

A stalker need not know his/ her actions are unwanted. Stalking is often a precursor to violence.

- **"Stalking"** - New Jersey State Statute Definition:
 - 2C:12-10. a. As used in this act:
 - (1) "Course of conduct" means repeatedly maintaining a visual or physical proximity to a person; directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, following, monitoring, observing, surveilling, threatening, or communicating to or about, a person, or interfering with a person's property; repeatedly committing harassment against a person; or
 - repeatedly conveying, or causing to be conveyed, verbal or written threats or threats conveyed by any other means of communication or threats implied by conduct or a combination thereof directed at or toward a person.
 - (2) "Repeatedly" means on two or more occasions.
 - (3) "Substantial Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
 - (4) "Cause a reasonable person to fear" means to cause fear which a reasonable victim, similarly situated, would have under the circumstances.
- A person is guilty of stalking, a crime of the fourth degree, if he purposefully or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his safety or the safety of a third person or suffer other emotional distress.
- A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking in violation of an existing court order prohibiting the behavior.
 - A person who commits a second or subsequent offense of stalking against the same victim is guilty of a crime of the third degree.
 - A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if he commits the crime of stalking while serving a term of imprisonment or while on parole or probation as the result of a conviction for any indictable offense under the laws of this State, any other state or U.S.
- This act shall not apply to conduct which occurs during organized group picketing.



Title IX- Definitions Related to Filing A Title IX Complaint and Process

- **“Incest”** means non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **“Statutory rape”** means non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent in the applicable jurisdiction.
- **“Actual Knowledge”** means notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to Brookdale’s Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, or any Brookdale official who has authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the recipient.
- **“Advisor”** means the person who guides, supports, or advises a Party [accuser or accused] during the process. An Advisor may be a friend, mentor, family member, attorney, or any other individual a party chooses from inside or outside BCC. If from inside the College, the Advisor must be willing and available and without a conflicting role within the College. An Advisor may be engaged by a Party prior to the hearing and is required at the hearing, if any. If either Party does not have an Advisor of their choice at the hearing, an Advisor of the College’s choice will be provided for the hearing.
- **“Appeals Hearing Officer”** means the person or entity who makes a decision regarding an appeal of a decision by the Hearing Officer.
- **“Authorized Officials”** means an official of the College who has the authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the College.
- **“Complainant”** means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.
- **“Decision Maker,”** also referred to as “Hearing Officer” and/or “Hearing Panel,” means the person or entity who makes the decision regarding the outcome of a hearing and makes determinations regarding relevancy of questions in cross-examination. May be single person or 3-person Hearing Panel, as determined by Title IX Coordinator.
- **“Emergency Removal”** means the removal of students from Brookdale’s educational programs or activities as long as there is an individualized safety and risk analysis conducted to determine if an immediate threat to physical health or safety of a student or other individuals.
- **“Formal Complaint”** means a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a Respondent and requesting that Brookdale investigate the allegation of sexual harassment. At Brookdale, a formal complaint can be made electronically or in-person.
- **“Hearing Officer”** also referred to as “Decision Maker” and/or “Hearing Panel,” means the person or entity who makes the decision regarding the outcome of a hearing and makes determinations regarding relevancy of questions in cross-examination. May be single person or 3-person panel, as determined by Title IX Coordinator.
- **“Hearing Panel”** also referred to as “Decision Maker” and/or “Hearing Officer,” means the person or entity who makes the decision regarding the outcome of a hearing and makes determinations regarding relevancy of questions in cross-examination. May be single person or 3-person panel, as determined by Title IX Coordinator.
- **“Investigator”** means the person who collects statements and other evidence regarding a formal complaint of sexual harassment, and writes a summary report.
- **“Order of Protection”** means an official legal document signed by a judge that is filed against a current or former family member or household member or a person of other similar relationship. The order forces that individual to keep at a distance and is intended to prevent his or her abusive behavior toward a student or employee. Also called a restraining order, it is enforceable in court, and can be drafted to meet specific needs as they apply to situations.
- **“Mandated Reporters”** means employees who are required to report to a Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator matters of sexual discrimination reported to them or observed by them. At Brookdale Community College, all employees, with the exception of licensed counselors acting in that professional capacity, are mandated reporters.



Title IX- Definitions Related to Filing A Title IX Complaint and Process

- **“Proceeding”** means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, factfinding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.
 - **“Program or Activity”** includes locations, events or circumstances where Brookdale exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the alleged sexual harassment occurs. Title IX responsibility only applies to sexual harassment occurring in a Brookdale “program or activity” in the United States of America.
 - **“Respondent”** means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.
 - **“Retaliation”** – Intimidating, threatening, coercing, or in any way discriminating against an individual because of the individual’s formal or informal complaint or participation in a College investigation or proceedings related to sexual violence or assault. If the College learns of possible retaliation for filing a complaint of sexual misconduct, including threats, intimidation, coercion or discrimination, it will take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate & remedy the action with disciplinary action, if necessary
 - **“Result”** – means any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution. The result must also include the rationale for the result and the sanctions [notwithstanding the provisions of F.E.R.P.A., U.S.C. 1232 (g)].
 - **“Supportive Measures”** means non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or Respondent before or after filing a formal complaint, or when no formal complaint has been filed. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to Brookdale’s educational programs or activities without unreasonably burdening the other Party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties, Brookdale’s educational environment, or to deter sexual harassment.
6. **Jurisdictional Intersection-** is where the particulars of a single incident overlap multiple jurisdictional categories, triggering multiple investigations/actions by varied College departments and/or entities.
- Thus, if a single incident/event is a Title IX violation, but also has a Clery Act element, more than one person/department will be involved in the investigation/reporting process.
 - An example of jurisdictional intersection would be a biased-based sexual assault, whereas the Brookdale Title IX investigator would investigate the alleged sexual assault and provide the necessary supportive measures, but the appropriate Brookdale Human Resources employee/Equal Opportunity/Equity Officer would concurrently investigate the alleged biased/hate crime. The Brookdale Clery Coordinator, meanwhile, would be the one to record and report on the reported sexual assault and associated hate crime for Clery purposes.
 - This situation will occur because a Title IX investigator is strictly limited to investigating Title IX violations, so there is no legal authority to adjudicate a hate crime. Likewise, an Equal Opportunity/Equity Officer from Human resources can only investigate components [such as the hate-motivated factor from the incident] that is within their training and authority.
 - Brookdale may address these jurisdictional intersections with a joint investigation by the appropriate persons/titles, or appoint a single investigator [if available], if there’s one trained in both Title IX and civil rights bias. Investigators can compile multiple investigations into one comprehensive report that addresses both the Title IX violation and the hate-bias allegation.



Reporting of Sexual Harassment Incidents- Filing a Formal Complaint

A report of sexual harassment may be made verbally or in writing but only a formal complaint signed by a Complainant of alleged sexual harassment, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking or signed by the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator will initiate the College's investigation and adjudication grievance process. A formal complaint is defined as a written document alleging sexual harassment within an education program or activity of the College, by a Respondent over whom the College has jurisdiction, and requesting initiation of the College's investigation and adjudication process. A formal complaint may be filed with a Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator, who are the Authorized Officials for the College.

[How to Report a Crime - Brookdale Community College \(brookdalecc.edu\)](http://brookdalecc.edu)

Upon receiving a formal complaint, the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator will determine the appropriate course of action.

The Complainant and the Respondent shall be entitled to a prompt, fair and impartial process, completed within reasonable timeframes, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the accuser and the accused, detailing the delay and the reason for the delay. The process shall abide by these provisions from the initial investigation until the final result. The process will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with BCC policies, transparent to the accused and the accuser. The process will also include timely notice of meetings at which the accused or accuser, or both, may be present. The process will also provide for timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings. All proceedings will be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias, and who have received annual training on the issues relating to sexual harassment, how to conduct an investigation, and on the hearing process.

Employees and students who are participating or attempting to participate [eg re-enrolling] in a College program or activity have the right to file a formal complaint. There is no time limit as to when a Complainant must file a complaint by, but the sooner is better to assure that the college is able to offer the maximum amount of remedies/services.

If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime, the next of kin shall be treated as the deceased for purpose of this process.



Determining Jurisdiction/Procedures After an Incident of Harassment/Misconduct is Reported

Determining Jurisdiction

The Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator will determine if this regulation should apply to a formal complaint. The sexual harassment investigation and adjudication process will apply when all of the following elements are met, in the reasonable determination of the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator:

1. The conduct is alleged to have occurred on or after August 14, 2020;
2. The conduct is alleged to have occurred in the United States;
3. The conduct is alleged to have occurred within the College's education program or activity; and
4. The alleged conduct, if true, would constitute sexual harassment as defined in Title IX.

If all of the elements are met, the College will investigate the allegations according to the investigation and adjudication process set forth below.

Initial Investigation and Determination of Resolution Options

After receiving a report of an incident, the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator will complete an initial investigation to determine the course of action under this regulation, which may include:

Formal resolution

This is the default resolution process, which involves an investigation of the allegations of the complaint, a live hearing with examination of witnesses, and a determination by a Hearing Officer* as to whether there has been a policy violation, as described in more detail below.

*For ease of reference, the term "Hearing Officer" is used throughout this document to mean "Hearing Officer," "Decision Maker," or "Hearing Panel."

Informal resolution

Except in cases of alleged sexual harassment of a student by a College employee, the Parties may voluntarily waive their right to a formal investigation and adjudication in favor of an informal mediation or similar process pursuant to which the Parties will choose a mutually-agreeable and reasonable remedy. *The College does not require as a condition of enrollment or continuing enrollment, or employment or continuing employment, or enjoyment of any other right, the waiver of the right to an investigation and adjudication of formal complaints of sexual harassment under the College's grievance process. Similarly, the College will never require the Parties in a sexual harassment case to participate in an informal resolution process.*

Informal Resolution Process

After the initiation of a formal complaint of sexual harassment, if all Parties voluntarily consent in writing, the College will assist the Parties in an informal resolution process. An informal resolution process is available at any time prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility in the investigation and adjudication process, except in cases involving allegations of sexual harassment of a student by a College employee.

Before initiating an informal process, the College will obtain the Parties' voluntary, written request for and consent to the informal resolution process. The written notice to the Parties will disclose the allegations and any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process, including the records that will be maintained or could be shared. The notice will also inform the Parties of their right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the investigation and adjudication process with respect to the formal complaint, at any time prior to agreeing to a resolution. If a resolution cannot be reached, the grievance process will proceed.



Determining Jurisdiction/Procedures After an Incident of Harassment/Misconduct is Reported

The informal resolution process will commence in a reasonable and prompt timeframe after consent is received from both the Parties. Upon initiation of the informal process, an impartial facilitator, appointed by the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator will attempt to mediate the dispute through meetings with the Parties. Although face-to-face mediation may be suggested, Parties will never be required to meet directly with one another as part of the informal resolution process.

When sexual harassment allegations have been resolved through informal resolution by mutual consent of the Parties and on a basis that is acceptable to the appointed facilitator in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator, the resolution process shall be considered finally decided and there will be no subsequent process or appeal.

Multi-Party Situations

The institution may consolidate formal complaints alleging sexual harassment against more than one Respondent, or by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or by one Party against the other Party, where the allegations of sexual harassment arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Notice of Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator will draft and provide the Notice of Allegations to any Party to the allegations of sexual harassment. Such notice will be simultaneous/occur as soon as practicable, after the College receives a formal complaint of the allegations, if there are no extenuating circumstances.

The Parties will be notified by their institutional email accounts if they are a student or employee, and by other reasonable means if they are neither. The College will provide sufficient time for the Parties to review the Notice of Allegations and prepare a response before any initial interview.

The Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator may determine that the formal complaint must be dismissed on the mandatory grounds identified above, and will issue a Notice of Dismissal. If such a determination is made, any Party to the allegations of sexual harassment identified in the formal complaint will receive the Notice of Dismissal in conjunction with, or in separate correspondence after, the Notice of Allegations.

Notice of Allegation Contents

The Notice of Allegations will include the following:

1. Notice of the institution's investigation and adjudication process.
2. Notice of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment, and sufficient details known at the time the Notice is issued, such as the identities of the Parties involved in the incident, if known, including the Complainant; the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment; and the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
3. A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the investigation and adjudication process.
4. A statement that the Parties may have an Advisor of their choice [in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding], who may be, but is not required to be, an attorney. However, BCC may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, as long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties.
5. Respondents will be advised of their rights, as well as the Victim/Complainant. The Respondent's rights include, but are not limited to, confidentiality, interim measures, a No-Contact Order, an advisor, to due process/a fair and prompt investigation, advisement of any Written Determination/sanctions, and to information about appeals.
6. The Victim/Survivor/Complainant has a right [amongst other items] to confidentiality, to a No-Contact Order, an advisor, to file criminal charges, to initiate an administrative investigation, to a fair and prompt investigation, to have interim measures/actions put in place, to have access to various needed resources, to an advisement of the Written Determination/sanctions, and to information about appeals.



Determining Jurisdiction/Procedures After an Incident of Harassment/Misconduct is Reported

Ongoing Notice

If, in the course of an investigation, the College decides to investigate allegations about the Complainant or Respondent that are not included in the Notice of Allegations and are otherwise covered “sexual harassment” falling within the Sexual Harassment Policy, the College will notify the Parties whose identities are known of the additional allegations by their institutional email accounts or other reasonable means.

The Parties will be provided sufficient time to review the additional allegations to prepare a response before any initial interview regarding those additional charges.

Procedures for Dismissal of a Formal Complaint

Mandatory Dismissal

If any one of the above elements are not met, the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator will notify the Parties that the formal complaint is being dismissed for the purposes of this regulation by their institutional email accounts or other reasonable means. Each Party may appeal this dismissal using the procedure outlined in “Appeals” below.

Discretionary Dismissal

The Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator may dismiss a formal complaint brought under this policy, or any specific allegations raised within that formal complaint, at any time during the investigation or hearing, if:

1. A Complainant notifies the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator in writing that the Complainant wishes to withdraw the formal complaint or any allegations raised in the formal complaint;
2. The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the College; or
3. If specific circumstances prevent the College from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the formal complaint or allegations within the formal complaint.

Any Party may appeal a dismissal determination using the process set forth in “Appeals” below.

Notice of Dismissal

Upon reaching a decision that the formal complaint will be dismissed, the Title IX Coordinator will promptly notify the Complainant and the Respondent of the dismissal of the formal complaint or any specific allegation within the formal complaint, and the reason for the dismissal, simultaneously, in writing.

Even if the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator determines that a formal investigation is not warranted under this regulation, action may be taken under other policies, regulations, or College procedures. This information will be provided in the Notice of Dismissal of a Complaint under this regulation.

Appeal Regarding the Determination of Action on a Formal Complaint

A panel of three Title IX Coordinators/Deputy Coordinators will determine if an appeal regarding the determination of action on a formal complaint has grounds. If there are not 3 Title IX Coordinators/Deputy Coordinators, the President will supplement the panel from the College’s leadership team.



What to Do if a Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Incident Occurs

Actions, As Appropriate for Type of Offense, the Survivor Should Take Immediately:

- * Get to a safe place, as soon as possible
- * Call 9-1-1, or the Rape Care Hotline at 1-(888) 264-RAPE, as applicable. Request medical attention, if needed. Inform EMS/care givers that you have been the victim/survivor of one of these crimes so appropriate evidentiary safeguards can be exercised.
- * Try to preserve evidence, especially as it pertains to sexual assault. As plausible, try to avoid:
 - going to the bathroom,
 - changing/washing clothing,
 - bathing, washing body parts, including brushing teeth/gargling,
 - eating, drinking anything, or smoking,
 - mixing different evidentiary items together. Store in separate paper bags, if possible. It will help preserve evidence and help avoid cross-contamination.
- * Consider speaking with/reporting the incident to campus law enforcement. The MCSO is on site at Brookdale [24/7/365]. If you do not wish to speak to law enforcement, you can instead choose to report the incident as soon as possible to a Brookdale CSA or Title IX Coordinator, or via a confidential or anonymous method [See page 16]. Filing of a report can be anonymous, at the survivor's request. The College will make every effort to protect the identity of the victim/witness.
- * If you allow it, and if the crime is a sexual assault occurs in Monmouth County, N.J., the Monmouth County 'Sexual Assault Response Team' [SART] to respond to you, they can meet you at the hospital. Through the SART, you can receive a forensic examination via a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner [SANE] up to [5] days after the incident. After [5] days, the SART can still speak with a Confidential Sexual Violence Advocate [CSVA]. The SART is available to be activated and respond to a survivor 24/7, and can provide critical medical care, emotional support, information, and the ability to collect sexual assault evidence.
- * BCC Counseling Department for emotional support: 'The Consultation Hotline'
 - * On-Campus –X2329 from in-house campus phone or 732-224-2329 from any other phone [M-F, 9a 5p, Fall and Spring semesters].
 - Contact a friend, relative, or advocate [See contact information on following pages].
- * Consider calling '180/Turning Lives Around of Monmouth County' can help by providing shelter, outpatient counseling and advocacy for women. Call (888) THE WCMC [888-843-9262] Domestic Violence Crisis Hotline or (888) 264-7273, Sexual Violence Crisis Hotline.
- * The College is required to provide the student/employee with a written explanation of their rights and options, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus.
- * Brochures on these subjects are available in the Advising and Counseling Office [CAR bldg.], the Student Life and Activities Office [SLC], the Student Conduct and Compliance Office [MAN], and the Human Resources Office [BAC].

A survivor may initially think that they will never want to file a criminal complaint, but in allowing statements and evidence to be recorded/preserved, respectively, evidence will be available to support the survivor at a later date and time.



The Brookdale Community College Sexual Assault Response System

If you or someone you know is a victim of sexual assault:

- You have the right to privacy: All information you share about the incident must and will be kept confidential. College officials cannot talk about your experiences without your permission. College officials will report that an incident occurred to the MCSO. The MCSO has an obligation under the Clery Act to report to the state and other authorities the date of an incident. No other information will be shared without your permission.
- You have the right to make decisions about who can be contacted and if and how any intervention will proceed. You have the option, or not, to notify and seek assistance from law enforcement and campus authorities. You have the option of seeking assistance from any of the services mentioned.
- You have the right to institutional implementation of court-issued No Contact Orders/ Orders of Protection/Restraining Orders.
- You have the right to view the College's annual Clery Report located on the BCC website.
 - The College will provide the victim [whether student or employee] a written explanation of their rights and options, regardless of whether a reported incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking alleged occurred on or off campus.



BCC Counseling/Law Enforcement Assistance For Victims/Survivors

If a BCC community member becomes the victim of a crime, the BCC Counseling Department offers direct services, assistance and referrals.

The Counseling Department provides assistance to victims/survivors of a crime by assisting them in obtaining the services they need to work through and better understand their options. The Counseling Department works closely with other College offices and other outside agencies to assist the victim in receiving effective, comprehensive services and compassionate responses.

In addition, MCSO officers offer information and guidance to victims when they file a report. Survivors are entitled to victim services regardless of whether they choose to file a police report/request an investigation.



Resources for Medical and Emotional Support Crisis/Abuse Matters

Brookdale Community College provides the following information for those in need of medical attention or emotional/crisis treatment. As always, call 9-1-1 if you are in an emergency situation.

Medical Treatment Resources

On-campus/MCSO:

Emergency.....9-1-1
Non-emergency (732) 224-2222

Off-campus:

Bayshore Medical Center (732) 739-5900

727 North Beers Street
Holmdel, NJ 07733-1598

Atlantic Health CentraState Medical Center..... (732) 431-2000

901 West Main Street
Freehold, NJ 07728

HMH Riverview Medical Center Division..... (732) 741-2700

One Riverview Plaza
Red Bank, NJ 07701

HMH Jersey Shore Medical Center Division..... (732) 775-5500

1945 Route 33
Neptune, NJ 07753

Monmouth Medical Center.....(732) 222-5200

300 Second Avenue Long Branch, NJ 07740



Resources for Medical and Emotional Support Crisis/Abuse Matters

Emotional Support/Crisis/Abuse Resources

For Students and Employees:

Brookdale has special arrangements for students and employees with the following “24 hour/7 days a week/365 days per year” emergency resources to call if you are having thoughts of suicide or harming yourself or others.

- For BCC counselors, students can call x2329 from an in-house campus phone. From a cell/outside phone line, call (732) 224-2329 [M-F, 9a-5p, Fall and Spring semesters].
- Employees can call Brookdale’s **Employee Assistance Program** [E.A.P.] at 1-800-955-6422 [‘Aetna’] 24/7.
- Monmouth Medical Center Psychiatric Emergency Services [P.E.S.S.] @ (732) 923-6999
- ‘2nd Floor Youth Helpline’ – Available to talk with you about any problem, distress, or hardship you are experiencing. Call or text @ **888-222-2228** or visit the website @ **www.2ndfloor.org**
- ‘Uwill’ 24/7/365 Student Crisis ; <https://uwill.com>

For further information, see the Brookdale website’s ‘Crisis and Support’ page:

[24/7/365 Crisis & Support Services - Brookdale Community College](#)

The following additional resources are provided for the information of the entire Brookdale community. These are outside resources and are not affiliated with Brookdale Community College.

Sexual Assault:

- * 180 Turning Lives Around of Monmouth County [180nj.org]
- * Sexual Assault Hotline (888-264-RAPE/(732) 264-RAPE [7273]
- * NJ Domestic Violence Hotline (800) 572-SAFE (7233)

Suicidal Thoughts/Crisis/Depression:

- * **‘988’** is the ‘Suicide and Crisis Lifeline’, providing free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress. **Call or text** to chat, 24/7, in the U.S. Per their website, they work to empower individuals, advance professional best practices, and build awareness [988lifeline.org]
- * ‘CONTACT’ of Ocean & Monmouth Counties Crisis Intervention Helpline: 732-240-6100
- * National Runaway Safeline/Crisis Intervention: 1-800-RUNAWAY [786-2929]
- * National Suicide and Crisis Hotline- 988- [Call or text]; 988lifeline.org
- * National Maternal Mental Hotline 1-833-TLC-MAMA [852-6262] ; [24/7] (<https://mchb.gov>)
- * Veterans Crisis Hotline: Dial 988, then press 1 or Text to 838255 [24/7]
- * NAMI Crisis Help –For Any Mental Health Crisis (NAMI.org): 1-800-950-6264; Text ‘NAMI’ to 62640

Domestic Abuse:

- * Childhelp-National Child Abuse Helpline: 1-800-422-4453. Text ‘GO’ to 800-422-4453
- * National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or Text ‘Start’ to 88788
- * Healing Woman Foundation (Abuse): 1-800-477-4111 [<https://openmindnd.org>]



Resources for Medical and Emotional Support Crisis/Abuse Matters

Alcohol & Drug Abuse:

- * National Association for Children of Addiction: 301-468-0985 (1-888-554-2627)[nacoa.org]
- * SAMSHA's National Hotline: 1-800-662-HELP (4357)
- * Al-Anon/Alateen: 1-888-4AL-ANON [425-2666] [al.anon.org]
- * Marijuana Anonymous: 1-800-766-6779 [Call or text] [marijuana-anonymous.org]

Youth & Teen Hotlines:

- * National Youth Crisis Support: 1-800-448-4663
- * Covenant House/NJ youth homeless/trafficking victims; Text 1-844-912-1291 or call 973-621-8705
- * Boys Town National Hotline: 1-800-448-3000; Text VOICE to 20121

Pregnancy Hotlines:

- * Planned Parenthood: 1-800-230-PLAN [7526] to contact a health center.
- * NJ Family Health Line -1800-328-3838 [for various health issues/postpartum/pregnancy concerns]

LGBTQ Hotlines:

- * The Trevor Lifeline-LGBTQ+ Youth Support Line: 1-866-488-7386. Text 'Start' to 678-678.
- * Trans Lifeline Hotline: 1-877-565-8860
- * LGBTQ+ National Hotline: 1-888-843-4564

Other Hotlines:

- * S.A.F.E. [Self Abuse Finally Ends] Helpline: 1-800-DON'T CUT (1-800-366-8288)[selfinjury.com]
- * National Alliance for Eating Disorders Helpline 1-866-662-1235
- * Panic Disorder Information and Support Hotline: 1-800-64-PANIC (1-800-647-2642)
- * Parents Helping Parents [Parental Stress Hotline]: 1-800-632-8188

Administrative Services to Assist a Student Complainant or Respondent

The Vice President, Student Affairs (VPSA) will assist students, including collaborating with MCSO and other departments to provide:

1. Referral to a counselor at the Brookdale Counseling Center (BCC), or referrals to outside provider(s). (Counseling Center)
2. Escort services. (MCSO)
3. Assistance in petitioning for a protection order. The MCSO honors orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.
4. Withdrawal from the College. (VPSA)
5. An on-campus investigation and, if appropriate, initiate on-campus disciplinary procedures. (VPSA)
6. Other referrals as necessary.

Administrative Services to Assist Faculty or Staff Complainant or Respondent

The Title IX Coordinator will assist faculty and staff, including collaborating with the MCSO and other departments to provide:

1. Referral to the Employee Assistance Program.
2. Escort services. (MCSO)
3. Assistance in petitioning for a protection order. MCSO honors orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.
4. Conduct an on-campus investigation and, if appropriate, initiate disciplinary/dismissal procedures. (Title IX Coordinator and/or Human Resources)
5. Other referrals as necessary.



New Jersey “Sexual Assault Bill of Rights”

[P.L. 2019 Chapter 103]

The State of New Jersey recognizes the following rights for those who are victims of sexual violence:

- (1) To have any allegation of sexual assault treated seriously; to be treated with dignity and compassion; and to be notified of existing medical, counseling, mental health, or other services available for victims of sexual assault, whether or not the crime is reported to law enforcement;
- (2) To be free, to the extent consistent with the New Jersey of United States Constitution, from any suggestion that victims are responsible for the commission of crimes against them or any suggestion that victims are responsible for the commission of crimes against them or any suggestion that victims were contributorily negligent or assumed the risk of being assaulted;
- (3) To be free from any suggestion that victims are to report the crimes to be assured of any other guaranteed right and that victims should refrain from reporting crimes in order to avoid unwanted personal publicity;
- (4) When applicable, to no-cost access to the services of a sexual assault response team comprised of a certified forensic examiner, a confidential sexual violence advocate, and a law enforcement official, as provided in accordance with the Attorney General’s Standards for Providing Services to Victims of Sexual Assault, and the choice to opt into or out of any of the team’s services;
- (5) To be informed of, and assisted in exercising, the right to be confidentially or anonymously tested for acquired immune deficiency syndrome [AIDS] or infection with the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] or any other related virus identified as a probable causative agent of AIDS, and to be informed of, and assisted in exercising, any rights that may be provided by law to compel and disclose the results of testing of a sexual assault suspect for communicable diseases;
- (6) To have forensic medical evidence, if collected, retained for a minimum of five years, and to receive information about the status of the evidence upon request;
- (7) To choose whether to participate in any investigation of the assault;
- (8) To reasonable efforts to provide treatment and interviews in a language in which the victim is fluent and the right to be given access to appropriate assistive devices to accommodate disabilities that the victim may have, whether temporary or long term;
- (9) To information and assistance in accessing specialized mental health services; protection from further violence; other appropriate community or governmental services, including services provided by the Victims of Crime Compensation Office; and all other assistance available to crime victims under current law;
- (10) To be apprised of the availability and process by which a court may order the taking of testimony from a victim via closed circuit television in accordance with section 1 of P.L. 1985, c.126 [C:2A:84A-32.4] and;
- (11) To be apprised of the availability and process by which to seek protections through a temporary or final protective order under the ‘Sexual Assault Survivor Protection Act of 2015.’ P.L. 2015, c.147 [C:2C:14-13 et seq). if the victim believes that victim is at risk for re-victimization for further harm by the perpetrator.

The College provides brochures on assistance that is available to victims. These brochures can be found in the Counseling Office [CAR building/Lincroft campus], the Student Life and Activities Office [SLC building/Lincroft campus], at the Student Conduct and Compliance Office [MAN building/Lincroft campus], and the Human Resources Office [BAC building/Lincroft campus].



Consider Filing A Report with a Law Enforcement Agency

It is the victim's option to notify/involve law enforcement about an incident. While the College encourages the alleged victim to report the incident to local or campus law enforcement to access all of the legal protections available, there is NO requirement to do so. Filing a report will not necessarily obligate a victim to prosecute the crime. Reporting the incident can empower the survivor and help prevent similar incidents against others. BCC employees/the MCSO/CSAs can assist the victim in making contact with/notifying the proper law enforcement entity.

The Monmouth County Sheriff's Office at Brookdale can be reached by calling 732-224-2222 or from a campus phone at 911. Any outside law enforcement agency can be reached by calling 9-1-1 or by calling the appropriate non-emergency number. The non-emergency phone numbers of the police departments at the BCC regional locations are:

- Neptune Township Police Department- (732) 988-8000
- Freehold Township Police Department- (732) 462-7908
- Asbury Park Police Department- (732) 774-1300
- Long Branch Police Department- (732) 222-1000
- Wall Township Police Department- (732) 449-4500

The MCSO/law enforcement can advise the survivor about the law enforcement process and help document/preserve critical evidence, in case the survivor wishes to pursue charges at a later date.



Alternatives to Immediately Filing a Police Report

1. Report the crime at a later date.
2. Make a complaint to a CSA, Title IX coordinator, or Deputy Title IX coordinator. Such a complaint may be used for actions which include, but are not limited to, on-campus administrative proceedings, including a 'Student Code of Conduct' or Title IX investigation.
3. Make an anonymous report to the police (a report that notifies the police that an incident occurred, but provides no names or identification).

The complainant does not need to file a police report in order to file an administrative complaint. The complainant may decline to notify campus police and campus authorities.



Confidentiality/Mandatory Reporting/Exceptions

All College employees, including faculty and staff, (full-time, part-time, hourly, and volunteers) with the exception of licensed counselors are considered **"Mandatory Reporters."** Mandatory Reporters are **required to report** actual or suspected incidents of sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator.

Confidentiality/Anonymous Reporting

Counselors are required to adhere to N.J.A.C 13:34-8.3 regarding "Confidentiality" and may be exempt from reporting the crime if functioning within the scope of his/her license or certification. If there is a clear and present danger to the health or safety of the victim and/or others, the counselor has a duty to notify the appropriate College official.

Complainants may want to carefully consider whether they share personally identifiable details with a non-confidential Mandated Reporter, as those details must be shared with the Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Coordinator. Before a person discloses any information to an employee, the employee should explain the reporting obligations and direct the person to privileged or confidential resources should that person wish to maintain confidentiality. The person can still request confidentiality when discussing an incident with an employee, but the employee and the College may not be able to honor that request. The Title IX Coordinator/personnel listed on pg 95 are responsible for determining what information about a victim should be disclosed, to whom this information should be disclosed, and the process for deciding upon what information should be disclosed and to whom. They also complete publicly-available recordkeeping and decide how publicly-available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of confidential information.

Employees must promptly share all details of behaviors under this policy that they observe or have knowledge of, even if not reported to them by a Complainant or third-party.

Failure of a Mandated Reporter to report an incident of harassment or discrimination of which they become aware is a violation of Brookdale policy and can be subject to disciplinary action for failure to comply.

If a Complainant would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the Complainant may speak with:

- A licensed professional counselor. A Complainant may call 732-224-2329 for an appointment to speak with one of Brookdale's **licensed** professional counselors [M-F, 9a-5p, Fall and Spring semesters]
- Off campus non-employees, such as:
 - Licensed professional counselors and other medical providers
 - Local rape crisis counselors
 - Domestic violence resources
 - Local or state assistance agencies
 - Clergy
 - Attorneys

All of the above-listed individuals will maintain confidentiality when acting under the scope of their licensure, professional ethics, and/or professional credentials, except in extreme cases of immediacy of threat or danger or abuse of a minor/elder/individual with a disability, or when required to disclose by law or court order.

Generally, disclosures in climate surveys, classroom writing assignments or discussions, human subjects research, or at events such as speak-outs do not provide notice that must be reported to the Coordinator by employees, unless the Complainant clearly indicates that they desire a report to be made or a seek a specific response from Brookdale. Supportive measures may be offered as the result of such disclosures without formal College action.

Actual Knowledge Triggers the Obligation to Respond

Actual knowledge is notice of sexual harassment or allegations of sexual harassment to the College's Title IX Coordinators or Deputy Coordinators/Investigators, who are Authorized Officials of the College (those who have authority to institute corrective measures on behalf of the College). Notice to an Authorized Official triggers the College's obligation to respond.



Title IX Personnel and Contact Information/ Reporting to Authorized Officials

All employees except licensed Counselors, working in a counseling capacity, are Mandated Reporters and must report to the Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Coordinators/Investigators all relevant details about the alleged sexual harassment including the names of the potential Complainant and Respondent), any Witnesses and other relevant facts, including the date, time and specific location of the alleged incident(s).

The following employees are the College's Authorized Officials. In all cases, the area code is (732).

BCC's Title IX Coordinator for Students is

- Vice President, Student Affairs, Dr Yesenia Madas
MAC building, Lincroft campus, Rm 106, (732) 224-2215 ymadas@brookdalecc.edu

BCC's Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students is:

- Director, Student Conduct and Compliance, Erin McCarron
MAC building, Lincroft campus, Rm 109 (732) 224-2253 emccarron@brookdalecc.edu

BCC's Title IX Coordinator for Employees:

- Interim Associate Vice President, Human Resources, Kornpibob Kanthajan,
BAC building, Lincroft campus, Rm 137, (732) 224-2201 kkanthajan@brookdalecc.edu

BCC's Deputy Title IX Coordinator, For Employees

- Manager, Diversity, Equity and Engagement- Currently Vacant
BAC building, Lincroft, campus

The Complainant reporting an incident will be advised by the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator of the right to file, or not to file, a formal complaint. Supportive measures will be provided to both the Complainant and the Respondent whether the complaint is filed or not. If the Complainant wishes to pursue a complaint, the substance and outcome are to remain confidential and will only be shared with the Respondent, Complainant, and those directly involved in the investigation. Any violation of the confidentiality of the substance and/or outcome will be subject to disciplinary action under applicable policies, regulations, and/or procedures.

The College is required under federal law (the Clery Act) to report incidents of sexual misconduct / violence but will not identify any victim in the mandated annual security reporting.

The Title IX Coordinator receives complaints about alleged Title IX violations and is responsible for conducting a fair, timely and complete investigation of all such complaints. The Title IX Coordinator will advise the person reporting the incident about confidentiality, the investigative process and about potential outcomes and assistance options. In addition to the information contained within this Annual Security Report, students and employees can also view the entire College Regulation, 'Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment' via this link:

[2.1001R Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment - Brookdale Community College](#)



Interim/Supportive Measures for Complainants and Respondents

The College will take supportive measures to assist the Complainant and/or Respondent. A Complainant or Respondent may request ongoing or additional reasonably available **'interim supportive measures'** [see definition, of supportive measures on pg 82] designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's educational program or activities, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the College's educational environment or deter sexual harassment.

The Clery Act provides that BCC must provide written notice to students/employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services to victims both on campus and in the community. BCC must also provide written notification to victims about their rights and options, and available assistance in, changing academic, living [as applicable], transportation and working [as applicable] conditions, or protective measures, if so requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement or whether the incident occurred on or off campus. The College will determine whether such measures are appropriate. Potential supportive measures include:

- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Mutual restrictions on contact between the Parties
- Leave of absence
- Providing an escort for the Party
- Changing the Party's academic schedule
- Adjusting the Party's work schedule
- Allowing the Party to withdraw from or retake a class without penalty
- Providing access to tutoring or other academic support, such as extra time to complete or re-take a class
- For Employees-Administrative Leave
 - The College retains the authority to place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during the sexual harassment investigation and adjudication process, consistent with Policy 3.9009.

Emergency Removal

In serious matters. The College may institute an emergency removal of the Respondent when there is a threat to health or safety. If a Respondent is removed in an emergency basis, they will be provided with written notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision.

Administrative Leave

The College retains the authority to place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during the sexual harassment investigation and adjudication process, consistent with Policy 3.9009.



Investigation/ Resolution Process of Sexual Misconduct-Harassment/ Formal Complaints

Duties of All Participants

1. Duty of Honesty – All Parties and Witnesses are obligated to be completely honest during the course of the entire process set forth in this policy. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement — either explicitly or by omission — in connection with any part of the process may be subject to separate College disciplinary action.
2. Duty of Cooperation – All Parties and Witnesses are obligated to cooperate with the Title IX Coordinator and any persons charged with implementing this regulation. All participants in the investigation are expected to provide complete, accurate, and truthful information. They may also be expected to sign statements or other documents memorializing the information they provide in the course of an investigation. Any person who knowingly interferes with the actions taken to implement the reporting, investigation, or resolution of matters under this policy may be subject to separate College disciplinary action.
3. Duty of Confidentiality – All Witnesses are obligated to maintain the confidentiality of all information and materials they become aware of or possess as a result of their participation in the investigation or adjudication procedures set forth in this policy. Parties are expected to maintain the confidentiality of all information and materials, to the fullest extent possible. However, Parties may share confidential information as necessary to gather and present relevant evidence during the investigation and adjudication process. The Duty of Confidentiality continues beyond the conclusion of the case.

Investigation

If a case is not dismissed by the College, an investigation will commence. The investigation will be completed by an impartial, trained individual who is not serving as the Title IX Coordinator or the Hearing Officer. The Investigator will meet with both the Complainant and Respondent, who may have Advisors present for the investigation. Advisors may provide guidance, support, or advice to the Complainant or Respondent privately but, with the exception of the examination of Witnesses during a live hearing, may not act as speaking advocates at a meeting or proceeding.

The Investigator will also meet with any relevant Witnesses identified, and collect any and all relevant exculpatory and inculpatory evidence. Once the preliminary investigation is completed, the Investigator will provide the Complainant, Respondent and their Advisors, if any, with an initial investigation report for review. Parties are expected to maintain the privacy of this document and may not distribute the document. Unauthorized distribution of this document may result in referral to the appropriate office for disciplinary action.

The Parties may respond to discrepancies or concerns and/or provide additional documentary evidence, requests for additional steps in the investigation, names of additional Witnesses, or any other information they deem relevant to the Investigator, up to five (5) pages, within five (5) calendar days after the preliminary report is made available for review. The Title IX Coordinator or designee may, in their discretion, waive or adjust the page or time limit for the feedback.

In the event new, relevant information is provided or identified by one of the Parties after their review of the preliminary report, the relevant information will be incorporated into the preliminary report and the Parties will be provided a second and final opportunity to review and provide feedback **regarding the new information** before the Investigator proceeds with finalizing the report. The Parties may submit up to three (3) pages of feedback **regarding new information** within five (5) calendar days after it is made available for review.

The Investigator will then review those responses and write a final summary investigation report, which will be provided to all Parties and their Advisors at least ten days prior to the live hearing. The final report will be used in the live hearing.



Investigation/ Resolution Process of Sexual Misconduct-Harassment/ Formal Complaints

All Respondents are considered not responsible for a violation of the regulation unless they are found responsible using the process detailed below. In the event a Respondent who has been notified of an investigation and fails to cooperate with the Investigator, the investigation and/or adjudication may proceed, a finding reached, and a sanction imposed based solely on the other information available.

A student or employee may request from the Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Coordinator a “College No Contact Order,” which is enforceable, if violated, under College policy. In the event of a crime or for obtaining and/or enforcing a judicial No-Contact Order or an Order of Protection/Restraining Order, individuals are encouraged to contact the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office (MCSO). The MCSO will determine the proper jurisdiction/police department for handling of any reported offense, and the MCSO can assist any victim by getting them in contact with the appropriate authority.

Live Hearing

If the case is not dismissed by the College, and the Parties do not request and/or consent to Informal Resolution, the College will convene a live hearing following completion of the investigation. At least 10 days shall be given to the Parties to review the final investigation report and to prepare for the hearing. The Parties are required to have Advisors at the live hearing. If the Parties do not have Advisors of their choice for the hearing, Advisors of the College's choice will be provided at no cost to the Parties. The hearing will be led either by a person designated as the Hearing Officer or by a Hearing Panel. The hearing must be live and must include the opportunity for Advisors to cross examine the Parties and Witnesses. If the Parties are in separate rooms, the hearing must provide live audio and video for all Parties. Advisors are not required to be, but may be, attorneys. The Hearing Officer has the responsibility of determining whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for a Title IX violation based on the investigative report and the information presented during the hearing. If the Respondent is determined to be responsible, the matter proceeds to the sanctions stage.

The Title IX Coordinator will designate a single Hearing Officer or a three-member Hearing Panel, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. The single Hearing Officer will Chair the hearing. If a Hearing Panel is designated, one of the three panel members will be appointed as Chair by the Title IX Coordinator.

All Hearing Officers will be trained [See page 107]. In addition to training on how the hearing process works, the training will include specific instruction about how to approach students about sensitive issues that may arise in the context of gender-based misconduct. The Complainant and the Respondent will be informed of the Hearing Officer's identity before the hearing process begins.

Hearing Procedures

The College will give the Parties at least ten days' advance notice of the hearing after the final investigative report is completed and shared with the Parties. The hearing is a closed proceeding, meaning that no one other than the Hearing Officer, the Complainant and the Respondent, their respective Advisors, Witnesses (when called), and necessary College personnel may be present in the hearing room or rooms during the proceeding. The College will work with other College personnel so that any student whose presence is required may participate in the hearing. Technology may be used to aid in the live hearing process.

In general, hearings will proceed as follows:

- Complainant statement;
- Respondent statement;
- Questions to the Complainant by the Respondent's Advisor;



Investigation/ Resolution Process of Sexual Misconduct-Harassment/ Formal Complaints

- Questions to the Respondent by the Complainant's Advisor;
- Witness testimony and questioning by the Hearing Officer and Advisors;
- Closing statement by Complainant, and;
- Closing statement by Respondent.

The Hearing Officer may set reasonable time limits for any part of the hearing. Each of the Parties will have the opportunity to present Witnesses and other information consistent with this regulation. The Hearing Officer will determine procedural issues and the relevance of, place restrictions on, or exclude any Witnesses or information.

If a Party or Witness chooses not to submit to an Advisor's cross-examination at the hearing, either because they do not attend the hearing, or they attend but refuse to participate in questioning, then the Hearing Officer may not rely on any prior statement made by that Party or Witness at the hearing (including those contained in the investigation report) in the ultimate determination of responsibility. Available evidence other than a statement by the Party or Witness may be considered to reach a determination.

If the Party or Witness attends the hearing and answers some cross-examination questions, only the statements related to the cross-examination questions they refuse to answer cannot be relied upon.

The Hearing Officer may not draw any inference solely from a Party's or Witness's absence from the hearing or refusal to answer cross-examination. However, if a Party or Witness refuses to answer a Hearing Officer's questions, the Hearing Officer may rely on that Party or Witness's statement.

If charges of policy violations other than sexual harassment are considered at the same hearing, the Hearing Officer may consider all evidence it deems relevant, may rely on any relevant statement as long as the opportunity for cross-examination is afforded to all Parties through their Advisors, and may draw reasonable inferences from any decision by any Party or Witness not to participate or respond to questions.

Additional hearing rules include:

- **Testimony via Technology.** If a Party or Witness cannot attend the hearing in person, the Party or Witness may request alternative arrangements from the Title IX Coordinator, or other hearing facilitator, at least five (5) business days prior to the hearing. The Title IX Coordinator or hearing facilitator may then arrange for the Party or Witness to participate using technology that allows for remote participation (i.e. Zoom). All Parties will be able to view the other during the entire proceeding, including during cross examination.
- **Questioning.** Only the Hearing Officer and Advisors may ask questions of the Complainant and the Respondent and any Witnesses. The Hearing Officer must permit each Party's Advisor to ask the other Party and any Witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including questions challenging credibility. The Hearing Officer has the final authority on the relevance of any questions and information submitted for consideration.
- **Hearing Recording.** The College will keep a recording of the hearing for reference, for sanctioning, and for purposes of appeal. Parties may not record the proceedings and no other unauthorized recordings are permitted. The recording of any live hearing will be available to the Parties for inspection and review. The recording will not be copied or otherwise disseminated to the Parties.
- **Cell Phones and Recording Devices.** Cell phones and recording devices may not be used in the hearing room except as noted above.



Investigation/ Resolution Process of Sexual Misconduct-Harassment/ Formal Complaints

- The Hearing Officer will limit or disallow questions on the basis that they are irrelevant, unduly repetitious, or abusive. The Hearing Officer will not consider: 1) incidents not directly related to the alleged violation unless they evidence a pattern; 2) the character of the Parties; 3) questions and evidence about the Complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior, unless such questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the conduct alleged by the Complainant, or if the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to prove consent. The Hearing Officer has the final determination of whether questions may be asked and whether they are relevant.
- Information Regarding Romantic or Sexual History. The Hearing Officer will determine when sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior is relevant and can be included. If such information is offered by the Complainant or Respondent, the other has the right to respond. The existence of a prior consensual dating or sexual relationship between the Parties by itself does not support an inference of consent to alleged gender-based misconduct.
- Prior Conduct Violations. The Hearing Officer will not consider the prior conduct violations of the Respondent or Complainant, unless the Hearing Officer has received such information in the investigation of the matter because:
 - The Parties were previously found to be responsible, and
 - The previous incident was substantially similar to the present allegation(s) and/or the information indicates a pattern of behavior by the Parties.

Pre-Hearing Meetings

After notice of the Live Hearing date has been sent to the Parties and before the Live Hearing is conducted, the Hearing Officer may convene a pre-hearing meeting(s) with the Parties and/or their Advisors to invite them to submit the questions or topics that they (the Parties and/or their Advisors) wish to ask or discuss at the hearing, so that the Hearing Officer can rule on their relevance ahead of time to avoid the introduction of any improper evidence at the hearing and/or to provide recommendations for more appropriate phrasing. This advance review opportunity, however, will not preclude the Advisors from asking questions for the first time at the hearing or from asking for a reconsideration based on any new information or testimony offered at the hearing.

The Hearing Officer, only with full agreement of the Parties, may decide in advance of the hearing that certain Witnesses do not need to be present if their testimony can be adequately summarized by the Investigator in the investigation report or during the hearing.

At each pre-hearing meeting with a Party and their Advisor, the Hearing Officer will consider arguments that evidence identified in the final investigation report as relevant is, in fact, not relevant. Similarly, evidence identified as directly related but not relevant by the Investigator may be argued to be relevant. The Hearing Officer may rule on these arguments pre-hearing and will exchange those rulings between the Parties prior to the hearing to assist in preparation for the hearing. The pre-hearing meeting(s) will not be recorded.

Determinations/Standard of Proof

The Hearing Officer will use "preponderance of the evidence" as the standard of proof to determine whether a violation of sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred. As explained above, preponderance of the evidence means that, in order to find the Respondent responsible for a violation of Title IX, the Hearing Officer must be convinced, based on the information it considers, that the Respondent was more likely than not to have engaged in the conduct at issue.



Investigation/ Resolution Process of Sexual Misconduct-Harassment/ Formal Complaints

The Hearing Officer will find the Respondent responsible, or not responsible. The Hearing Officer will generally render a determination within ten (10) business days after the conclusion of a hearing.

When there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the allegations, the Hearing Officer may then consider the previously submitted Party impact statements in determining appropriate sanctions. The Hearing Officer will determine the appropriate sanction(s) and, in the process of doing so, may consult with other appropriate administrators.

Post-Hearing Interventions Applying to Complainants and Respondents

1. The complainant and/or respondent may have parking re-assigned.
2. The complainant and/or respondent may have his/her academic schedule altered and/or arrangements with instructors to assist in offsetting potential academic problems will be coordinated. This service is not applicable for a respondent who has been temporarily or immediately removed from campus and/or classes.
3. The respondent may be directed not to have contact, by any means, with a complainant.
4. The complainant may be directed not to have contact, by any means, with a respondent.
5. Any individual who is alleged to have committed a violent act, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking upon a member of the campus community, may be banned from campus and campus activities.
6. Other conditions as deemed appropriate.

A guiding principle in the reporting of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking is to avoid possible re-victimizing of the complainant by forcing the individual into any plan of action. It is recommended that a person who has experienced domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking consider each of the following:

1. Getting to a safe place.
2. Avoiding the destruction of evidence by bathing, douching, changing clothes, or cleaning up in any way. Preserve evidence in a paper bag for possible future action. Also, keep copies of emails, text messages, and voice messages.
3. Pursuing medical treatment. Post-assault medical care can be performed at a local emergency room. Many hospitals have a specialized examiner who can complete an exam for victims of sexual violence. Such an exam can help the victim receive an appropriate medical assessment and treatment, and can preserve evidence for possible future action.
4. Pursuing counseling services with appropriate agencies (e.g., Brookdale Counseling Center, Employee Assistance Program (EAP) or private providers). Calling someone that is known and trusted, such as a friend or counselor, and discussing with this person the assault can help to evaluate the trauma to sort out next steps.
5. Making a police report. You can initiate a campus and/or criminal complaint. You may obtain assistance from campus authorities in this notification.
6. Making a report to a campus security authority (CSA), Title IX coordinator, deputy Title IX coordinator or other responsible employee under Title IX.
7. Making an anonymous report. An anonymous report to the police notifies them that an act of sexual violence has occurred but gives no names or identification.



Investigation/ Resolution Process of Sexual Misconduct-Harassment/ Formal Complaints

Ongoing Care

Students may seek assistance at any time from the Brookdale Counseling Center at no additional charge. Any medical facility can assist with post-assault medical care which includes testing and treating for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Costs for testing may be paid directly by the student or billed through insurance.

Benefited staff and faculty may seek assistance at any time from any medical facility or the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Additionally, the Title IX coordinator may provide additional information. Those seeking support should refer to the support resources listed on pages 90-91 of this ASR.

On-Campus Investigation and Adjudication

Brookdale's response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking incidents may involve a number of individuals and agencies. In addition, for cases involving campus community members, there is a timely, campus-based investigation which is private and protects individual rights and process. The complainant is presented with options about how s/he may pursue the complaint.

Title IX complainants, including those reporting violence or concerned about Brookdale's compliance with Title IX or Department of Education policies, may be directed to one of the Title IX Coordinators in either the Office of the Vice President, Student Affairs, or in the Office of the Associate Vice President, Human Resources, depending upon whether the matter involves a student[s] or employee[s]. Both Title IX Coordinators are located on the Lincroft campus at 765 Newman Springs Rd. Lincroft, NJ 07738, or the U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20202. Complaints may also be directed to any other federal agency.

Written Determination

After reaching a conclusion, the Hearing Officer will prepare a written determination which will include the following:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment as defined in this Regulation;
- Description of the procedural steps taken from receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notification to the Parties, interviews with the Parties and
- Witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, hearings held;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of the College's policy to the facts;
- Statement and rationale for the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any sanctions to be imposed; and
- The College's procedures and permissible bases for appeal.

This statement must be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within a reasonable time after deliberation, unless the Title IX Coordinator grants an extension. If an extension is granted, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Parties.

The Written Determination will then be shared with the Parties [the accused and the accuser] simultaneously. Notification will be made in writing and may be delivered via Brookdale email account, US mail, or in person.

In a case where the crime resulted in the victim's death, the next-of-kin, upon written request, must be notified of the proceeding's results. Victims themselves, need not make a written request for the results.



Sanctions

Sanctions Against the Respondent

Following the hearing, if a Respondent is found to be responsible, they are subject to disciplinary action in accordance with this Regulation. Sanctions that may be imposed following a final determination of responsibility which may include, but are not limited to, those described in the “Sanctions and Remedies” section of this Regulation.

Any visitor, supplier, contractor or delivery person alleged to have violated this policy will be reported to the Brookdale Community College Police Department and/or to his/her human resources representative, if applicable. Violation of this policy may result in the individual being banned from the College and/or the loss of business with the College.

Sanctions and Other Remedies

1. How Sanctions Are Determined

The Hearing Officer will impose sanctions that are:

- Fair and appropriate given the facts of the particular case;
- Consistent with the College’s handling of similar cases;
- Adequate to protect the safety of the campus community; and
- Reflective of the seriousness of gender-based misconduct.

The Hearing Officer will consider relevant factors, including if applicable: (1) the specific gender-based misconduct at issue (such as penetration, touching under clothing, touching over clothing, unauthorized recording, etc.); (2) the circumstances accompanying the lack of consent (such as force, threat, coercion, intentional incapacitation, etc.); (3) the Respondent’s state of mind (intentional, knowing, bias-motivated, reckless, negligent, etc.); (4) the impact of the offense on the Complainant; (5) the prior disciplinary history of the Respondent; (6) the safety of the College community; and (7) the conduct of the Respondent during the grievance process.

In determining what sanctions will protect the safety of the College community, the Hearing Officer will consider: (1) the risk that the Respondent may again engage in additional gender-based misconduct; and (2) the deterrent or permissive effect of a particular sanction on the campus community, including on particular individuals and organizations aware of the offense (keeping in mind that a sanction must always be fair and appropriate for the particular case).

The Hearing Officer will render a sanctioning decision with the decision on responsibility. The sanctioning decision will be communicated in writing to the Complainant and Respondent simultaneously.

2. List of Sanctions

The College may impose any one or more of the following sanctions on an individual determined to be responsible for a Title IX violation:

Students:

- Reprimand/warning
- Changing the academic schedule of the student
- Disciplinary probation
- Revocation of honors or awards
- Restricting access to College facilities or activities (including student activities and campus organizations)
- Issuing a “No Contact Order” to the student or requiring that such an order remain in place
- Dismissal or restriction from College employment



Sanctions

- Suspension (limited time or indefinite)
- Expulsion
- Community Service
- Revocation of degree

Employees:

- Referral to EAP/Counseling
- Training
- Warning
- Reprimand
- Suspension
- Transfer
- Demotion
- Termination
- File complaint with police department
- Institute legal action if appropriate

Contractors/Delivery Persons:

- Notification to Employer's HR Department for Action
- Requirement that the individual be excluded from assignment by the company to the College's worksite
- Suspension of business with the College
- Termination of business with the College
- File complaint with police department
- Institute legal action if appropriate

Visitors:

- Denial of access to the campus
- Report to the Police Department
- Institute legal action if appropriate



Supportive/Protective Measures for Complainants and Respondents

Supportive Measures for Complainants and Respondents

Whatever the outcome of the hearing process, a Complainant or Respondent may request ongoing or additional reasonably available supportive measures designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's educational program or activities, including measures designed to protect the safety of all Parties or the College's educational environment or deter sexual harassment. The College/Title IX Coordinator-Investigator will determine whether such measures are appropriate and is required to keep the measures confidential. Disclosure of personally identifying information [PII] may only be disclosed to a 3rd party [by Title IX personnel] if and when it is required to provide the victim with accommodations or protective measures. Potential supportive measures include:

- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Mutual restrictions on contact between the Parties
- Leave of absence
- Providing an escort for the Party
- Changing the Party's academic schedule
- Adjusting the Party's work schedule
- Allowing the Party to withdraw from or retake a class without penalty
- Providing access to tutoring or other academic support, such as extra time to complete/re-take a class

Additional Responses

The College may also determine that additional measures are appropriate to respond to the effects of the incident on the College community. Additional responses for the benefit of the community may include:

- Increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the misconduct occurred;
- Additional training and educational materials for students and employees;
- Revision of the College's policies/regulations relating to gender-based misconduct.



Appeals

Appeal

Either the Complainant or the Respondent, or both, may appeal the determination of the Hearing Officer to an Appeals Hearing Officer within five (5) business days of the notification of the sanctions imposed. The individual requesting an appeal must submit an appeal letter to the Appeals Hearing Officer. If either the Complainant or the Respondent submits an appeal, the Appeals Hearing Officer will notify the other Party that an appeal has been filed and the grounds of the appeal. The non-appealing Party may submit a written response within five days after notice of an appeal.

The three grounds for appeal are:

1. A procedural irregularity affecting the outcome of the matter;
2. New information that was not available at the time of the investigation or hearing and that may change the determination or sanction; and
3. The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, and/or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against either of the Parties generally or the individual Party that affected the outcome of the matter.

Disagreement with the finding or sanctions is not, by itself, grounds for an appeal.

If the Appeals Hearing Officer concludes that a change in the Hearing Officer's determination is warranted, the Appeals Hearing Officer may enter a revised determination or sanction. Both Parties will be notified simultaneously of the decision by the Appeals Hearing Officer. The decision is then final.

The appeal decision will consider if the sanctions are:

- Fair and appropriate given the facts of the particular case;
- Consistent with the College's handling of similar cases;
- Adequate to protect the safety of the campus community; and
- Reflective of the seriousness of gender-based misconduct.



Records Disclosure/Retaliation/Title IX Training/Amendments

Grievance proceedings conducted by the College are subject to the Family Educational Records and Privacy Act (FERPA), a federal law governing the privacy of student information. FERPA generally limits disclosure of student information outside the College without the student's consent. Likewise, grievance proceedings involving employees are also treated as confidential documents.

Disciplinary information without a student's or employee's consent may be released in certain circumstances as provided by law. Any information gathered in the course of an investigation may be subpoenaed by law enforcement authorities as part of a parallel investigation into the same conduct, or required to be produced through other compulsory legal process.

Clery/ASR records must be maintained by an institution for at least seven years.

Retaliation

An officer, employee or agent of Brookdale Community College may not retaliate, intimidate, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision of federal or state law, including Title IX and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). The Jeanne Clery Act prohibits retaliation against those who exercise their rights or responsibilities under the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act.

Title IX Training

Per BCC Regulation 2.1001R, employees will receive information about sexual harassment/sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, during orientation and part of annual training requirements. Students also receive information about sexual harassment during their first full semester at the College. Title IX officials must also minimally receive annual training on how to conduct a Title IX investigation and hearing process.

Amendments

The College may amend Title IX Regulation, 2.1001R. Nothing in this regulation shall affect the inherent authority of the College to take such actions as it deems appropriate to further the educational mission or to protect the safety and security of the College community.



Prevention and Programming- Crime Prevention Programs

BCC takes a communitywide approach to crime prevention, and as such, encourages everyone in the College community to be responsible for their own security and safety and for the security/safety for others on campus.

However, BCC understands that it needs to provide crime prevention and awareness programming to help the community stay safe. As such, Brookdale Community College provides various prevention and awareness programs/initiatives to help prevent criminal incidents, especially incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Per Title 34 668.46, Brookdale must provide comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Programming should be culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome. BCC will also consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional community, and societal levels. Programming to students and employees may be delivered in a multitude of ways, including, but not limited to, in-person interactive workshops, theater performances, presentations or videos with follow-up discussion, webinars, online videos, online interactive training, and more.

The various types of Clery Act programs and campaigns that BCC offers are categorized as Crime Prevention, Security Awareness Programs, Domestic/Dating Violence and Stalking Prevention and Awareness Programming, Hazing Awareness and Prevention, or as Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act programming.

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

Crime Prevention Programs

Crime Prevention programming is designed to inform students and employees about how to help prevent crimes.

The College provides Crime Prevention programs for new students via new student/adult learner orientation and via online training in their first long semester. The College also provides crime prevention training for employees during their first 30 days of employment. As an ongoing practice, the College provides employees with annual online training [between the months of August and October] called 'Compliance Training.' In the past, the Compliance Training includes completely modules on crime prevention and 'Active Shooter Response','Run', 'Hide,' and 'Fight' training.

Brookdale gears other crime prevention initiatives towards both students and employees. These initiatives include:

- Personal escorts to vehicles by the MCSO/law enforcement for students and employees.
- 'Blue Light' emergency phone call boxes for the community to use in an emergency.

In 2026, a vulnerability assessment of the Lincroft campus was completed.

Crime prevention is further enhanced by the dissemination of the College's Student Code of Conduct to students each semester and the College's Code of Ethics and the Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination Regulation for employees, which is distributed annually to employees.



Prevention and Programming- Security Awareness Programs

Security Awareness Programs

BCC Security Awareness programs are designed to inform students and employees about campus security protocols and practices. Security Awareness also encourages students and employees to **be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others**. Brookdale Security Awareness Programs include:

- New Student and New Adult Learner Orientations, which are hosted before each Fall and Spring semesters to inform the new students about the MCSO, security officers, BCC safety/law enforcement/crime and emergency reporting protocols, and emergency messaging.
 - o NSO at BCC-Lincroft was hosted in 2025 on 8/12/25, 8/20/25, and 8/21/25, from 8:30AM-2:00 PM.
 - o New Adult Learner Orientation [NALO] was hosted by BCC-Lincroft on 8/19/24 at 6:00 PM.
- Existing and new students were provided with multiple security awareness events at BCC during the course of 2025, during the 11:30AM-1:30 PM hours. Each of these following events are designed to provide students with an opportunity to engage MCSO officers, asking questions about things that concern them, and things that they can do to help keep themselves safe. Those events were hosted by the MCSO and include:
 - o 'Cops, Conduct, and Cupcakes' – 9/24/25
 - o 'Pizza, Police, Dippin' Dots and More' – 10/16/25
 - o 'Cops and Controllers' – 11/18/25
 - o 'Gingerbread and MCSO' – 12/2/25
 - o '(Animal Therapy-K-9) Dogs and Donuts' – 12/10/25
- BCC also provides new employee training [within the first 30 days] to educate the new employees on security awareness measures at the College.
- In 2025, the BCC Director, Security and Public Safety provided a one-day training session for existing employees on 'Security Awareness,' to explain ways employees can help keep themselves and others safe on campus.
- Separate security awareness programming for students by the College included 'Stress Management' [at 1:30PM on 12/2/25], and 'Stress Week' [at 11:45 AM on 12/9, 12/10, and 12/11/25.], where students are given ways to help them manage stress and support their personal well-being.

Crime prevention at BCC is further enhanced by the dissemination of the College's **Student Code of Conduct** to students each semester and the College's **'Code of Ethics'** and the **'Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination' Regulation** for employees, distributed annually.



Prevention and Programming- Basic Crime Prevention/Personal Safety

Basic Crime Prevention and Personal Safety Tips:

BCC believes that the community is safest when all work towards creating and maintaining a safe environment. Crime Prevention programming is designed to inform students and employees about some of the things that people can do to help keep themselves safe. Brookdale recommends the following, as part of crime prevention:

1. Report all suspicious activity to MCSO Sheriff's Department or to Security Officers immediately.
2. Report Student Conduct issues via the Brookdale website: [Incident Reporting Form](#)
3. Complete 'Student of Concern' Incident Reports via the BCC website, if you have concerns about a student's behavior/words. The link is [Student of Concern Report](#)
4. Receive, read and follow all emergency Rave/Informacast messages.
5. Never take personal safety for granted. Anyone is a potential victim of a crime.
6. Try to avoid walking alone at night. Always be aware of your surroundings, employing situational awareness.
7. Always lock your vehicle's doors and close all vehicle windows, when unattended. Keep valuables in the trunk, where they cannot be seen.
8. **DO NOT leave the key fob inside of your unattended vehicle**, as this dramatically increases the chance of a motor vehicle theft.
9. Read and adhere to the information that is contained in any Timely Warning or Emergency Notification. The directions and suggestions therein can help keep you safe.
10. **Possession of alcoholic beverages or illegal/disallowed drugs is prohibited on campus**. In general, avoid the use of alcohol or drugs. Persons under the influence are more likely to be the victims of a serious crime or accident. Despite being legalized in the State of New Jersey, marijuana/a derivative is prohibited on College grounds.
11. Carry only small amounts of cash.
12. Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, books, book bags, calculators, etc.) unattended.
13. Lock up bicycles and motorcycles in the appropriate location.
14. Be aware of the wildlife in the area. Numerous animals are indigenous to the area of Brookdale's properties, especially Lincroft, which is surrounded by wooded areas. If you see an animal that seems to be ill or dangerous, call the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office at either 732-224-2222 for a non-emergency, or at 9-1-1, if a possible emergency exists.
15. Engrave serial numbers or owner's recognized numbers, on items of value.

Brookdale provides crime prevention training to its employees as part of its annual 'Compliance [Module] Training.

Students receive information about crime prevention during 'New Student Orientation' and 'New Adult Learner Orientation,' both of which occur prior to the start of the Fall and Spring semesters. New Student Orientation and Adult Learner orientation both include information about the MCSO, how to report crimes and emergencies, and some best practices students can do to stay safe.



Prevention and Programming- DVSAS

Domestic/Dating Violence and Stalking Prevention and Awareness Programming

Brookdale Community College **strongly prohibits** domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking [DVSAS] or other forms of sexual misconduct by/against students and employees.

Programming to prevent DVSAS is based upon comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

DVSAS programs are divided up into two categories: **Primary Prevention and Awareness** and **Ongoing Prevention and Awareness** programs.

- **Primary Prevention programs**- Primary prevention programs include programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions. Primary Prevention programming can help change social norms and stereotypes. The College will work to ensure that these programs are effective.
- **Awareness programs**- Awareness programs means community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration. Educational programs should promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
 - o **Primary Prevention and Awareness programs/campaigns are directed at incoming students and new employees.** They are intended to stop crimes/violence before they occur.
 - Brookdale's Primary Prevention and Awareness programs include:
 - New student/adult learner orientation and new employee training. The MCSO, the Vice President of Student Affairs Office, Director of Student Conduct and Compliance, Human Resources, and other departments participate in forums, meetings, and programs to meet with students and employees and explain College security and BCC's **safety/sexual misconduct policies and the College Code of Conduct.**
 - In 2025, New Student Orientation was held on 8/12, 8/20, and 8/21/25. Adult Learner Orientation was held on 8/19/25. New Student Orientation and Adult Learner orientation both include information about the MCSO, how to report crimes and emergencies, and some best practices students can do to stay safe.
 - New employee training is completed by new employees within 30 days of their employment.
 - Sexual Misconduct Prevention training is also provided online to incoming students every Fall and Spring semester.



Prevention and Programming- DVSAS

- **Ongoing Prevention and Awareness campaigns-** Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing audience knowledge and understanding of DVSAS, as well as the development of skills that can help prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and promote safety.
 - **Ongoing Prevention and Awareness programs/campaigns** are programs that go on through the school year and they are **directed at both existing students and existing employees.** The ongoing programs should provide the same types of information as the Primary programs.
 - For employees, BCC provides annual 'Compliance Training' to educate on DVSAS, including modules/information that has covered 'Title IX and Sexual Harassment Prevention for Employees,' 'Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal,' 'Compliance with Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SAVE),' 'Violence Against Women Act of 2013', and information about gender equity and the 'NJ Safe Act.' BCC also requires employees to review BCC policies and regulations pertaining to the 'Campus SaVE Act, 'VAWA,' and Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination,' and makes other online training available to employees.
 - Any student programming is to be culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, responsive to community needs, informed by research or assessed for value and effectiveness/outcome, sustainable, and considerate of environmental risks and protective factors.
 - One such program in 2025, was 'Relationships 101,' with access to additional support groups. The Relationships 101 program was co-sponsored by the BCC Caroline Huber Wellness Center and '180 Turning Lives Around,' an outside resource. The program ran monthly from 2/24/25 through 05/05/25, between 10:00AM- 11:00AM.
 - The Wellness Center also sponsored 'Free Therapy/Social Worker Appointments' program where students and employees are provided with information on how to set an appointment with a social worker for help with abuse, relationships, divorce, major life events, depression and more.
 - The MCSO hosted a one day event for the entire BCC community in 2025, 'DVRT,' to explain about the existence and purpose of the County's 'Domestic Violence Response Team.'
 - The MCSO also maintains information on its BCC webpage on the N.J. 'Sexual Assault Bill of Rights' and 'About Sexual Assault' for the information of students and community, as a whole.
 - BCC maintains information/webpages on its website that provide information about the Campus SAVE Act, Sexual Violence, Consent, Dating/Domestic Violence, Stalking, Bystander Intervention, and Risk Reduction.

BCC's DVSAS prevention initiative includes information about Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction for the benefit of both students and employees. Both of which are explained on the following pages.



Prevention and Programming- Bystander Intervention

What is a Bystander?

Bystander is defined as someone who is present at an event/incident, watching it unfold, but does not take part in it. In terms of crime prevention, bystanders can make an enormous difference. They often greatly outnumber both the perpetrators and the victims. They have the ability to prevent or mitigate incidents of sexual violence, but often do not because of fear, their personal relationship with the potential perpetrator[s], and/or they do not know what to do, or how to make a difference. Brookdale Community College works to foster a culture that encourages bystanders to actively engage in the prevention of violence/intervene and help, not one where bystanders stand by and do nothing.

What is Bystander Intervention

Bystander Intervention means [per 34 CFR 668.46] 'safe and poitive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene, especially when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, **identifying safe and effective intervention options**, and taking action to intervene.'

Believe someone who discloses a sexual assault, an abusive relationship, or experience with stalking.

Be respectful of yourself and others. Make sure that any sexual contact is OK with your partner if you initiate.

Watch out for other students, staff members, faculty members, and friends. If you see someone on Brookdale's campuses who looks like they are in trouble, ask if they are okay. If you are afraid to interfere with the situation, call that person over for something very general. If you see another student, staff members, faculty member or friend doing something harmful, say something.

Speak up. If someone says something offensive, derogatory, or abusive, let them know if you can do so safely that the behavior is wrong and you do not want to be around it. Don't laugh at sexist, racist, or homophobic jokes.

THE FIVE STEPS OF BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

- **NOTICE THE EVENT**
- **INTERPRET THE SITUATION AS A PROBLEM**
- **ASSUME PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY**
- **KNOW HOW TO HELP**
- **INITIATE INTERVENTION**



Prevention and Programming- Bystander Intervention

The Five D's of Bystander Intervention

The five D's of Bystander Intervention represent five different methods that a bystander can employ to intervene ['Step Up!'] and help support a victim/potential victim. If it is safe to intervene, use the five D's to do so. If it is not safe to intervene, call 9-1-1. The five D's/strategies are:

- **Distract-** [Indirect approach to de-escalate]
 - The strategy of 'Distract' is to simply derail the incident by interrupting it. Verbally engage the person who is being harassed, not the person who is harassing. Don't talk about the harassment that's occurring. Instead, talk about something completely unrelated, like asking for directions.
- **Document-** [Can be helpful to video the incident. Only document if safe.]
 - **ASSESS the situation.** Is anyone helping the target? If not, use one of the other 4 D's to help.
 - If someone is already helping, begin documenting.
 - The strategy of 'Document' involves either recording or taking notes on an instance of harassment. It can be really helpful to record an incident of harassment, but there are some keys for safely and responsibly documenting harassment.
 - Keep a safe distance from the harasser.
 - Video street signs/landmarks that can help identify the location.
 - Write/record/state the date and time of the incident.
 - Keep your attention on the person being harassed. Make sure everything you do is focused on them. Keep track of comments or behaviors to report on in the future.
 - **NEVER post the content online with the approval of the target. ALWAYS Ask the target what they want to do with the footage.**
- **Delegate-** [Get help from someone else]
 - Get help from someone else. Find an employee/supervisor of the College or someone else who's in a position of authority. Tell them what you see and ask them to intervene.
 - You can also ask the person being harassed if they want you to call the police.
- **Delay –** [After the incident is over, check in with the person who was harassed]
 - If the incident happened faster than you could intervene, ask:
 - 'Can I sit with you?' ... 'Are you ok?' ... "What do you need?"
 - After the incident is over, speak with the person who was harassed and see if they are okay.
- **Direct-** [Responding directly to the aggressor; Do so with caution, if safe to do?]
 - First, **ASSESS** the situation: Is it safe to intervene? Is the target safe? Does it seem unlikely that the situation will escalate? Can you tell if the target wants someone to speak up?
 - If all answers are 'yes,' then confront the harasser directly.
 - 'That's inappropriate. Leave them alone.' 'That's harassment.'
 - Be firm, clear, short and succinct. Continuing dialogue may lead to escalation.
 - Also talk to the target directly. 'Are you ok? Should we get out of here?'
 - If the target responds to you, focus on them, not the person causing the harm.

Other Examples of Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Interventions

- Speak up. If someone says something offensive, derogatory, or abusive, or divulges a plan to take advantage of someone, let them know [if you can do so safely] that such behavior is wrong and you don't want to be around it.
- * Confront people who seclude, hit on, touch, or try to have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- * Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.
 - Positive options for bystander intervention must be a part of BCC 'primary training.'



Prevention and Programming- Risk Reduction

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

Safety Tips to Help Avoid Sexual Assault

With no intent to victim blame, and recognizing that only rapists are responsible for rape, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment.

Sexual abuse is a form of physical abuse. Any situation in which you are forced to participate in unwanted, unsafe, or degrading sexual activity is sexual abuse. Forced sex, even by a spouse or intimate partner with whom you also have consensual sex, is an act of aggression and violence. Furthermore, people whose partners abuse them physically and sexually are at a higher risk of being seriously injured or killed.

While you can never completely protect yourself from sexual assault, there are some things you can do to help reduce your risk of being assaulted.

While Walking

When walking on/off campus, consider some of these safety tips:

- **Being psychologically prepared** is perhaps the best weapon against attack. An Attacker usually expects a passive victim.
- **Be aware of your surroundings.** Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation. Always be psychologically prepared.
- **Try to avoid isolated areas.** It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- **Walk with purpose.** Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do. An attacker usually expects a passive victim. Walking at a steady pace, looking confident and knowing where you are going makes a difference.
- **Try to avoid going out at night alone.** When possible, walk with another person or in group. If walking alone, be even more alert to your surroundings.
- **Trust your instincts.** If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, go with your gut. It probably isn't the best place to be.
- **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- **Walk near the curb** and avoid walkways that pass close to shrubbery, dark doorways and other places where someone may hide. Avoid shortcuts and stay in well-lighted areas.
- **Do not accept rides from strangers.** If a car approaches and you are threatened, scream and run in a different direction opposite that of the car. The driver will have to turn around to pursue you.
- **Maintain a secure grip on your purse/wallet/keys.** Avoid carrying large amounts of money or wearing expensive jewelry.
- **Avoid working in or leaving classrooms and meeting rooms alone at night.** Walk to the parking lot with another person.



Prevention and Programming- Risk Reduction

- **Avoid overloading your arms** which renders you defenseless. Be prepared to drop bundles and run.
- **Consider wearing clothing that would not impede your ability to run quickly.**
- **If you fear danger, scream loudly or blow a whistle.** Don't be afraid to be afraid.
Raising a commotion in an uneasy situation may prevent an attack
- **Carrying a defense implement**, such as an umbrella or a spray can, or your keys held between your fingers, should be considered with caution and should be used only to stop an attack in order to get away.
- **Avoid telephone conversations while walking alone** especially during the hours of darkness.

When Going to Your Car

Whether your car is parked in your own driveway, or in a parking lot, it is a good idea to remember the following rules:

- **Avoid walking through or next to unlighted wooded areas or bushes** whenever possible
- **Always have your car keys ready.**
- **Always approach your car dead center from the front or rear, never from the side.** This allows you complete visibility on both sides (driver and passenger) and also allows detection of anyone hiding or lurking there.
- **It is advisable to carry a pocket flashlight or penlight at all times.** Before getting into the car, look in the back seat and on the rear floor of the vehicle. Check the cars adjacent to you to assure that no one is hiding or waiting for you.
- **Upon getting in the vehicle, lock all doors at once.**
- **Start the engine immediately** — don't just sit and wait
- **Should anyone try to break into the vehicle while you're in it, press down firmly on the horn** and keep it pressed down to attract as much attention as possible. Make every attempt to drive away.
- **Whenever possible, have someone accompany you to your vehicle**, then drive the person to his/her car.

When Driving

When driving your vehicle, consider these safety tips:

- **Travel on well-lighted, busy streets.** Keep windows rolled up and doors locked.
- **Keep your car in gear at all traffic lights and stop signs.** If your safety is threatened, hold down on the horn and drive away.
- **When stopped behind another vehicle make sure you can see the rear wheels of the vehicle touch the roadway. Never drive any closer.** This will allow room to drive away if danger approaches.
- **If you have reason to believe that another vehicle is following you, do not stop.** Drive to the nearest police station or open business. Write down the license number and description of the vehicle.
- **Park only in well-lighted areas and look for loiterers** before leaving your vehicle.
- **Lock your vehicle and do not leave valuables in view.** (Lock them in the trunk.) This will discourage thieves.
- **Don't hitchhike, and don't pick up hitchhikers.**



Prevention and Programming- Risk Reduction

When at a Social Gathering or a Club/When Drinking Alcohol

Whenever you are at a location where alcohol or drugs may be present, there is an increased risk. Consider these following tips on those occasions:

- **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have ride share/cab money.
- **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- **When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends.** Arrive together, watch out for each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- **If someone is pressuring you** and you need to get out of an uncomfortable situation:
 - **Remember that being in this situation is not your fault.** It is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - **Don't feel obligated to do something** you do not want to do
- **Have a code word** with your friends or family so that you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
- **Don't leave your drink unattended** while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, get a new one.
- **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 9-1-1 in most areas of the U.S.).** Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others). If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:
- **Lie.** If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared or worse. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- **Try to think of an escape route.** How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby? Are there people around that might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- **If you and/or the other person have been drinking,** you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

For additional information about campus educational programs concerning domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, contact the Title IX coordinator, Human Resources, the Director, Security and Public Safety, or the Vice President of Student Success Office.



Prevention and Programming- Hazing

Hazing Prevention and Programming

Hazing prevention and awareness programming includes, but is not limited to, information on how to identify and report on hazing incidents.

Per the Stop Campus Hazing Act of 2024 [SCHA], Brookdale is required to develop and distribute a statement of policy and programming regarding the following:

- A comprehensive program to prevent hazing incidents that shall-
 - Be a campus-wide program for students, staff, faculty, and other campus stakeholders, such as alumni and families of students;
 - Be a research-based program;
 - Be designed and implemented in partnership with a broad coalition of campus stakeholders, including leadership of the institution, faculty, staff, students, alumni, and families of students;
 - Include information on hazing awareness, hazing prevention, the institution's policies on hazing, how to report hazing, and the process used to investigate hazing, and
 - Include skill building for bystander intervention, information about ethical student leadership, and the promotion of strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.

The Brookdale website maintains an '**Anti-Hazing Efforts at Brookdale**' webpage. The webpage provides links to the College's Policy/Regulation on hazing, a link on how to report hazing violations to BCC's Student Conduct and Compliance, and a link to a document which details all of the hazing incident statistics at Brookdale over the past years. The 'Anti-Hazing Efforts at Brookdale' webpage can be accessed at:

[Anti-Hazing Efforts at Brookdale - Brookdale Community College](#)

Through their anti-hazing strategies and efforts, the College promotes positive behaviors and supports positive student leadership.



Drug-Free School and Communities Act Awareness and Programming

All institutions that participate in any Title IV federal student financial aid program must maintain drug and alcohol abuse prevention programming for both students and employees.

DFSCA programming provides strategies and information on how to avoid alcohol and drug abuse situations.

Awareness campaigns are a big part of this, as is support resources information, peer education, and counseling services/an Employee Assistance Program [EAP], which Brookdale offers its employees.

In addition to the support resources listed in the DFSCA section of this document, BCC also provided the following program to their students in 2025:

- 'Free Therapy/Social Worker Appointments' [for medication management and a host of other topics]. Students are provided with information on how to book an appointment. This service was available on a continual basis in 2025.

BCC employees are provided with alcohol and drug abuse prevention education through the College's annual 'Compliance Training,' online modules presented by Human Resources.

The entire Brookdale community was provided with the following programming in 2025:

- 'AA Meetings' (Addiction Support), weekly, from 10/07/25 through 12/02/25, 6:30PM-7:30PM, in MAN 102/Lincroft campus.

On the MCSO webpage of the BCC website, information about alcohol and drug abuse awareness is maintained for the benefit of the entire BCC community.



Student Code of Conduct

Distribution and Contact Names

The Brookdale Community College Student Code of Conduct's objective is to provide a framework to guide the personal conduct of Brookdale Community College students, as members of the academic and College community. Students assume an obligation to conduct themselves in a manner compatible with the College's function as an educational institution and accordingly, the College has adopted the policies and regulations as an expression of its expectations of student conduct.

Student Rights and Responsibilities

The College places an emphasis upon certain core values and personal freedoms which are essential to its nature, mission and purpose as an academic community and institution of higher learning. Members of the College community are entitled to engage in the teaching and learning process undisturbed by violence, harassment, intimidation and bullying. The ability to do so is essential to the orderly pursuit of learning and the work of all members of the College community. Students and student organizations may examine and discuss questions of interest to them and may express opinions publicly and privately. They may support causes by orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operations of the College.

It is the responsibility of all students of the College to adhere to the letter and spirit of this statement of student rights and responsibilities, all College policies, rules and regulations and local, state and federal laws. Students shall not violate or attempt to violate any College policy, rule or regulation or any local, state or federal law. It is the responsibility of all students of the College to contribute to an educational atmosphere in which violations of personal rights and freedoms will not be tolerated.

Core Values of Student Conduct at Brookdale Community College

1. Community: Brookdale Community College students build and enhance their community
2. Fairness: Brookdale Community College students are fair, just and equitable in their treatment of all members of the community and act to discourage and/or intervene to prevent unfair, unjust and inequitable behaviors.
3. Respect: Brookdale Community College students show positive regard for each other, for property and for the community
4. Responsibility: Brookdale Community College students are given and accept a high level of responsibility to self, to others, and to the community.

Definition of Student

For the purpose of this Student Code of Conduct, a student is defined as a person taking credit-bearing courses at the College, full-time or part-time, without regard to the location or modality of the class. If a person is not enrolled or registered at the time of an incident in which he/she is involved which may constitute a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, that person and the referenced alleged misconduct may become subject to the Student Code of Conduct upon the person's enrollment or reenrollment at the College.



Student Code of Conduct

Distribution and Contact Names

Purpose and Scope of the Student Code of Conduct

1. This Student Code of Conduct is adopted for the purpose of providing a precise set of expectations to students and, at the same time, offering the assurance that all students will be accorded fair and reasonable treatment in matters involving alleged or determined violations of the Student Code of Conduct.
2. The Student Code of Conduct will apply to any student, student's guest(s) (i.e.- sibling, parent, children), student organization or athletic team engaging in activities on the College campus, or at any of the College's off-campus centers and/or satellite campuses (referenced as "College Premises" in this Student Code of Conduct). The College Premises includes the Lincroft campus and any regional or other locations at which the College maintains an office and conducts activities. The Student Code of Conduct also applies to any student, student organization or athletic team sponsoring any approved off-campus function or otherwise representing the College in an off-campus setting. Additionally, the College can take action regarding off-campus incidents when such violation(s) adversely affect(s) the College.
3. When a student is convicted of a violation of local, state or federal law, the College will not request special consideration for that person because of his/her status as a student. However, the College will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies and with other agencies in any appropriate program for the rehabilitation of the student to the extent permitted by law and as determined to be in the best interest of the student and the College community.
4. All non-credit bearing continuing education students must follow the policies and procedures as established Division of Continuing and Professional Studies. This includes but is not limited to the CPS Student Code of Conduct.

Standards of Conduct

Student conduct which interferes with the philosophical platform of the College is not acceptable.

Any person who enrolls at the College can expect that the faculty, staff and administration will exercise the authority of the College to regulate student conduct whenever the educational process, the health and welfare of the student body as a whole, and/or the property of the College are judged to be jeopardized by the action of any student or group of students.

Harassment, intimidation and bullying of any person are prohibited. Harassment, intimidation or bullying includes any gesture, any written, verbal or physical act or any electronic communication, whether it be a single incident or a series of incidents that takes place on College Premises or at any function sponsored by the College, that substantially disrupts or interferes with the orderly operation of the College or the rights of College employees or other students and that:

- a. a reasonable person will know, under the circumstances, will have the effect of physically or emotionally harming another person or damaging another person's property, or placing another person in reasonable fear of physical or emotional harm to his person or damage to his property; or
- b. has the effect of insulting or demeaning another person or group of persons; or
- c. Creates a hostile educational environment by interfering with a student's education, an employee's work or by severely or pervasively causing physical or emotional harm to another person.



Student Code of Conduct

Distribution and Contact Names

Domestic Violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and other acts of sexual harassment and misconduct are prohibited by College Policy 2.1001, entitled "Title IX Policy Against Sexual Harassment.' Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and other acts of sexual harassment and misconduct by any student of the College shall be addressed in accordance with College Regulation 2.1001 R entitled 'Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment.'

Unattended Minors

- Minors under the age of 18 are not allowed on Brookdale Community College premises unless under the immediate supervision of an adult, or for legitimate college business.
- Minors are never to be left unsupervised and are prohibited from being left unattended at all Brookdale locations, including but not limited to buildings, grounds, and parking lots.
- Parents, guardians, and/or adult registered students are required to accompany minors and will be held responsible for their guests' behavior in accordance with College policies.
- On an emergency basis only, it is the prerogative of the faculty to permit minors of enrolled student's admission to regular classes. However, admission of minors to all laboratory settings is prohibited for safety reasons.

Process and Disciplinary Procedures

Definition

Referred for Disciplinary Action- is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Thus, for an action to be considered as 'referred for disciplinary action' under the Clery Act, it must involve (3) criteria:

- The official receiving the referral must initiate a disciplinary action,
- A record of the action must be established, and
- The action may, but does not have to, result in a sanction.

Disciplinary action can also be initiated informally, including an initial review of names submitted to an official.

Sanctions can also be informal or formal, punitive or educational. An example of educational sanction would be a referral to a seminar in lieu of an arrest.

It has been recognized that due process in higher education disciplinary matters need not parallel the requirements of due process in a court of law. The College will attempt to handle disciplinary matters privately, informally and expeditiously before resorting to formalized procedures or the referral to outside agencies. However, the College will ensure that the basic protections of due process will be implemented when students of the College are charged with violating this Student Code of Conduct.



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These Protections Are Afforded to Every Student/Employee

1. Any student, faculty or staff member may file a complaint alleging a violation of this Student Code of Conduct. Any such complaint shall be addressed consistent with the requirements of this Student Code of Conduct, except as noted in paragraph "2" immediately following this paragraph "1."
2. Any student, faculty or staff member may file a complaint alleging domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking by any student of the College, which complaint shall be addressed in accordance with College Regulation 2.1001R, 'Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment.'
3. Written notification of the charge(s) against a student and possible penalties within a reasonable time period.
4. The opportunity to have a discussion with the College's designated Student Conduct Officer to clarify the evidence and/or view of an incident before an initial determination is made by the Student Conduct Officer or designee.
5. The opportunity to have a hearing before the Student Conduct Board with respect to major offenses as defined in this Student Code of Conduct or to waive the right to a hearing and accept the sanctions and/or penalties imposed by the Student Conduct Officer or other authority of the College.
6. Written notification of the time, place and date of a hearing at least three (3) business days in advance of hearing.
7. The opportunity to present evidence and witnesses.
8. Written notification of the findings of the Student Conduct Board, which findings shall be based upon a preponderance of the evidence presented verbally and/or in writing.
9. Written notification of the sanctions and/or penalties to be imposed.
10. Written notification of the appeals process.

Violations

The acts identified below, when committed by any student and/or student organization, shall be considered violations of the Student Code of Conduct [SCOC]. These violations may be determined to be minor or major offenses at the discretion of the Student Conduct Officer or designee. The listing of acts constituting violations of this Student Code of Conduct set forth below is not intended to be an exhaustive or limited definition of what the College deems to be violations of the Student Code of Conduct. The listing is intended to provide students with guidance. The determination as to an alleged violation of the Student Code of Conduct will be left to the sole discretion of the College and will be made on a case-by-case basis.

1. Engagement in behavior which in any way interferes with, disrupts and/or obstructs the teaching and learning process, including without limitation: research, administration, implementation of discipline procedures or other College authorized activities. Interference with, obstruction or disruption of teaching and learning process shall include, but not be limited to: tardiness; offensive language or behavior; disrespect to College instructors, visiting instructors, professors and/or visiting professors; and/or noise and improper use of electronic devices (e.g., cell phones, headphones, tablets, and/or laptops).
2. Interference with the performance of the duties of any College employee, including without limitation officials, administrators, faculty members, support staff members and/or police officers.
3. Physical abuse or harm against any person or persons.
4. Threats of physical abuse or harm against any person or persons.
5. Other conduct which threatens or endangers the health, safety or welfare of another person or persons.
6. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking as defined in College Regulation 2.1001R Title IX Regulation Against Sexual Harassment.
7. Harassment, intimidation or bullying of any person as defined above.



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8. Engagement in any abusive or demeaning conduct or obscene gestures directed toward another individual or group of individuals which has the effect of creating a hostile educational environment or impedes the rights or privileges of other members of the College community.
9. Participating in any and all forms and/or acts of hazing. (Hazing is defined by College Policy and Regulation 6.0003 Anti-Hazing).
10. Disregard for the property and rights of others including the right to be free from verbal abuse or harassment.
11. Theft, larceny, embezzlement, fraud, or the temporary taking of the property of another, including, but not limited to, books and computers or other electronic devices, without permission. b) Possession and/or attempted sale of any stolen goods.
12. Vandalism, malicious destruction, damage, defacing, or misuse of College property, private property, including library materials and/or all computers. b) Littering and/or disposal of garbage/recycling in places other than designated bins throughout College property.
13. Unauthorized use of firearms, replicas of firearms, ammunition, explosives, fireworks, other dangerous substances or materials or weapons.
14. Unauthorized possession of firearms, replicas of firearms, ammunition, explosives, fireworks, other dangerous substances or materials or weapons.
15. Unauthorized brandishing of firearms, replicas of firearms, ammunition, explosives, fireworks, other dangerous substances or materials or weapons.
16. Unauthorized use, possession and/or alteration of firefighting equipment, safety devices, College Police property, and/or other emergency or safety equipment.
17. Setting a fire on College Premises without proper authority.
18. Inappropriate use of any combustible or chemical or flammable substance which may present a fire hazard, annoyance, threat, or danger to property or any person on College Premises.
19. Obstructing or restraining the passage of any person at an exit or entrance to College Premises.
20. Preventing or attempting to prevent by force, violence or by threats of force or violence, the entrance or exit of any person to or from College Premises without the authorization of the administration of the College.
21. Unauthorized occupation, unauthorized entry or unauthorized use of any College facility or College-related facilities or College Premises.
22. Intentional making of a false report of a bomb, in any building, structure, or facility on College Premises.
23. Intentional making of a false report of a fire in any building, structure, or facility on College Premises, including by means of activating a fire alarm.
24. Intentional making of a false report of any other emergency in any building, structure or facility on College Premises.
25. Disorderly conduct.
26. Rioting, inciting to riot or assembly to riot.
27. Possession or use of any scheduled drug, such as narcotics, barbiturates, central nervous system stimulants, marijuana, sedatives, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, or other drugs or chemicals.



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28. Manufacture, sale, distribution or possession for distribution of any scheduled drug, such as narcotics, barbiturates, central nervous system stimulants, marijuana, sedatives, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, or other drugs or chemicals.
29. Possession of alcoholic beverages in any form on College Premises, except in those areas of the College Premises where the President or his/her designee has authorized the serving of alcoholic beverages, subject to prescribed regulations and federal and state law.
30. Consumption of alcoholic beverages in any form on College Premises, except in those areas of the College Premises where the President or his/her designee has authorized the serving of alcoholic beverages, subject to prescribed regulations and federal and state law.
31. Visible Intoxication from any legal or illegal substance as defined in this code while on College Premises.
32. Failure to present student identification to a College employee, including without limitation, officials, administrators, faculty members, support staff members and/or police officers in response to a request. The required form of identification shall be a current and validated College identification card, driver's license, military identification card, county photo identification card, and/or passport.
33. Failure to comply with the directives of a College employee, including without limitation officials, administrators, faculty members, support staff members and/or police officers acting in the performance of their duties.
34. Violation of any published policies, rules or regulations promulgated by an official College office, including without limitation, campus motor vehicle laws and regulations or the Smoke Free College Environment policy.
35. Any violation of the College's Unattended Minors Regulation which requires registered students to be responsible at all times for their children/guests at any Brookdale location under the age of 18.
36. Failure of a student to respond to written communication from a College official in connection with an alleged violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
37. Malfeasance in or misuse of membership in a student organization or on an athletic team which is injurious to the welfare of the College, any of its employees, students or student organizations or athletic teams.
38. Failure to abide by, or violation of, any sanction imposed by the Vice President for Student Affairs; the Vice President for Academic Affairs; the President and/or the Board of Trustees.
39. Engagement in any form of gambling while on College Premises or at functions sponsored by College at any location.
40. Misrepresentation of oneself, a student organization or an athletic team to be an agent of the College.
41. Accessing, modifying/transferring electronic data system software or computing facilities without proper authorization.
42. Using or misusing the College's name, logo or seal for soliciting funds, sponsoring activities or on printed matter without the express written approval of the proper College authority.
43. Falsification, alteration or withholding of information related to academic records and/or documents.
44. Furnishing false information to a College employee with intent to deceive.
45. Failure to meet any College-related financial obligations.
46. Violating the terms of any disciplinary sanction and/or penalty imposed in accordance with Student COC.
47. Any action which could constitute violation of existing local, state or federal law on College Premises or off-campus when such violation adversely affects the College.



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Sanctions and Penalties

The sanctions and penalties set forth below may be applied either singularly or in any combination as appropriate to the circumstances of each case.

1. **Verbal Reprimand:** Verbal admonition against further violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
2. **Written Reprimand:** Written warning placed in student's file for having violated the Student Code of Conduct.
3. **Restitution:** The obligation to replace or pay for property damaged to compensate for losses incurred or to provide a campus service as a result of a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
4. **Conditional Probation:** Temporary loss of College rights and privileges until specified conditions are met, such as letters of apology, and/or doctor's releases, etc.
5. **Disciplinary Probation:** Loss of participation in College-related activities for a specified period of time. Disciplinary Probation may also entail the satisfaction of certain enumerated conditions in order for a student to be removed from probation.
6. **Fine:** Monetary sum imposed as a penalty for an offense.
7. **Community Service:** Assigned community service work to fit a particular violation of the Student Code of Conduct.
8. **Suspension:** Exclusion from all or specified classes and other College-related activities for a specified period of time. When a student is suspended from class(es), they will not receive a refund and will earn a 'W' grade for the course(s). There may also be an impact to the student's financial aid standing at the College.
9. **Expulsion:** Permanent dismissal from classes and college related activities. When a student is expelled from classes, they will not receive a refund and will earn a 'W' grade for the courses. There may be an impact to the student's financial aid standing at the College.
10. **Summary (Temporary) Suspension:** Exclusion for all or specified classes and other College-related activities until due process procedures are completed. This sanction may be imposed by the Vice President of Student Affairs in the following instances:
 - a A threat of safety to the student or College community,
 - b A severe disruption of College activities, or
 - c If a student refuses to respond to a summons to appear before the College's designated Student Conduct Officer or his/her designee.



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Enforcement

1. Initial Action. Any individual student, group of students and/or student organization violating this Student Code of Conduct will be referred to the College's designated Student Conduct Officer or designee for disciplinary measures in accordance with the provisions of this Code of Student Conduct.
2. Minor offenses. In the case of all offenses deemed by the College's designated Student Conduct Officer or designee not to constitute acts which would result in suspension or expulsion of the student(s), the Student Conduct Officer may determine disciplinary actions as stated in paragraphs "1" through "7" of the Sanctions and Penalties section of this Code of Student Conduct, above. These offenses shall be deemed "minor offenses." The Student Conduct Officer will investigate allegations of an incident violating this Student Code of Conduct, notify the student of the allegations regarding the incident and advise the student of the charges against him/her; hear the student's comments about the incident, when possible; make a determination about whether or not, if true, the allegations constitute a minor offense and, if so, the penalty or sanction to be imposed; notify the student of that determination within a reasonable period of time and notify the student of the appeal procedures when appropriate. Any student may appeal a determination with respect to a minor offense as stated in paragraph "1" of the Appeals Section of this Student Code of Conduct, below.
3. Major Offenses. In any case in which the violation is of such a nature that, in the opinion of the College's designated Student Conduct Officer, suspension or expulsion from the College could be imposed, the Student Conduct Officer shall bring the matter before the Student Conduct Board in accordance with the following procedures:
 - a. The Student Conduct Board will be convened to hear all cases which could result in suspension or expulsion. The Student Conduct Board will be composed of one (1) representative of the College faculty, one (1) representative of the College staff, and (1) student. A training program for potential Student Conduct Board members will be held each Fall Term.
 - b. In such cases, the Student Conduct Officer or his/her designee, acting as a non-voting member of the Student Conduct Board, will arrange with the student charged with violation of the Student Code of Conduct the time and place of the hearing before the Student Conduct Board, which said notice will advise the student of the charges against him/her; the student's right to question witnesses against him/her; the student's right to produce witnesses on his/her behalf; and the student's right to select counsel of his/her own choosing. Counsel will be allowed to advise the student or students charged with violation of the Student Code of Conduct, but will not be permitted to speak and/or examine witnesses at the hearing. Other College students, faculty and staff may attend the hearing only upon the invitation of the Student Conduct Officer or if they are presented as witnesses by the student whose conduct is the subject of the hearing. The Student Conduct Board will be convened to consider the alleged violation of the Student Code of Conduct as soon as possible in proximity to the time of the alleged incident.
 - c. The Student Conduct Officer or his/her designee will present all charges against the student at the hearing before the Student Conduct Board.
 - d. The Vice President of Student Affairs or the College Officer of the Day will assume the role of the Student Conduct Officer as stated in this Student Code of Conduct if there exists a specific conflict of interest for the Student Conduct Officer in any pending case.
 - e. At the hearing, the Student Conduct Board will hear the charges against the student and hear the statements of witnesses for and against the student and may question the witnesses. The Student Conduct Board will conduct a hearing about alleged violations of the Student Code of Conduct by more than one (1) student in the same case and/or pertaining to the same incident at one hearing.
 - f. Upon the conclusion of the hearing and after deliberation, the Student Conduct Board will render its decision based upon the preponderance of evidence presented at the hearing, both in writing and through verbal testimony.



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- g. The Student Conduct Officer will notify the student charged of the decision of the Student Conduct Board within 24 hours of receiving the decision of the Student Conduct Board.
- h. A taped or digitally recorded record of all Student Conduct Board hearings shall be made. The record shall be retained by the College in accordance with College policy and regulation and relevant federal and state law.
- i. Violations determined to have occurred and penalties imposed may be publicized in the College newspaper without mention of or alluding to the names of the persons involved in the incident resulting in a violation of this Student Code of Conduct.

Appeals

1. Any student who is found responsible of a code violation may appeal a decision of the Student Conduct Officer or Student Conduct Board by notice in writing filed with the Vice President of Student Affairs, within five (5) working days after notice of the decision.
2. The student can appeal based on any of the following grounds:
 - a. A sanction that is (substantially) disproportionate to the severity of the violation.
 - b. A material deviation from written procedures that jeopardized the fairness of the process.
 - c. A demonstrable bias by the Student Conduct Officer or member(s) of the Student Conduct Board.
 - d. New information, unavailable at the time of the hearing, that could be outcome determinative.
2. The Vice President of Student Affairs, upon the filing of such appeal, will review the proceeding in the matter and:
 - (a) affirm the decision of the Student Conduct Board; (b) revise the decision of the Student Conduct Board; or (c) convene an appeal committee.
3. In the event the Vice President of Student Affairs affirms the decision of the Student Conduct Board, the Vice President of Student Affairs will advise the student in writing within three (3) working days of the decision.
4. In the event the Vice President of Student Affairs on any appeal filed with him/her determines to convene an appeal committee, the following procedure will be followed:
 - a. The Vice President of Student Affairs will appoint an appeal committee consisting of two (2) students and one (1) representative of the College faculty and staff.
 - b. The Vice President of Student Affairs will convene such appeal committee, give notice to the student appellant of the time and place of the meeting of the appeal committee to hear the appeal, and will preside over the appeal hearing.
 - c. The appeal committee, after hearing the matter, may take any of the following actions:
 - (1) Affirm the decision of the Student Conduct Board;
 - (2) Revise decision of the Student Conduct Board; or
 - (3) Render a new decision.
 - d. The Vice President of Student Affairs will advise the student in writing of the decision of the appeal committee within one (1) working day of the appeal committee's rendering of its decision.



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Suspension

Suspension of a student may be imposed when the Student Conduct Board has determined that a Major Offense has occurred or when the conditions of disciplinary probation are disregarded. Suspension is imposed only on the basis of the recommendation of the Student Conduct Board and with the approval of the Vice President of Student Affairs. Suspension is applied for a given period of time, and the term is specified to the student.

A student suspended from the College forfeits all rights and privileges of a student, including participation in all College-related or College-sponsored functions. All suspension actions will be noted in the student's College record.

Any student may be summarily suspended by the Vice President of Student Affairs or the College Officer of the Day for a period not to exceed ten (10) College working days pending a hearing before the Student Conduct Board.

In the event of any appeal of the Student Conduct Board decision, the Vice President of Student Affairs may suspend the student or continue any previous suspension pending the disposition of the appeal.

Expulsion

Expulsion of a student from the College may be imposed in situations in which Major Offenses of this Student Code of Conduct have occurred or when a series of suspensions have been issued to a student without sufficient improvement in the student's conduct. Expulsion may be recommended to the College President by the Vice President of Student Affairs.

Authority of the College President

Any expulsion imposed on a student for violation of this Student Code of Conduct at all times will be subject to the approval of the President of the College. Nothing in this Student Code of Conduct will be deemed to limit the final authority of the President of the College in all matters relating to violations of this Student Code of Conduct and the imposition of the aforementioned sanctions and/or penalties.

Records

Records of each referral must be maintained by the College [for Clery Act purposes] for at least (3) years from the last publication of an ASR to which they apply. For example, if a crime statistic [as a result of a referral] is recorded in the BCC 2026 Annual Security Report [as occurred in Year 2025], the documentation of the referral would have to be held through 2031, minimum, as the statistic would also show up in the 2027 and 2028 ASRs.



Student Code of Conduct Distribution and Contact Names

All Brookdale students are able to review the Brookdale Community College Student Code of Conduct, as posted on the BCC website. [Student Handbook - Brookdale Community College](#)

Student Conduct Incident Reports may be completed by anyone via the form on the Brookdale website. Reports will be reviewed/investigated by the Director, Student Conduct and Compliance.

The Brookdale Director, Student Conduct and Compliance is:

- o Erin McCarron

Rm 109, MAC building/Lincroft campus
(732)-224-2253
emccarron@brookdalecc.edu

The Executive Director of Student Services is:

- o Christopher Jeune

Rm 109, MAC building, Lincroft campus
(732)-224-2096
cjeune@brookdalecc.edu



Behavioral Intervention Team

The College's Behavioral Intervention Team [BIT] utilizes a proactive, collaborative, coordinated, objective, and thoughtful approach to the prevention, identification, assessment, intervention, and management of situations before they have become severe and potentially dangerous. The BIT coordinates response services when reports of potentially disruptive or violent behavior are received, offers strategies and recommendations to members of the College community, and initiates actions and interventions through the appropriate crisis response authorities.

The BIT serves as a central network focused on caring prevention and early intervention for students experiencing serious distress or engaging in harmful or disruptive behaviors. The Team/process provides the community with a tool and conduit with which to alert relevant campus authorities of their worry and concern for a student. The BIT aims to intervene and assist these students in meeting their academic, personal, and professional goals at the College. The reported behaviors might relate to the safety and rights of others; therefore, the BIT may mobilize resources in order to minimize the disruption to the College and help prevent violence on campus.

The BIT will develop strategies for and provide consultation to the community when concerns arise about a student's well-being or when there is a behavior that is potentially harmful to self and/or others or is disruptive and/or threatening. The BIT will regularly assess these situations in the community and recommend actions in accordance with existing college policies. The BIT **does not** serve as a crisis response unit, nor does it replace faculty classroom management, and/or the police's response to an incident.

The BIT team functions include:

1. Receive and gather information pertaining to students of concern,
2. Develops strategies to manage potentially harmful or disruptive behavior,
3. Make recommendations to College officials regarding appropriate actions that are consistent with policies and procedures,
4. Inform the referral person concerning the next steps to be taken with the student. The referral person must understand that not all action steps will be discussed given the confidential nature of the information and what is permissible under the law/College policy.
5. The BIT can monitor and manage concerning behaviors both on and off-campus, including, but not limited to, requesting the MCSO/outside law enforcement entities to locate a particular student, and/or to conduct a well-being check on a student at their home.

The BIT also recommends training modules to the community [currently via the College's '[SafeCollege](#)' online training modules] on identification of concerning behaviors, communication styles and skills, crisis response and recovery, and proactive options to assist students.

The BIT is composed of the Executive Director of Student Services (Chair), the Director of Student Conduct and Compliance (Case Manager), the Director of Accessibility Services, the Director of Student Life and Activities, Department Chair, the Professor of Psychology/Student Conduct Faculty Liaison, the Director of Advising, and the BCC Director, Security and Public Safety.

To report a Student of Concern to the BIT, complete an Incident report via this link:

[Reporting Student Incidents - Brookdale Community College](#)

SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING



You can help combat crime if you are aware of:

- Suspicious Persons
- Questionable Actions
- Dangerous Conditions

Your information is valuable. Provide it to the MCSO or local law enforcement quickly. Time is important.

Do not feel uneasy about reporting something suspicious, questionable, or dangerous to a Brookdale employee/supervisor or to the MCSO. They are all here to help prevent unwanted incidents.

To help you identify someone to the MCSO/local police, observe and report on the following:

- The individual's height, weight, age, complexion, dress, speech, movement and anything else unusual in appearance or actions. Compare physical proportions [height and weight] and age with someone you know.
- Identify two or more notable characteristics/distinguishing marks. Characteristics/Distinguishing marks could be a tattoo, a scar, missing tooth, or some other characteristic that cannot be quickly changed like clothing.
- If a car is used, write down the license plate number, license plate state, color, make/model and direction of travel.