

SUNY Delhi[®]

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Statistics from the Calendar Year 2021

January 1, 2021 – December 31, 2021



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2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Table of Contents

Disclosure	3
Campus Information and Facility Security	3
New York State University Police at Delhi	3
Crime Reporting	4
Confidential and Anonymous Crime Reporting	4
Emergency Response Policies and Procedures and Timely Warnings	5
Policy on Alcohol and Drugs	5
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Programs	5
Weapons on Campus	6
Crime Log	6
Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs	6
Criminal Activity off Campus	7
Campus Crime Statistics	7
Public Property Description	7
Hate Crimes	7
Security in the Residence Halls	8
Student Rights & Responsibilities Procedures	8
Sexual Crimes Information	8
Title IX Compliance	9
Sexual Assault Prevention and Response	9
Sexual Violence Victim/Survivor Bill of Rights	11
Amendment to New York State’s “Megan’s Law”	11
Sex Offender Registry Information	12
Policy Regarding SUNY Delhi Missing Students Who Reside on Campus	12
Criminal Offense Definitions	12
Sex Offenses	13
Local Emergency Telephone Numbers	13
Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Policies (VAWA)	14 –
19 Fire Safety Annual Compliance Report	20 – 22
Addendum 1 – Crime Statistics Reported to Department of Education	23 – 25
Addendum 2 – Fire Safety Statistics Reported to Department of Education	26
Addendum 3 – Campus Map	27

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Disclosure

The SUNY Delhi Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is organized to meet the compliance requirements of the Jeanne

Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (hereafter referred to as the Campus Safety Act), the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, and the 2013 Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. This report is prepared by the Chief of University Police, the Vice President for Student Life and the Environmental Health and Safety Officer. The report is published annually and made available to all current students, faculty, staff and any prospective students and employees through campus-wide email and the College website. Statistics are also submitted to the United States Department of Education each fall and are available at: <http://ope.ed.gov/security/GetOneInstitutionData.aspx>

Hard copies of this report are available at University Police in North Hall and the report is electronically available on the SUNY Delhi University Police webpage: www.delhi.edu/campus_life/university_police/ Click on the Annual Security and Fire Safety report link. Any questions regarding this report should be directed to University Police at 607-746-4700.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the University Police, designated campus officials (including but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, designated residence life staff, Student Rights &

Responsibilities, advisors to students/student organizations, athletic coaches), and local law enforcement agencies.

Counseling, health and pastoral services staff are encouraged to inform their clients of the procedures to report crime to the University Police on a voluntary or confidential basis. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during such a session.

Campus Information and Facility Security

The information contained in this report is compiled from data for the calendar year 2021 (January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021). Delhi currently enrolls over 3,600 students at the main campus and through online and off-site programs, representing virtually every county in New York State. Approximately 1650 students live on campus in six residence halls and approximately 120 living in the Riverview Townhouse Complex. Delhi's student body reflects the diversity of New York State. The campus consists of 625 acres and 44 buildings as illustrated on the College map in Addendum 3. The statistics in this report consist of reported incidents on the campus proper or property immediately adjacent to the College campus.

Students, faculty and staff have access to academic, recreational and administrative facilities on campus during regular hours of operation. The doors of all the residence halls are locked 24 hours a day. Catskill Hall is open Monday through Friday, 8:30am to 4:30pm for those who need access to the Residence Life Office. Each residential student's college issued identification card serves as their card access. Staff members that have a need to access the residence halls (such as University Police, Maintenance staff and Residence Hall professionals) are issued card access to these buildings.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The physical plant department maintains the campus buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Campus facilities are inspected on a regular basis and repairs affecting safety and security are made in a timely manner. If you have concerns about the physical safety of campus buildings and grounds, call the physical plant office Monday through Friday, 7:00am to 4:30pm at 607-746-4010 or call the Residence Hall Director. For emergencies that occur during non- business hours, call the University Police Department.

The college campus is well lit and monthly inspections of exterior lights are conducted. Exterior safety lighting includes high intensity sodium vapor lights on buildings, in parking lot areas, in areas with heavy landscaping and trees, and along pathways frequently traveled by students. In addition to a telephone line in each student's room, there are ten outdoor- blue light emergency telephones strategically located throughout the campus and at the Riverview townhouses. These phones are directly linked to University Police. The College has a standing Personal Safety

Committee consisting of faculty, staff, and students who monitor safety related issues, sponsor programs, make recommendations and issue an annual report.

New York State University Police at Delhi

Campus safety and security is coordinated by the New York State University Police Department, which has a force of twelve sworn police officers with full arrest powers, one full-time clerical staff, Four Communications & Security Services Specialists who serve as desk officers. As an armed police department, patrol members respond to all emergencies. New York State University Police Officers receive their powers through both the New York State Criminal Procedure Law and the New York State Education Law. Officers conduct foot, vehicle and bicycle patrols on the campus and residence hall areas 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

The goal of the University Police Department is to provide a safe environment for teaching, research and social endeavors and to protect the lives and property of the students, employees and visitors of the SUNY Delhi campus. This is pursued within the framework of the State University rules and regulations and all local, state and federal laws. Investigation of crimes committed on the campus fall under the jurisdiction of the University Police Department. The University Police Department also works closely with the Delhi Village Police, Delaware County Sheriff's Department, and the New York State Police and assists these outside law enforcement agencies with incidents that may occur off campus but involve campus staff or students. The College has a Memorandum of Understanding with the local Delhi Village Police Department to address law enforcement services, assistance, investigation and back-up in those incidents which fall in both local and campus jurisdictions.

Crime Reporting

SUNY Delhi encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to university police and appropriate police agencies when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report

All members of the campus community are urged to report criminal incidents, emergencies and suspicious activity. The on- campus emergency number is 607-746-4700. This number should be used for all fire, medical, safety and police emergencies. All reports are classified, logged and responded to in a timely manner. The off-campus emergency number is 911. Crimes in progress and any other emergencies on campus can be reported directly by any student, faculty member, or employee to University Police by dialing 4700 from a campus telephone. 911 can also be reached from on campus telephones. University

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Police can also be reached using campus emergency blue light phones. Upon receipt of the call, the University Police Officers are immediately dispatched to the site of the complaint. They prepare and submit incident reports, which are kept on file. Members of the campus community can also report criminal incidents to the following offices:

Vice President for Student Life	607-746-4440
Director of Student Rights & Responsibilities	607-746-4443
Director of Residence Life	607-746-4630
Director of Athletics	607-746-4675
Director of Health & Counseling Services	607-746-4690
Director of Student Activities	607-746-4565
Campus Minister	607-746-4239
Title IX Coordinator	607-746-4495
Title IX Deputy Coordinator	607-746-4695
Any Residence Hall Director	
Any Athletic Coach	
Any Student Activities Staff Member	

Please note that these offices allow victims and witnesses to report crime on a voluntary, confidential basis. Reports of this nature are filed with the University Police for informational purposes, but there is no formal investigation of the incident. Counselors and pastoral staff who are informed by persons they are counseling of the commission of a crime, are not required to, but if the victim desires, may report the incident to the Office of Student Rights & Responsibilities or University Police on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the College's crime statistics only.

Definitions:

Pastoral counselor A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional counselor A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification.

Confidential & Anonymous Crime Reporting

Confidential Reporting Procedures: If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College

Judicial system or the criminal justice system, you can still make a confidential report verbally or in written form. With your permission, the University Police Department can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

your identity. 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, University Police can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine whether there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or suspect, and if necessary, alert the campus community of potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes' statistics for the institution.

Anonymous Crime Reporting: University Police encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, the University Police Department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. However, individuals can make anonymous reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics as identified below. To make an anonymous confidential report call University Police at 607-746-4700 or use the Confidential Tip Link at: www.delhi.edu/forms/university_police/contact_us.php. Any reports made using the tip line are completely confidential.

Emergency Response Policies and Procedures and Timely Warnings

The College's Emergency Response Team is trained in assessing emergency situations, appropriately responding, and initiating necessary communication with those immediately impacted by the event and the greater campus community.

The Chief of University Police, in consultation with the Vice President for Student Life (or designee), is responsible for determining the level of an incident and issuing timely warnings as appropriate. In the absence of the Chief of University Police, the Lieutenants, or the senior officer on duty, respectively, will make appropriate consultations and level determinations. If it is determined that there is a serious immediate threat to the health and safety of the campus community, the emergency response protocol will be initiated immediately. In conjunction with the Communications and Marketing Department, the college will without delay and considering the safety of the community and determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Timely Warning Reports

In the event of a significant emergency, or if there is an event that poses a threat to students, employees or others in an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act Crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, the NYSUP issues "Timely Warnings." The College will issue a Timely Warning for all Clery Act crimes that occur on reportable geography that are: 1. Reported to campus security authorities or the New York State University Police at Delhi; and 2. Considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. The College may also issue a Timely Warning for non-Clery Act crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Note: The College is not required to provide a Timely Warning for non-Clery Act crimes or for crimes reported to a professional or pastoral counselor.

Timely warning notifications for the occurrence of Clery Act Crimes are coordinated by University Police and the College Communications Department pursuant to policies and agreements with local law enforcement agencies and media outlets. These emergency notifications can include activation of the Delhi Rave Alert telephone, text and email notifications system, the campus public address system, the campus voice mail system, the SUNY Delhi web page, digital screens, and notifications through members of the faculty, staff and residence life staff depending on the situation.

Standard notification procedures may be altered if it is the determination of the emergency response authorities, that doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim, or compromise efforts to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Subsequent to emergency response notifications, appropriate follow up information and

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

communications will be provided to the campus community through one or more of the communication methods listed above depending on the situation.

SUNY Delhi tests all of its emergency notification systems at least once per calendar year including Delhi Rave Alert RAVE instructions: <https://www.getrave.com/login/sunydelhi>, public address system, evacuation procedures, and keeps records of these tests including the description, date, the time of the test and whether the test was announced or unannounced. The College also sends appropriate Campus Crime Alerts or other Notices for less serious incidents. These are normally sent via campus wide email, posted on the UPD web site, and are often posted in flyers in the residence halls and other campus buildings.

Policy on Alcohol and Drugs

The possession, consumption, sale or transfer of alcoholic beverages by all students (regardless of age) or visitors on College or College Association property is not permitted. Exceptions to this policy apply only to academic programs and functions sanctioned by the College President. An alcohol violation is defined as any violation of college policy or state or local law with respect to possession or use of alcohol or related paraphernalia including disruptive behavior that results from alcohol use. Students should be aware that they may be held accountable for their presence in an area where the campus alcohol policy is in violation.

The possession, use and/or sale or transfer of illegal drugs or controlled substances is prohibited on or off college property. This prohibition applies to the misuse, distribution, sale or transfer of legally obtained prescription drugs. The College upholds all applicable New York State and Federal Law.

A cannabis violation is defined as any violation of college policy or federal or state law with respect to possession or use of cannabis or related paraphernalia including disruptive behavior that results from cannabis use on campus.

A full description of the college policies relative to alcohol and other drug use is in the Student Code of Conduct, located on the SUNY Delhi Campus Life webpage. <https://www.delhi.edu/mydelhi-students/student-handbook/code-of-conduct/appendix-1-8/index.php> Members of the college community who wish to seek assistance with alcohol or other drug issues should contact Counseling Services, which is located in Foreman Hall. A full description of the health effects of alcohol and other drug use as well as local, state and federal penalties associated with drug trafficking and possession can be found in the Student Code of Conduct.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Programs

The College maintains a comprehensive alcohol and drug prevention and education program. A wide variety of educational and prevention programs are provided through the Orientation program (including online TRAC course), Residence Life Department, Student Activities, the Peer Education program, the Alcohol and Other Drug committee, and the University Police Department. The College's BroncoCHECK program provides education to all new students and student leaders about the importance of intervening with high risk alcohol and drug behaviors. Additionally, all students who violate the college's alcohol and drug policies on or off campus, depending on severity and number of violations can be mandated to complete interactive online education courses such as judicial educator modules (cannabis, alcohol or personal decision making), or more in depth 3rd millennium courses (on alcohol or cannabis use). They could also be required to complete alcohol and drug counseling if deemed appropriate, join an in-person alcohol and drug class, be referred to Student Activities or Academic achievement center, and/or be placed on residential probation or college probation. SUNY Delhi will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct that include all of the above and up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Weapons on Campus

All weapons are prohibited on campus. Any weapon, including but not limited to, spring-fired, gas-fired, electrically-fired or explosively-fired devices or fire arms, which includes rifles, pistols, BB or Pellet guns, bows, slingshots, “stun-guns”, blow guns and/or darts, any ammunition associated with these devices (i.e. paintballs, BB’s, pellets, blow gun darts, etc.) or use of any object with intent to harm or intimidate another individual including knives and/or any similar devices are prohibited on campus. Firecrackers, explosives, explosive ammunition, or dangerous chemicals are also prohibited on campus.

Knives of any sort or sharp tools used for academic purposes and kept in a residence hall or carried anywhere on campus must be kept secure in a locked tool box, trunk or appropriate storage unit. Failure to properly secure these items as specified in the Student Code of Conduct will result in the appropriate campus judicial sanction. A full description of the college policies surrounding weapons and other prohibited items on campus may be found in the Student Code of Conduct.

Crime Log

University Police at Delhi maintains a daily police log written in a form that can be easily understood, recording all crimes reported to the department. The log includes the following information: A. the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime; and

B. if known, the disposition of the complaint.

All entries that are required shall, except where disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, be open to public inspection within two business days of the initial report being made to the department or a campus security authority. If there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information.

Please note that entries or updates to the log are generally made within two business days after the event occurs. Incidents or situations deemed to pose a threat to the campus community are logged as soon as possible. While most events are logged, the Chief of University Police, may determine that an incident be classified as "confidential" in order not to jeopardize a criminal investigation or the identity of a victim.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

University Police present and participate in crime prevention activities and programs for students, faculty and staff.

Specifically, Officers teach Freshmen Seminar classes, facilitate R.A. training programs, engage in off campus housing visits, staff campus safety week information tables and provide faculty and staff training sessions. Programs for prospective students begin with University Police staffing information tables at Open Houses and Accepted Student Day programs. During these visits, students and parents are provided with information regarding personal and campus safety, crime reporting information, confidential tip line options, crime prevention brochures, the University Police escort service and general information regarding the local community environment. Crime statistics are provided via printed hard copies of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report on request.

University Police Officers participate in R.A. programs in the residence halls on topics, which empower students to safeguard themselves and protect against theft and personal and property crimes. Depending on student needs students, these educational programs include a variety of topics including personal safety awareness and security, Bronco CHECK, alcohol and drug education, rape awareness/sexual assertiveness training, Project ID, silent witness program and anti-theft programs. During Orientation, SPARC (Sexual assault prevention and bystander training), TRAC

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

(alcohol and drug education), and Fire Safety on line training required for all incoming students. Also describing the mandated training for all students moving off campus which includes fire safety, and personal and home safety. Students are also informed via the University Police webpage of crime prevention and emergency services available on campus. The University Police Department co-sponsors the for-credit Rape Aggression Defense class, which is offered each semester.

Members of the University Police Department are certified trained instructors and may work with the other trained instructors from the Student Life Division. A University Police Officer serves as the Co-Chair of the Personal Safety

Committee that addresses issues, concerns and projects relating to personal safety throughout the campus. The Personal Safety Committee publishes an annual report of its recommendations and findings to the campus community.

It is important for each member of the campus community to secure valuable belongings and to be aware of one's surroundings. Educational programs, seminars, videos, posters, brochures, student newspaper articles, and safety messages are ongoing and address: personal safety issues including rape/sexual assault, substance use/abuse, importance of locking doors and windows, "buddy" systems and fire and property safety.

Important information about safety can be found at: <https://www.delhi.edu/police>

Criminal Activity Off Campus

When a SUNY Delhi student is involved in an off-campus offense, campus police officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. The Village of Delhi Police work closely with University Police Officers on any serious incident occurring on-campus or in the immediate neighborhoods and business areas surrounding campus. While the Delhi Village Police have primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus, University Police Officers can and do respond to student- related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus. University Police Officers have direct radio communications with the Delhi Village Police, Delaware County Sheriff's Department, and 911 Delaware County Dispatch to facilitate rapid response in any emergency situation.

Criminal activity at off-campus apartments or houses owned or controlled by recognized student organizations are monitored by the University Police Department in cooperation with the Village of Delhi Police Department, Delaware County Sheriff's Department, and the New York State Police. These agencies may also assist the University Police Department with investigations as warranted. An annual request is made to the Village of Delhi Police Department for statistics of crimes which are reported on public property immediately adjacent to campus property.

Students should be aware that they are held accountable for any criminal activity or any violation of the Student Code of Conduct which occur off-campus.

Campus Crime Statistics

In accordance with recent updates to the Campus Safety Act the statistics of reportable crime activity both on campus and on streets adjacent to campus property (public property) are attached in Addendum 1 at the end of this report. Reportable on- campus offenses include all offenses reported on campus property and in campus buildings. A specific breakdown of offenses occurring in university owned residence halls appears under "residence halls" or "other student residences." This information is also available online at: <http://ope.ed.gov/security/GetOneInstitutionData.aspx>.

Public Property Description

Public property includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. These locations were used in preparing data about selected

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

crimes for the "Adjacent Public Property" section of this report. These incidents/arrests occurred on property adjacent to campus. The subjects involved in these cases may or may not have been affiliated with SUNY Delhi. As part of the Jeanne Clery Act, Colleges are required to report the above listed crime statistics that occur on property adjacent to the College campus. For example, if a local law enforcement agency stops a vehicle on a street adjacent to campus and makes an arrest for drugs, that arrest would count as a statistic for a drug arrest occurring on public property in our records. If you have any questions about this chart or the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, please call University Police at 607-746-4700.

Hate Crimes

As required by the Campus Safety Act, SUNY Delhi is required to report hate and bias related crimes in this report. For this reporting, a hate crime occurs when a person is victimized intentionally because of his or her actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender identity, age, national origin or disability. Hate Crimes as reported to the U.S. Department of Education for the reporting period are shown in Addendum 1.

The crimes presented are based on reports filed with the following office/individuals: University Police, Vice President of Student Life, Director of Student Rights & Responsibilities, Director of Residence Life, Director of Health & Counseling,

Director of Athletics and other campus reporting authorities. The definitions of these offenses are defined in the "Uniform Crime Report" and the "Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act". The web address of the "Campus Awareness and Campus Security Act" appears in the addendum section of this report.

Security in the Residence Halls

The Residence Life Department is committed to providing a safe environment in the residence halls. Students are made aware of health and safety concerns as well as tips on prevention through brochures, pamphlets, floor meetings and presentations. While there are many safeguards in place, each student must do her/his part to assure a safe and secure building by adhering to the safety-related policies and procedures. Each residential student's college issued identification card serves as their card access to the exterior Residence Hall doors, and Catskill exterior suite doors. Each residential student is issued a key for their Residence Hall bedroom door. Each residence hall is supervised by a full-time Residence Hall Director.

The Residence Hall Director is the professional staff member who lives and works in the hall. On each floor, there is a student Resident Assistant who has received extensive training in many different aspects of residence hall living. The Residence Hall

Directors and Resident Assistants undergo training in the enforcement and identification of residence hall security and safety issues. There is a Residence Hall Director on duty for the entire campus from 5:00pm to 9:00am, Sunday through Thursday, and 24 hours on the weekend, every day that the college is in session. Additionally, each residence hall R.A. office is open from 8:00pm to 12:00am Sunday through Thursday, and 9:00pm to 2:00am on Friday and Saturday nights. There are also night hosts assigned to monitor access of residents and their guests in the residence halls during evening hours Thursday through Saturday nights.

Students should not assume that crime cannot occur in their seemingly safe environment. SUNY Delhi is committed to maintaining a safe environment where students, faculty and staff can work and live together free of all forms of harassment, violence or fear. The College judicial system is used to correct any type of problem behavior, or in extreme cases, to remove the offending individual from the campus community. Any student with concerns about harassing behavior should contact their Residence Hall Director, University Police, Director of Student Rights & Responsibilities or the Health & Counseling Center. Allegations will be treated very seriously and will be investigated in a timely fashion.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Student Rights & Responsibilities Procedures

Procedures and possible sanctions related to on-campus discipline can be found in the Student Code of Conduct. Victims of any crime should contact the Student Rights & Responsibilities Office in Russell Hall by calling 607-746-4443 for additional assistance. The Student Code of Conduct outlines the procedures that can occur if a victim decides to report an incident. Staff in the Student Rights & Responsibilities Office and the Health & Counseling Services Office will assist the student victim in notifying appropriate law enforcement authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel. The Student Code of Conduct is located online: <https://www.delhi.edu/mydelhi-students/student-handbook/code-of-conduct/index.php>

Both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary action that is brought alleging a violent crime or sex offense. Any violent crimes are considered serious and warrant severe disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion from the institution. The standard of evidence in these cases is preponderance of the evidence following an allegation or report of one of these crimes. The institution will provide protective measures to victims/survivors such as no-contact orders, and alternative living, academic or work arrangements as needed. The student code of conduct follows two different procedures for sexual crimes. Only incidents falling within Title IX's definition of sexual harassment will be investigated and, if appropriate, brought to a live hearing through the Title IX Grievance Policy. Our Code of Conduct defines certain behavior as a violation of campus policy, and follows a separate Sexual Misconduct Policy that addresses the types of sex-based offenses constituting a violation of campus policy that do not fall under Title IX's narrower definition.

Sexual Crimes Information

Rape and sexual assault, such as sexual abuse and sodomy, constitute serious crimes. Such behavior is prohibited by New York State law (see Article 130 of the New York State Penal Law) and the Student Code of Conduct. The College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined under Clery and strongly condemns sexual violence and sexual harassment in any form. A statement of the College's Policy on sexual violence is described in the Student Code of Conduct. Allegations of sexual violence or sexual harassment should be reported immediately to the University Police Department at 607-746-4700, Health & Counseling Services in Foreman Hall at 607- 746-4690, Student Rights & Responsibilities at 607-746-4443, the Title IX Coordinator at 607-746-4495 or the Title IX Deputy Coordinator at 607-746-4695. Efforts will be made to ensure the confidentiality of all reports, except as necessary and required to investigate the alleged offenses. College authorities may issue a safety alert to those areas of the college community affected by the crime. The issuance of this alert will depend on the particulars of the crime. Victims who provide information to University Police may choose either criminal prosecution and/or a referral to the campus judicial system.

Allegations of sexual assault or rape occurring off campus should be reported to the Delhi Village Police at 607-746-2336 or 911. Other local agencies may be of assistance including the Delaware County Safe Against Violence Hot Line at 1-866-457-7233 and the Mental Health Clinic at 607-865-6522. Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying appropriate authorities or agencies if the student requests the assistance of these personnel

Title IX Compliance

SUNY Delhi's policies are in accordance with federal and state laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination and harassment. These laws include the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as Amended by the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, and the New York State Human Rights Law. These laws prohibit discrimination and harassment, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

Inquiries regarding the application of Title IX and other laws, regulations and policies prohibiting discrimination may be directed to either the Title IX and Section 504 Coordinator, Director of Employee Relations and Affirmative Action, 103 Bush Hall, SUNY Delhi, 454 Delhi Drive, Delhi, New York 13753; phone: 607-746-4495 Director of Health & Counseling Services/Title IX Deputy Coordinator, 114 Foreman Hall, SUNY Delhi, 454 Delhi Drive, Delhi, New York 13753, Phone: 607-746-4695 can be contacted after hours through the University Police Department at 607-746-4700. Inquiries may also be directed to the United States Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, 32 Old Slip 6th Floor, New York, NY 10005-2500; Tel. 646-428-3800; Email OCR.NewYork@ed.gov. Crime Statistics – A written copy of the SUNY Delhi Annual Campus Security and Fire Report will be provided upon request by University Police, or the Vice President for Student Life. Information can

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

also be obtained from the University Police website or at the U.S. Department of Education website: <http://ope.ed.gov/security/GetOneInstitutionData.aspx>.

Under Title IX definitions include:

Covered Sexual Harassment: For the purposes of this Title IX Grievance Policy, “covered sexual harassment” includes any conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

1. An employee conditioning educational benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo);
2. Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine is so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the educational institution’s education program or activity;
3. Sexual assault (as defined in the Clery Act), which includes any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent;
4. Dating violence (as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any violence committed by a person: (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of relationship; (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
5. Domestic violence (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), which includes any felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is 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 New York’s domestic or family violence laws 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 New York.
6. Stalking (as defined in the VAWA amendments to the Clery Act), meaning engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to-- (A) fear for their safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

SUNY Delhi educates the campus community about sexual assault prevention through a comprehensive series of educational programs that begin with a mandatory presentation for all new students during New Student Orientation. All new students are trained in BroncoCHECK, a campus bystander intervention program and complete the online course SPARC “Sexual & Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Response Course” prior to beginning classes. Training for students provides the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent, as well as their applicable jurisdiction. All faculty and staff are trained annually on sexual harassment and all mandated reporters must complete online training RAPID “Responsible Authority Proficiency in Incident Disclosure”. All student leaders and student athletes are also trained on these issues and are provided the same information. In addition, Health & Counseling Services staff and Peer Educators offer sexual assault prevention programs to students and employees throughout the year. These programs empower students, staff, faculty and other participants with knowledge and skills regarding preventing and responding to sexual assault and dating violence. Literature on sexual assault prevention and risk reduction, is available through the Health & Counseling Services, University Police, and Residence Life Departments. Health & Counseling Services staff information tables during Accepted Student Days and Open Houses providing students, parents and visitors with information regarding Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness programs that are provided on campus. SUNY Delhi also maintains an MOU with the community organization “Safe Against Violence” which provides additional education across campus on sexual assault, domestic violence, and other crimes. They also can serve as an external confidential resource. A for credit Rape Aggression Defense Course is offered to female students each semester. If you are a victim of a sexual assault at this institution, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

should then obtain necessary medical treatment immediately. The University Police Department strongly advocates that a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking report the incident in a timely manner. Upon receiving a report of an incident, University Police will immediately begin the process of ensuring the victim's personal health, safety and wellbeing along with sharing victim support services information. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist in proving an alleged criminal offense occurred or that may be helpful in obtaining a protection order: An assault should be reported directly to University Police and/or to a residence life staff member.

Filing a police report with a University Officer will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault/violence receives the necessary medical treatment and tests.

- Provide an opportunity for evidence collection if prosecution if necessary, which cannot be obtained later. Ideally, a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam.

Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

- The victim of sexual assault/violence may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and Student Rights & Responsibilities, or only the latter. A College representative will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in his or her decision. Various counseling options are available from the College through the Counseling Services, Campus Ministry, and support services outside the College system can be obtained through the Safe Against Violence Program in Delhi.

College disciplinary proceedings, as well as guidelines for cases involving sexual violence, are detailed in the Student Code of Conduct. The Code provides, in part, that the accused and the complainant will each be allowed to choose an advisor to accompany them throughout the hearing process. Both the complainant and accused will be informed of the outcome of the hearing. A student found responsible for violating the College's sexual violence policies will be sanctioned dependent on the violation up to and including suspension and/or expulsion from the College. Any student suspended and/or expelled from the College will be subject to the Transcript Notation Policy.

The following list sanction options for sexual violence violations:

Dating Violence: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions (including online modules, community service, papers, and counseling).

Domestic Violence: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions (including online modules, community service, papers, and counseling).

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Stalking: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions (including online modules, community service, papers, and counseling).

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse (or attempts to commit same): No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions (including online modules, community service, papers, and counseling).

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact (or attempts to commit same): No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions (including online modules, community service, papers, and counseling).

Sexual Exploitation: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions (including online modules, community service, papers, and counseling).

Sexual Harassment: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, and educational sanctions (including online modules, community service, papers, and counseling).

More information about Sexual Assault Prevention and Response is available online at: <https://www.delhi.edu/campus-life/public-safety-services/index.php>

Sexual Violence Victim/Survivor Bill Of Rights

For more information visit: <https://www.delhi.edu/mydelhi/hr/affirmative-action/victim-bill-of-rights/index.php>

The State University of New York and SUNY Delhi are committed to providing options, support and assistance to victims/survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking to ensure that they can continue to participate in College-wide and campus programs, activities, and employment. All victims/survivors of these crimes and violations, regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, creed, age, disability, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, familial status, pregnancy, predisposing genetic characteristics, military status, domestic violence victim status, or criminal conviction, have the following rights, regardless of whether the crime or violation occurs on campus, off campus, or while studying abroad have the right to:

- Have disclosures of sexual violence treated seriously.
- Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or incident and participate in the conduct or criminal justice process free from outside pressures from college officials.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

- Be treated with dignity and to receive from college officials courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services.

- Be free from any suggestion that the victim/survivor is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such a crime.

- Describe the incident to as few individuals as practicable and not to be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident.

- Be free from retaliation by the College, the accused, their friends, family and acquaintances.

- Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or conduct process of the College.

Victims/survivors have many options that can be pursued simultaneously, including one or more of the following:

- Receive resources, such as counseling and medical attention.

- Confidentially or anonymously disclose a crime or violation.

Confidential resources include licensed counselors on and off campus, medical professionals on and off campus, and the clergy. Individuals who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain your privacy to the greatest extent possible.

If in doubt about confidentiality, ask.

Resources on and off campus:

- Health & Counseling Services, Foreman Hall-SUNY Delhi - 607-746-4690

- O'Connor Hospital, 460 Andes Road, Delhi - 607-746-0300

- Safe Against Violence, 35430 State Route 10, Hamden - 866-457-7233 or 607-746-6278

- University Police Department, North Hall-SUNY Delhi - 607-746-4700

- Student Rights & Responsibilities, Russell Hall-SUNY Delhi - 607-746-4443

- Title IX Coordinators – 607-746-4692 or 607-746-4495

- Delhi Village Police Department, 9 Court St., Delhi - 607-746-2249

- Delaware County Sheriff, 280 Phoebe Lane, Delhi -607-746-2336

- New York State Police, 199 Oneida St., Oneonta - 607-432-3211

Amendment to New York State's "Megan's Law"

Effective July 1, 2002, an amendment to New York State's Sex Offender Registration Act, commonly known as "Megan's

Law", directs the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to notify State University of New York Police Departments if a registered sex offender enrolls at or is employed by the SUNY campus. Under this law there are three levels of risk, based on an offender's risk of re-offending: Level 1 (low), Level 2 (moderate) and Level 3 (high). As a general rule, the sentencing court will determine an offender's risk level at the time of sentence (in probation cases) or when the offender is released from

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

custody (in jail or prison cases). All sex offenders must register annually for a period of at least 10 years. Offenders who are classified as "high risk" (Level 3) must register for life unless judicially relieved of that obligation and also must personally verify their address with local law enforcement every 90 days.

If Delhi receives notice of a Level 3 (high risk) sexual offender on campus from DCJS, the campus community will be notified that a sexual offender is on campus and the level of risk assigned to the offender by the courts. The information will be disseminated to the campus by the following means:

- e-mail notices will be sent to all students, faculty and staff
- a notice will be placed on the University Police website

Information on any DCJS notice received by the college will be available at University Police Department, North Hall, or posted online at <https://www.delhi.edu/campus-life/police/index.php>.

Sex Offender Registry Information

In accordance with the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the University Police is providing a link to the New York State Sex Offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student.

In the State of New York, anyone found guilty of sex crimes (such as rape, sexual abuse) must register with the Sex Offender Registry maintained by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and willful violation shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor.

The website for the NYS Sex Offender Registry is: <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/index.htm>.

Policy Regarding SUNY Delhi Missing Students Who Reside on Campus

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (HEOA) requires that the College establish a Missing Student Notification policy and develop other relevant and related procedures for students living in the residence halls.

SUNY Delhi provides all on-campus resident students the opportunity through the Housing Management System to identify an individual who has not had contact within 24 hours should the student be (reported) determined missing. The name and contact information of this individual will remain confidential and will only be available to the Chief of University Police, Director of Residence Life, Vice President of Student Life, (and/or) their designees, and law enforcement officials as necessary.

Any report of an on-campus resident student who is believed to be missing should be filed in person immediately with the University Police Department located in North Hall or at 607-746-4700.

Upon receiving the report of a missing student, University Police will immediately begin investigating to determine whether the student is actually missing.

Within twenty-four hours of receiving the missing student report, the Chief of University Police or designee will notify the student's confidential contact. If the student is under the age of 18 and not emancipated, the Chief of University Police or designee will notify the custodial parent, guardian or any other person designated as a contact of record within twenty-four hours of determining that the student is missing. In addition, and regardless of whether a contact person is identified or whether

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

the student is 18, the Chief of University Police or designee will contact the local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction in the area within 24 hours.

In accordance with the procedures established under this policy, the University Police Department at SUNY Delhi shall conduct a thorough investigation regarding the student reported missing and within 24 hours will notify, cooperate and share information with other local law enforcement agencies to further the investigation.

Criminal Offense Definitions

The definitions for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapon law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations are excerpted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses are excerpted from the national incident-based reporting edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting handbook. The complete list and explanation of offenses are listed here: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/>

– **crime-in-the-Arson** – A ny willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, [u.s/2011/crime- in-the-u.s.-2011/offense-definitions](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/) with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

- **Criminal Homicide, Manslaughter by Negligence** – The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Criminal Homicide, Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- **Robbery** – The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated Assault** - An unlawful attack by one person upon another which causes serious bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)
- **Burglary** - The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempt to commit any of the aforementioned.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft** – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.)
- **Weapon Law Violations** – The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- **Drug Abuse Violations** – Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroine, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
- **Liquor Law Violations** – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Sex Offenses

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.

- **Rape** – The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of their youth).
- **Sodomy** – Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- **Aggravated Sexual Assault** – The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of 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 because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- **Sexual Abuse** – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, 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 because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** – Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons 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 statutory age of consent.
- **Fondling** – The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Local Emergency Telephone Numbers

Delhi Village Police 607-746-2249

Delaware County Sheriff 607-746-2336

New York State Police-Oneonta... 607-432-3211

Fire Emergency 607-746-2222

Delhi Ambulance 607-746-2200

Safe Against Violence 607-746-1720

Rape Crisis Hotline866-457-7233 (toll free hot-line)

Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act Policies (VAWA)

In March 2013, President Obama signed into law the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) which imposes new obligations on colleges and universities under its Campus Sexual Violence Act (SAVE Act). In its efforts to create, foster and support an environment in which any form of violence is not tolerated, SUNY Delhi campus policy encourages every member of the campus community to report a crime promptly to University Police if the victim wants to or is unable to report.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

College Response to Reports of VAWA Crimes

The College has programs to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. When an incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is reported, the College will provide victims with written notice of available options, remedies, and services. If the accused individual is a student, the standard of evidence used in an institutional disciplinary hearing will be preponderance of the evidence.

Educational Programs to Prevent Violence Against Women

The College has education programs to promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These education programs include primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees. These education programs include: a statement that these crimes and behaviors are prohibited at the College; definitions of consent, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the College's jurisdiction; safe and positive bystander intervention when there's a risk of one of those incidents; information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and avoiding potential attacks; and information about the institutional disciplinary procedures.

Sanctions for VAWA Crimes

The institution treats any instance of sexual violence including rape, acquaintance rape, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking, severely. If a student is found responsible for any of these crimes, they will face severe disciplinary action from the institution, including no-contact orders, suspension and/or expulsion. Procedures are in place to provide protective measures for victims or persons reporting these incidents. See full sanction list under Sexual Assault and Violence Prevention and Response, and for more information refer to the Student Code of Conduct.

Resources for Victims/Survivor of VAWA Related Crime and Incidents

Survivors/victims of these crimes will be provided written information about evidence preservation, how and to whom to report these crimes, options about involvement of law enforcement and campus authorities, and assistance in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses, as well as the option to decline to notify authorities. Victims/survivors will also be provided information in writing about rights and institutional responsibilities regarding no contact orders, orders of protection, or other available applicable options.

Evidence Preservation: In order to best preserve evidence, victims should avoid showering, washing, changing clothes, combing hair, drinking, eating, or doing anything to alter their physical appearance until after a physical exam has been completed.

Victims Should Report Crimes or Incidents to: New York State University Police – North Hall Health & Counseling Services – Foreman Hall Student Rights & Responsibilities – Catskill Hall Title IX Coordinator – Bush Hall Title IX Deputy Coordinator – Foreman Hall Residence Life Office – Catskill Hall Any Residence Hall Director – Any Residence Hall Any Athletic Coach – Clark Field House Any Student Activities Staff Member – Farrell Center

Off Campus Reporting Resources include:

Delhi Village Police 607-746-2249

Delaware County Sheriff 607-746-2336

New York State Police-Oneonta 607-432-3211

Safe Against Violence 607-746-1720

Rape Crisis Hotline 866-457-7233 (toll free hot-line)

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Survivor/Victims have the right to notify on or off campus law enforcement. Campus personnel will assist in notifying law enforcement as requested. Survivors/victims also have the right to choose to decline to notify law enforcement authorities.

Institutional Disciplinary Procedures in Cases of VAWA Related Crimes and Incidents

The institutional disciplinary procedures for students and employees regarding accusations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking will provide a fair, prompt, and impartial process from investigation to final result. The investigation and any hearing will be conducted by those who receive annual training on issues related to VAWA crimes, how to investigate, and a hearing process that protects victim safety and promotes accountability. Training will take place annually both in person (on campus) and virtually via Student Conduct Institute pre-recorded sessions or live sessions.

Cases that fall under Title IX (see definitions under Title IX compliance) for both students and employees will require a complainant to file an official complaint, which is done through a web form provided to the party by a Title IX coordinator. Once the official complaint is filed, both parties will be notified of the complaint in writing and if both agree, can complete an informal resolution. Informal resolutions need to be agreed upon and can be either an administrative resolution or restorative justice. If both or neither party agree to informal resolutions, the formal resolution process will begin. The college will start a prompt investigation, interviewing both parties and witnesses that were provided. A required investigative report will be gathered with all reports, interviews, and evidence provided, and prior to the conclusion of the investigation, both parties will have 10 business days to review all evidence and submit written responses. Parties may receive an additional 5 business days to review responses. Then the complete investigative report will be given to the parties for review at least 10 days prior to the hearing. A live hearing will take place in front of a panel of 5 trained decision makers. Each party should be present with an advisor of their choice (if they do not choose an advisor, a trained and prepared one will be assigned to them). Witnesses will be asked to participate and all parties who give statements to the decision makers will be cross examined by the advisor's present. Questions asked by advisors will need to be approved. The standard of proof for these hearings is preponderance of the evidence. Decision makers will need to weigh the credibility of all witnesses. Parties may call expert witnesses and character witnesses, but will adjust weight of their statements accordingly. A decision will be made by a majority vote of the decision makers and will be sent to both parties in writing within 10 business days. Each party may appeal in writing within 5 business days. Appeals will be decided on by a trained panel of 3 decision makers, who will respond in writing to both parties.

Cases that fall outside of Title IX definitions for students, and have allegations of sexual violence including rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking will follow our disciplinary procedures for allegations of sexual violence. The following definitions for code of conduct violations are as follows:

Sexual & Interpersonal Violence: All members of the community and visitors have the right to be free from sexual and interpersonal violence, and should conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. SUNY Delhi is committed to creating and maintaining an educational environment free from all forms of sex discrimination, including sexual violence, relationship violence (domestic/dating) and stalking. Any act of violence and/or stalking will not be tolerated.

The term "sexual violence" refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against an individual without their affirmative consent, or where an individual is incapable of giving consent, including, but not limited to, rape, sexual battery, and sexual coercion.

The term "sex discrimination" includes all forms of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual violence by employees, students, or third parties against employees, students, or third parties. Students, college employees, and third parties are prohibited from harassing other students and/or employees, whether or not the incidents of harassment occur on the college campus and whether or not the incidents occur during working hours.

A. Domestic Violence: Domestic violence is any violent felony or misdemeanor crime committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, a person sharing a child with the victim, or a person cohabitating with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

B. Dating Violence: Dating violence is any act of 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 victim's statement and with consideration of the type and length of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Two people may be in a romantic or intimate relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; however, neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in a business or social context shall constitute a romantic or intimate relationship. The definition does not include acts covered under domestic violence.

C. Stalking: The term stalking means intentionally engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person which is likely to cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others, or cause that person to suffer substantial emotional damage. Examples include, but are not limited to, repeatedly following such person(s), repeatedly committing acts that alarm, cause fear, or seriously annoy such other person(s) and that serve no legitimate purpose, and repeatedly communicating by any means, including physical, electronic, written or telephonic means, with such person(s) in a manner likely to intimidate, annoy, or alarm him or her.

D. Sexual Misconduct offenses will include, but are not limited to:

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse (or attempts to commit same): any sexual intercourse, penetration, or oral copulation (anal, oral, or vaginal) however slight, with any object, without effective consent. This may include, but is not limited to, physical sexual violence such as sexual assault or sexual battery.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact (or attempts to commit same): any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, without effective consent. This may include, but is not limited to, sexual battery or sexual coercion.

Sexual Exploitation: Occurs when a student takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for their own benefit, or to benefit anyone other than the person being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of other sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- prostituting another student;
- non-consensual video or audio taping of sexual activity;
- going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting others hide in order to watch consensual sexual activity);
- engaging in voyeurism;
- knowingly transmitting an STI or HIV to another student;
- invasion of sexual privacy;
- exposing one's genitals or inducing another to expose their genitals in non-consensual circumstances.

Persons accused of sexual and/or interpersonal violence will be subject to disciplinary action in accordance with college policies and procedures. At the discretion of the college, persons accused of sexual and/or interpersonal violence may be immediately suspended on an interim basis, or restricted from campus pending final disposition of any disciplinary proceedings if they pose a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community. Individuals found to be in violation of the Sexual & Interpersonal Violence policy in any way will be subject to sanctions, up to and including dismissal from the college.

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

a. Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

b. Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

c. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.

d. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.

e. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.

f. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

Possession, use and/or distribution of any so-called “date rape” drug including, but not limited to, Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Burundanga, etc. is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another person for the purposes of inducing incapacity is a violation of this policy.

Review Conduct policies and procedures for addressing Sexual Violence, Relationship Violence & Stalking in Article II, Sec. 2. Listed in Appendix 1 are all New York State Laws on Sex Offenses. Appendix 2 cites all New York State penalties for violations of Stalking, Domestic Violence and Sex Offenses.

Sexual Harassment: Sexual harassment is a form of sexual discrimination, and it is illegal. It is any gender-based verbal or physical conduct that has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work or academic performance, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working or educational environment.

This includes:

A. Hostile Environment includes any situation in which there is harassing conduct that is sufficiently severe, pervasive/persistent and patently offensive so that it alters the conditions of education or employment, from both a subjective (the victim’s) and an objective (reasonable person’s) viewpoint. The determination of whether an environment is “hostile” must be based on all of the circumstances. These circumstances could include:

- frequency of the conduct;
- nature and severity of the conduct;
- whether conduct was physically threatening;
- whether conduct was humiliating;
- effect of conduct on the alleged victim’s mental or emotional state;
- whether conduct was directed at more than one person;
- whether conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct;
- whether conduct unreasonably interfered with the alleged victim’s educational or work performance;
- whether statement is a mere utterance of an epithet which engenders offense in an employee or student, or offends by mere discourtesy or rudeness; or
- whether speech or conduct deserves the protections of academic freedom.

B. Quid pro quo (this for that) sexual harassment exists when there are:

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

- unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature; and
- submission to or rejection of such conduct results in adverse educational or employment action.

In the above instances, a complainant may be referred to the office of student rights & responsibilities or may submit an incident report on their own behalf using the web form: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?SUNYDelhi&layout_id=3 This form may also be found by going to the Student Rights & Responsibilities page where a link to report forms can be located. A trained representative from the office of student rights & responsibilities will meet with the complainant and go over options. Typically, unless the director decides that there is concern for campus safety, the complainant will be allowed to decide if they would prefer an informal process, or a conduct case. Informal processes would include determining agreements such as mutual no contact orders or other supportive measures. If the complainant requests a hearing, only low-level sexual harassment complaints will allow for an alternative option of an administrative hearing, and administrative decision, or a conduct council hearing. This decision will be made with both the complainant, the respondent and the director of student rights and responsibilities, and will be agreed upon in writing. Any other allegation will go to a student conduct council hearing after both parties have been offered a pre-hearing meeting to review their rights, options, and the hearing process. If any interim measures are taken, both parties will be informed in writing with opportunity for appeal to the AVP for Student Affairs. Both parties have the right to due process and will be informed of the applicable charges and notification of time, date, and location of the hearing. Both parties may present evidence and witnesses during investigation and will be able to review investigation reports prior to and during the hearing. Parties may be given options for the live hearing such as a room divider or the option to provide their statement virtually from another provided space. The case will be promptly investigated and presented in front of an annually trained conduct council of 5 members. Parties are entitled to the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present at any hearing and related meetings. There is no limit to the choice of an advisor; however, the parties are responsible for presenting evidence on their own behalf. Advisors may speak privately to their advisee during the proceeding, and cannot present evidence or cross-question witnesses. Parties may provide their own statements, witnesses and evidence and may question the council or other participants via the council. The standard of proof for these hearings is preponderance of the evidence. Parties will be informed simultaneously in writing of the outcome of the process which will include rationale on findings of responsibility and rationale on sanctions, the availability of any appeal procedures, and when the results become final after any appeals. Both parties may access one level of appeal which will be heard by the appeal panel of 3 annually trained members. They will have 5 days to submit their appeal to the panel in writing. The appeal panel's decision will be considered final and both parties will be notified of the decision and if it results in any changes.

The disciplinary processes available for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are described Article II, Section II of the Student Code of Conduct. These disciplinary procedures include the Policy for Alcohol and Drug Use Amnesty, the Burden of Proof, Protections and Accommodations, the Student Conduct Process, Retaliation, and Appeals, and are excerpted below.

Protections and Accommodations

1. When the accused is a student, to have the college issue a "No Contact Order," consistent with college policy and procedure, meaning that continuing to contact the protected individual is a violation of college policy subject to additional conduct charges; if the accused and a protected person observe each other in a public place, it is the responsibility of the accused to leave the area immediately and without directly contacting the protected person. Both the accused/respondent and reporting individual may request a prompt review of the need for and terms of a No Contact Order, consistent with SUNY Delhi's policy. Parties may submit evidence in support of their request.
2. To have assistance from the University Police Department or other college officials in initiating legal proceedings in family court or civil court, including but not limited to obtaining an Order of Protection or, if outside of New York State, an equivalent protective or restraining order.
3. To receive a copy of the Order of Protection or equivalent and have an opportunity to meet or speak with a college official who can explain the order and answer questions about it, including information from the Order about the accused's responsibility to stay away from the protected person(s); that burden does not rest on the protected person(s).
4. To an explanation of the consequences for violating these orders, including but not limited to arrest, additional conduct charges, and interim suspension.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

5.To have assistance from University Police in effecting an arrest when an individual violates an Order of Protection or, if outside of New York State, an equivalent protective or restraining order within the jurisdiction of University Police or, if outside of the jurisdiction to call on and assist local law enforcement in effecting an arrest for violating such an order.

6.When the accused is a student and presents a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, to have the accused subject to interim suspension pending the outcome of a conduct process. Parties may request a prompt review of the need for and terms of an interim suspension.

7.When the accused is not a student but is a member of the college community and presents a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, to subject the accused to interim measures in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements, employee handbooks, and SUNY Delhi policies and rules.

8.When the accused is not a member of the college community, to have assistance from the New York State University Police Department or other college officials in obtaining a persona non grata letter, subject to legal requirements and college policy.

9.To obtain reasonable and available interim measures and accommodations that effect a change in academic, housing, employment, transportation, or other applicable arrangements in order to ensure safety, prevent retaliation, and avoid an ongoing hostile environment. Parties may request a prompt review of the need for and terms of any interim measures and accommodations that directly affect them. While reporting individuals may request accommodations through any of the offices referenced in this policy, the following office can serve as a point to assist with these measures:

- Student Rights & Responsibilities Director, Russell Hall, 607-746-4443

- Title IX Coordinator, Bush Hall 103, 607-746-4495

- Title IX Deputy Coordinator, Foreman Hall 114, 607-746-4692

J. Privacy

The college will protect the privacy of all parties to a complaint or other report of sexual and/or interpersonal violence to the extent possible. When the college receives complaints of violence an obligation exists to respond in a way that limits the effects of the violence and prevents its recurrence. Information will be shared as necessary in the course of an investigation with people who need to know, such as investigators, witnesses, the reporting individual, and the respondent. If you are the reporting individual and are unsure of someone's duties and ability to maintain your privacy, ask them before you talk to them. Staff members at certain resources are obligated by law to maintain confidentiality, including the on-campus Counseling Center staff and the local, off-campus rape crisis center.

Timeframe (for Sexual & Interpersonal Violence cases)

Once a complaint is received by the Student Rights & Responsibilities office, a full investigation of the complaint will ensue. The investigation will be completed within 10 business days of receipt of the complaint. The next step is to hold a hearing in order to adjudicate the complaint. If a hearing will not be held for any reason, all parties will be notified at this point. The hearing, if held, will occur within 10 business days after completing the investigation. Both the respondent student and the reporting individual will receive notice of the outcome of the hearing concurrently, within 5 business days after the hearing is completed.

If extraordinary circumstances prevent any step from occurring within the stated time frame or if there are unanticipated delays (school breaks, inclement weather, witness or conduct council members are unavailable) all parties will be notified and will be given an estimated time for the step to occur. Extensions requested by any party must be approved by the Director of Student Rights & Responsibilities or his/her designee. Granted extensions will not be longer than 5 business days.

H. Proscribed Sanctions: If found responsible, available sanctions include,

- Dating Violence: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

- Domestic Violence: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions.
- Stalking: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions.
- Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse (or attempts to commit same): No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions.
- Non-Consensual Sexual Contact (or attempts to commit same): No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the college, and educational sanctions.
- Sexual Exploitation: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, dismissal from the College, and educational sanctions.
- Sexual Harassment: No contact order, probation, residence hall removal, residence hall relocation, suspension for one, two, three, or four semesters, and educational sanctions.

Upon request the College will disclose the results of a disciplinary proceeding for a violent crime or non-forcible sex offense (incest or statutory rape) to: The victim of such crime or offense OR The next of kin, if the victim is deceased.

Individuals may contact the Office of Student Rights & Responsibilities at 607-746-4440 to request further information regarding the campus judicial process.

Confidentiality

The institution will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim/survivor so long as it does not impair the ability to provide such measures. Personally identifiable information about survivor/victims will not be included in any publicly available record-keeping, including the reporting and disclosure of crime statistics.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Written Notifications Regarding VAWA Crimes and Incidents

The College will provide written notification to students and employees about existing and available counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available in community and on campus to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

For survivors/victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, the College will provide written notification regarding rights and options, including: available and existing on- and off-campus services such as victim advocacy, counseling, health, mental health, legal assistance, available and applicable institutional disciplinary procedures, and an explanation of those procedures; confidentiality in protective measures and Clery reporting and disclosure; and reasonable and available options and assistance with changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement. Requesting changes to these measures can be done by contacting a title ix coordinator.

VAWA Definitions

- **Affirmative consent** is a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant's sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.
- **Dating Violence:** New York State does not specifically define “dating violence.” However, under New York Law, intimate relationships are covered by the definition of domestic violence when the act constitutes a crime listed elsewhere in this document and is committed by a person in an “intimate relationship” with the victim. *See* “Family or Household Member” for definition of “intimate relationship.”
- **Domestic Violence:** An act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction or breaching or blood circulation, or strangulation; and such acts have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to a person or a person’s child. Such acts are alleged to have been committed by a family member. The victim can be anyone over the age of sixteen, any married person or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person’s child is a victim of the act.
- **Stalking** is the unwanted pursuit of another person. By its nature, stalking is not a one-time event. The individual's actions must be considered in connection with other actions to determine if someone is being stalked. It includes repeated harassing or threatening behavior toward another person, whether that person is a total stranger, slight acquaintance, current or former intimate partner, or anyone else.
- **Sexual Assault:** New York State does not specifically define sexual assault. However, according to the Federal Regulations, sexual assault includes offenses that meet the definitions of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s UCR program.
- **Family or Household Member:** Person’s related by consanguinity or affinity; Persons legally married to one another; Person formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; Unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; Persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an “intimate relationship” include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate relationship”; any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation. Intimate relationship status shall be applied to teens, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender, and elderly individuals, current and formerly married and/or dating heterosexual individuals who were, or are in an intimate relationship.

- **Parent:** means natural or adoptive parent or any individual lawfully charged with a minor child's care or custody.

Fire Safety Annual Compliance Report

Statistics Compiled from Calendar Year 2020

Overview

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (Public Law 110-315) became law in August, 2008, requiring all United States academic institutions to produce an annual fire safety report outlining fire safety practices, standards and all fire-related on-campus statistics. The following public disclosure report details all information required by this law as it relates to the SUNY Delhi Campus.

General Statement of College Owned/Controlled Student Housing

Residential buildings are completely covered by an integrated automatic fire alarm system, which is monitored 24 hours/day, seven days/week. These buildings have a battery backup that will operate life safety systems including all fire safety equipment, hallway lighting, emergency lighting and lighting in all emergency exit stairwells. If there are any problems with or within the emergency life safety systems, a fire watch patrol is instituted until the problem is rectified. All hall residents (including those with special needs) and residence hall staff receive fire safety training at the beginning of each semester. In addition, a quality control program that covers emergency and evacuation procedures is reviewed regularly with the occupants and staff of each respective residence hall. Emergency evacuation maps are installed in the corridors to direct occupants to primary and secondary exits. Fire drills are conducted each semester in coordination between the Campus Environmental Health and Safety Coordinator and the University Police Department. Each Residence Hall is required to have an annual fire safety inspection conducted by a New York State certified Fire Marshall.

Specific Fire Prevention Related Policies

It is the policy of the College to provide students, faculty, staff and visitors with the safest possible environment, free from potential fire hazards. The primary goal of the Fire Prevention Program is to recognize hazardous conditions and take appropriate action before such conditions result in a fire emergency. This goal is accomplished by:

- (1) conducting periodic fire safety inspections of all College buildings,
- (2) increasing the fire safety awareness of employees and students by conducting periodic training on basic fire safety, and
- (3) conducting third party fire safety inspections and training by the New York State Office of Fire Protection and Control.

Regarding Fire Safety Inspections, fire and life safety features of the buildings shall follow all applicable standards of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) as adopted by the New York State. The Office of Environmental Health and Safety assists the State Fire Marshall in conducting fire safety inspections and conducts fire drills of all campus buildings. Some buildings may be inspected more frequently as deemed necessary. A copy of the completed Fire Inspection is posted in each building. SUNY Delhi continues to be proactive with respect to fire safety. Basic fire safety instruction is provided to all students living in the residence halls who attend the orientation program at the beginning of each academic year.

The Environmental Health and Safety Coordinator will coordinate with University Police and the Delhi Village Fire

Department in the investigation of each reported fire incident. To minimize the potential for fires, it is the policy of the College to prohibit open burning and the use of combustible decorations at all times (unless in accordance with other College policies and procedures, and or authorized by the Authority Having Jurisdiction). Open burning as defined by the College is any

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

open/exposed flame or combustion that produces heat, light or smoke, and has the potential to cause a fire. The use of space heaters is prohibited in any space on campus.

Residence Halls Fire Safety Standards

1. In accordance with the Uniform Fire Code for the State of New York, the Office of Fire Prevention Control (OFPC) will conduct an annual fire safety inspection of the residence halls. During these inspections, students' rooms may be opened and visually inspected for hazardous conditions. Students found in violation of campus fire safety policies will be held accountable through the campus judicial process. In addition, OFPC can levy fines for violations of the State fire code.
2. Know the location of all fire exits, fire alarm pull-stations and fire extinguishers on your floor.
3. Every student must evacuate the building by the nearest marked exit during fire drills and alarm activations.
4. Wastepaper baskets and trash cans should not be used as ashtrays. Please use proper receptacles when disposing of lit smoking materials.

* **Remember: there is no smoking, or vaping in the residence halls or any campus building.**
5. Do not take chances with fire. Even a small fire can get out of control. If a fire should occur, activate the fire alarm by pulling the nearest manual fire alarm pull station.
6. Cooking in student rooms is prohibited. Cooking appliances are also prohibited, including but not limited to: hotplates, George Foreman grills, rice cookers, coffee pots and/or anything that boils water.
7. Candles, incense, flame-emitting and/or open element appliances, halogen lamps, extension cords and any unsafe or defective equipment deemed a fire hazard in accordance with the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control are prohibited.
8. Giving false alarm of fire, tampering with fire protection equipment or any fire alarm device (e.g., pull station, smoke detector, heat sensor, etc.) is prohibited.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

At the first indication of a fire, whether it is a persistent smoke or fire alarm, follow the procedure below.

If You See a Fire

- Leave the area immediately.
- Immediately contact University Police or call 911 from the nearest phone or cellphone.

When the Fire Alarm Sounds

- Always assume there is a fire. Don't ignore it.
- If time permits, take a jacket and shoes, and a towel to cover your face.
- Stay low and crawl to your door. Smoke fills a room from the ceiling down.
- Test the door with the back of your hand.
- If the door is hot, keep the door closed and stay in the room.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Once You Have Evacuated the Area

- Notify civil authorities of anyone that may not be able to physically respond to the fire alarm or use sound judgment to evacuate the area (e.g. wheelchair users or someone under the influence of alcohol or drugs).
- Do not reenter the building until you are told to do so by civil authorities.

If Your Clothes Catch Fire

- Stop, do not run.
- Drop to the ground or floor immediately and cover your face with your hands.
- Roll over back and forth to smother the flames.

Residential Facilities	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done by Campus Fire Alarm System	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Room Smoke Detection Hard Wired	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans	Number of evacuation (fire drills) each calendar year
Dubois Hall	X	X		X	X	X	4
Gerry Hall	X	X		X	X	X	4
O'Connor Hall	X	X		X	X	X	4
Murphy Hall	X	X		X	X	X	4
Russell Hall	X	X		X	X	X	4
Riverview Townhouses	X		X	X	X	X	4
Catskill Hall	X		X	X	X	X	4

Addendum 1 Campus Crime Statistics

The following statistics were reported to the US Department of Education as required. This information is also available online at: <http://ope.ed.gov/security/GetOneInstitutionData.aspx>

	On Campus			On-campus Student Housing Only			Non-Campus Buildings			Public Property		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses –Non-forcible (incest and statutory rape)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Hate Crimes	On Campus	On-campus Student Housing	Non-Campus Buildings	Public Property
	2021	2021	2021	2021
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses –Non- forcible (incest and statutory rape)	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	1	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0

When a hate crime is reported, it will be labeled with the following categories of prejudice: R=race; G=gender; REL=religion; SO=sexual orientation; GI=gender identify; NO=National Origin, E=ethnicity; and/or D=disability. In addition to the criminal offenses listed on the chart, the following crimes need to be reported if they are hate crimes: larceny-theft; simple assault; intimidation; destruction, damage, vandalism of property, making graffiti, or any other crime involving bodily injury. There were no hate crimes reported for the year 2018 for the categories On Campus, On Campus Student Housing Only, Non Campus Buildings and Public Property.

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Statistics	On-campus Arrests			Arrests – On-campus Student Housing Only			Student Conduct Referrals On Campus			Student Conduct Referrals On-campus Student Housing			Student Conduct Referrals Non Campus		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Liquor Law Violations (does not include DWI)	0	0	1	0	0	0	32	42	51	32	38	47	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	9	3	1	6	0	1	83	97	42	75	77	36	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons possession	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	3	0	0	0

More Statistics	Student Conduct Referrals Public Property			Arrests – Non Campus			Arrests – Public Property		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Liquor Law Violations (does not include DWI)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crimes	On Campus (includes residence halls)			On-campus Student Housing Only			Non-Campus Buildings			Public Property		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Addendum 2 Fire Safety Statistics

The Fire Safety statistics below were reported to the U.S. Department of Education as required.
This information is also available online at: <http://ope.ed.gov/security/GetOneInstitutionData.aspx>

Fires-On Campus Student Housing Facilities

Name of Facility	Street Address	Number of Fires 2021
DuBois Hall	248 Delhi Drive	1
Gerry Hall	315 Residence Way	0
O'Connor Hall	100 Residence Way	0
Murphy Hall	275 Residence Way	0
Russell Hall	224 Residence Way	1
Catskill Hall	399 Bronco Drive	0
Riverview Townhouses	87-89 Sherwoods Rd	0

FIRE-SUMMARY

Name of Facility	2019			2020			2021		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Death	Fires	Injuries	Death
DuBois Hall	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Gerry Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor Hall	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell Hall	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Catskill Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverview Townhouses	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

Addendum 3 Campus Map

