



Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

2025 Calendar Year Statistics



Issued September 30, 2026

Forward



At SUNY Delhi, the safety and well-being of our community remains our highest priority. Each year, we publish the Annual Security Report to provide transparent information about campus crime statistics, safety resources, and the steps we are taking together to foster a secure environment.

Transparency is essential to building trust, and this report reflects our commitment to openly sharing both the challenges we face and the progress we have made. Safety is a shared responsibility, and by staying informed and engaged, we can work together to create a community where everyone feels supported and protected.

I encourage you to review this report carefully, familiarize yourself with the resources available, and take an active role in promoting safety on our campus. Together, we can continue to strengthen our culture of care, accountability, and preparedness.

Thank you for your partnership in making SUNY Delhi a safe place to live, learn, and work.

Michael O'Donnell

Chief of Police



As the Vice President for Student Life at SUNY Delhi, I am pleased to present the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR).

This report is published annually in compliance with the federal Jeanne Clery Act. Its core purpose is to inform our students, faculty, and staff about our policies regarding campus security, crime prevention, fire safety, and, most importantly, to affirm our institution's commitment to safety and transparency.

The well-being of every member of the SUNY Delhi community is our highest priority. Our University Police Department (UPD) is dedicated to providing professional, community-oriented policing tailored to our beautiful campus environment in upstate New York. Through proactive engagement, immediate emergency response, and comprehensive law enforcement, we strive to make SUNY Delhi an open, yet secure, setting for living and learning.

We encourage you to utilize the valuable information contained within these pages, particularly the details on crime reporting, emergency procedures, and the comprehensive resources available to victims of crime, including sexual assault and domestic violence.

I urge every member of our community to take the time to review this report thoroughly. By working together, with awareness, responsibility, and communication, we will ensure SUNY Delhi remains a safe and thriving campus.

Dr. Shai L. Butler

Vice President for Student Life

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What is the Clery Act?

The Clery Act, officially the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, is a federal law that requires colleges to share information about crime on and around their campuses. Its purpose is to provide transparency and safety information to students, prospective students, and employees.

How is the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Prepared?

SUNY Delhi's 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, the Director of Community Standards & Well-Being, the Environmental Health and Safety Officer, and the Campus Clery Committee. 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.

Where do the crime statistics come from for this report?

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, Community Standards & Well-Being, 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.

The information contained in this report is compiled from data for the calendar year 2025 (January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025). Delhi currently enrolls over 3,000 students at the main campus and through online and off-site programs, representing virtually every county in New York State. Approximately 1770 students live on campus in six residence halls and 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.

Campus Clery Committee

A cross functional committee was continued in Summer 2026 in order to review, update and prepare SUNY Delhi's Annual Security report. The following is a current list of campus roles that serve on the committee:

- Chief, University Police
- Lieutenant, University Police
- Director, Community Standards & Well-Being
- Assistant Director, Community Standards & Well-Being (Deputy Title IX Coordinator)
- Human Resources Associate, Title IX Coordinator
- Director, Residence Life
- Environmental Health and Safety Officer
- Office Assistant, Community Standards & Well-Being

New York State University Police at Delhi

Does SUNY Delhi have sworn law enforcement officers?

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 answer calls 24/7, and one specially trained canine unit. 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.

How does SUNY Delhi's University Police Department work with other police agencies?

Investigation of crimes committed on the campus fall under the jurisdiction of the University Police Department. University Police 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/or other 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. 911 on any phone will go directly to Delaware County call center. University Police can also be reached using campus emergency blue light phones. Upon receipt of the call, 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 Community Standards & Well-Being 607-746-4443
- Director of Residence Life 607-746-4630
- Director of Athletics 607-746-4675
- Director of Health Services 607-746-4690
- Director of Counseling Services 607-746-4690
- Director of Center for Student Leadership and Engagement 607-746-4565
- Campus Minister 607-746-4239
- Title IX Coordinator 607-746-4499
- Title IX Deputy Coordinator 607-746-4865
- 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 they deem it appropriate, they are trained to verbally encourage victims that they may report the incident, if they so desire, to the Office of Community Standards & Well-Being 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 conduct 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 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.

Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)

The U.S. Department of Education defines Campus Security Authorities (CSA) as:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property).
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

Designated Campus Security Authorities (CSA) at SUNY Delhi include:

- President
- Vice President for Finance and Administration?
- Vice President for Student Life
- Provost
- University Police/Law enforcement

- Dean/Assistant Deans/Chairs of Departments
- Human Resources Department
- Title IX and Deputy Title IX Coordinators
- Community Standards & Well-Being Staff
- Residence Life Staff
- Athletics Staff
- CADI/Sodexo Staff
- Center for Student Leadership and Engagement Staff
- Health and Counseling Services Staff
- O'Connor Center for Community Engagement Staff
- Academic Achievement Center and Advising Staff
- Educational Opportunity Program Staff
- C-Pass Staff
- Access and Equity Services Staff
- Career and Transfer Services Staff
- Library Staff
- Club and Organization Advisors

Each CSA is required to complete a training program coordinated by University Police and Human Resources, which includes processes for forwarding reports to University Police and other campus offices such as Title IX and Community Standards & Well-Being and overall responsibilities of a CSA. A CSA is responsible for reporting Clery Act crimes they discovered themselves or which they received in good faith from other. These crimes are reported to University Police who will investigate the incident or refer it to the appropriate office or agency for investigation. The Incidents reported by CSAs will be included in the Annual Security and Fire Safety report when it is appropriate. CSAs are required to report Clery reportable incidents that occur off campus including incidents related to student travel (international and domestic) activities. A CSA is NOT responsible for determining whether a crime took place, which is the responsibility of the University Police Department or the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction. A CSA should never attempt to apprehend an alleged perpetrator of a crime. This too is the responsibility of law enforcement. It is also not the responsibility of a CSA to try and convince a victim of a crime to contact law enforcement if the victim chooses not to do so. However, if the crime is a sex crime, including sexual harassment, SUNY Delhi requires that it be reported to the Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Coordinator for outreach and response.

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 incident type, date and time reported, date and time occurred, general location of each crime, and incident number; 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. The daily crime log can be found on the website at: <https://www.delhi.edu/campus-life/police/fire-safety-reports/crime-logs.php>

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.

Any crime log reports that are older than 60 days and may not appear on the online crime log, may be requested for public inspection in writing to the Chief of Police and will be supplied within 2 business days.

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 found in the [Incidents and Arrests](#) section 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>.

Local Emergency Telephone Numbers

In the case of an off-campus emergency, we suggest calling 911, however additional non-emergency lines for local emergency resources can be found below.

Delhi Village Police607-746-2249

Delaware County Sheriff..... 607-746-2336

Delaware County607-832-6901

New York State Police-Oneonta... 607-432-3212

Delhi Fire Department 607-746-2221

AMR Ambulance 607-433-0000

Safe Against Violence 607-746-1720

Rape Crisis 24hr Hotline866-457-7233 (toll free hot-line)

MCAT Hotline844-732-6228

O'Connor Hospital Emergency Department ...607-746-0300

Timely Warnings

The College's Emergency Response Team is called the Emergency Response Resource group. They are 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 (or designee), in consultation with the Vice President for Student Life (or designee), is responsible for reviewing reported incidents, 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 confirmed 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 taking into account the safety of the community, 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.

Emergencies can be reported to University Police by calling x4700 on any campus phone, 607-746-4700 on any cell phone, or 911. Please note that calling 911, will go to Delaware County 911 call center, and you will need to provide location details to this agency when calling.

How do Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications Differ?

The College will issue a Timely Warning for all Clery Act crimes (such as a homicide, sex offense or robbery) 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.

Emergency notifications are triggered by a larger range of potential threats. These can include any significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. This may include Clery crimes, but also crimes not reportable under Clery, such as an outbreak of a communicable disease, or an approaching weather emergency. Notifications are to be issued without delay upon confirmation of the emergency by the Chief (or designee).

Timely warnings will be issued to the entire campus community, whereas Emergency notifications may be sent to a particular segment of the population that may be determined to be at risk or could benefit from the information.

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.

How do we communication Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications?

Timely warning notifications for the occurrence of Clery Act Crimes are coordinated by University Police and the Marketing & Communications Department pursuant to policies and agreements with local law enforcement agencies and media outlets. Methods of communication will be chosen based on the nature of the incident. This decision will be made by University Police and the Marketing & Communications Department. These emergency notifications can include:

- Activation of the Delhi Rave Alert
- Telephone, text, and email notifications systems to students and/or employees
- Local public address systems in various buildings
- The campus voice mail system
- The SUNY Delhi web page
- Campus digital screens and flyer postings
- Email to parents
- Notifications through employees depending on the situation
- Social media and local and regional media outlets

An immediate notification for a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation may be withheld or delayed if issuing the notification will compromise efforts to: assist a victim, contain the emergency, respond to the emergency, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Subsequent to emergency response notifications, appropriate follow-up information and communications will be provided to the campus community through one or more of the communication methods listed above depending on the situation.

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.

Emergency Notification Systems Tests: SUNY Delhi tests all its emergency notification systems at least once per calendar year including Delhi Rave Alert, 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.

Rave Mobile Safety is an instant notification system that enables you to quickly receive campus alerts, weather delay notices and emergency notifications through your cell phone, landline and SUNY Delhi and personal email accounts. All students, faculty and staff have had their SUNY Delhi email addresses automatically enrolled in the Delhi Rave Mobile Safety system. To log in: <https://www.getrave.com/login/sunydelhi>, use your SUNY Delhi email username and password to

log in. Then confirm your contact information. You can also add up to 2 additional email addresses, 3 cell phone numbers, and 3 landline phone numbers.

How do you determine if a Timely Warning/Emergency Notification is sent and what information do you include?

Each decision to issue a timely warning or emergency notification will be made on a case-by-case basis by the Chief of Police (or designee) with the Vice President for Student Life (or designee). Notices may be sent for crime related emergencies, safety related emergencies, and health related emergencies. Safety related emergencies will request support for message determination from appropriate experts, such as the environmental health and safety officer, whereas health related emergencies will request support for message determination from the Director of Health Services.

Safety related emergencies can include weather emergencies, active shooter, explosions, gas leaks, civil unrest, large fires, etc. Health related emergencies could include serious illness outbreaks and evidence of bioterrorism.

Step 1: They will consider all available facts:

- Confirm there is an on-going threat. This may be done by:
 - sending out an officer for physical follow-up,
 - other forms of communication for follow-up at emergency site, with victim, or reporter;
 - review of campus video cameras;
 - Do we have a perpetrator in custody?
 - Do we have knowledge that this is likely an isolated incident?
- What is the nature of the crime/emergency?
- Is there a continuing danger?
 - If so, typically we will notify local first responders for support.
- Is there a risk to compromising emergency support efforts?

Step 2: They will determine the content of the notification:

Considering:

- Who is at risk? Who will need the notice?
- What facts can be shared?
- What resources are available?
- Each notice:
 - May Include:
 - Type of incident/s
 - Date, time, and location
 - What information do we have about the suspect/s?
 - Safety resources
 - Will Exclude:
 - Victim's name and identifying information

Emergency Response & Evacuation

University Police and the Environmental Health and Safety Specialist work together to develop and implement emergency plans. They conduct exercises and practice emergency skills through education and training. They implement tabletop exercises, educate students on active shooter response, and manage evacuation drills in campus buildings.

In the event of fire and mass impact events, University Police work with outside agencies to support Emergency Response, such as local fire departments, Village of Delhi police, the Delaware Sheriff's department, and New York State Police.

Physical Security

How does someone gain access to facilities?

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.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

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. You can submit a work order by calling 607-746-4020, or email facilitieswo@delhi.edu. For emergencies that occur during non-business hours, call the University Police Department.

Physical Safety

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 six (6) outdoor- blue light emergency telephones strategically located throughout the campus and at the Riverview townhouses, we have emergency phones located in all elevators, at all main entry doors of residence halls, and several emergency phones located in academic buildings. All AED/Narcan and emergency phone locations can be found on the following [map](#). These phones are directly linked to University Police. The College has a standing Campus Safety Advisory

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

What does SUNY Delhi do to keep residential halls secure?

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 their 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. RAs conduct routine rounds of their building to ensure that security and safety is maintained.

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 Community Standards & Well-Being or the Health & Counseling Center. Allegations will be treated very seriously and will be investigated in a timely fashion.

Geography

Campus Map

A large copy of the campus map can be found on the [website](#) and a Clery geography map of campus can be found [here](#).

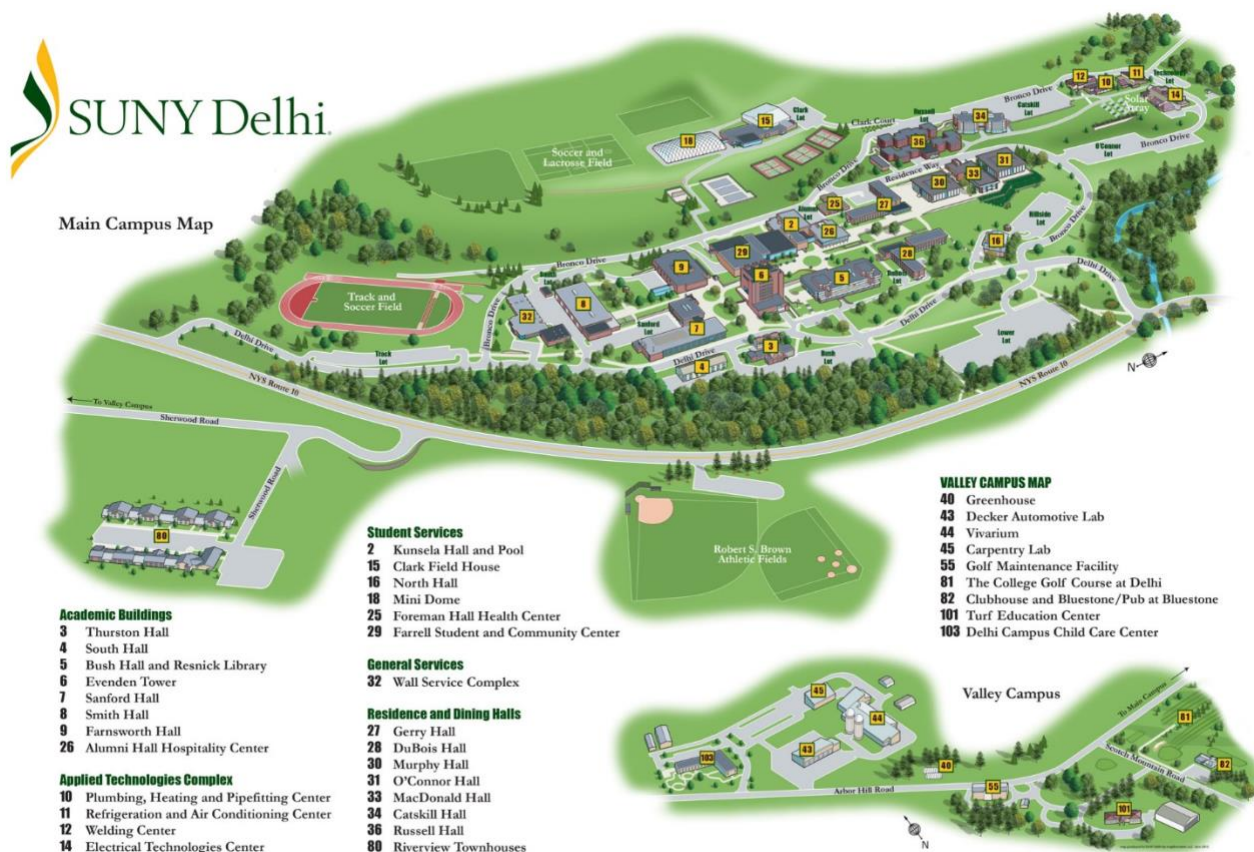


Image 1: Map of SUNY Delhi

Criminal Activity Off Campus

When a SUNY Delhi student is involved in an off-campus offense, University 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. Annual requests are made to all three police agencies 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 occurs off-campus.

Public Property

Public property includes thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and public parking facilities that are located within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. These locations were used in preparing data about selected crimes for the "Adjacent Public Property" section of this report. These incidents/arrests occurred on public 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 public 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.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

University Police present and participate in crime prevention activities and programs for students, faculty and staff. Specifically, officers speak in Criminal Justice club or classes, facilitate R.A. training programs and CRASE, engage in off campus housing visits, host a "meet the first responders" event, 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 safety escort service and general information regarding the local community environment. Crime statistics are found online and 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. Frequency of particular topics typically depends on student need and requests. These educational programs include a variety of topics including personal safety awareness and security,

Pro-social bystander intervention training, alcohol and drug education, rape awareness/sexual assertiveness training, silent witness program and anti-theft programs. During Orientation each semester, ACTIVATE (Sexual assault prevention and bystander training), PartyScience (alcohol and drug education), enVIsion (Title VI education) and Fire Safety online training required for all incoming students. All returning students must complete trainings on ACTIVATE and enVIsion annually. Also, the mandated training for all students moving off campus includes information on 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 presents to the for-credit Women's Self-Defense course, which is offered each semester.

Human Resources and IT services require all employees to complete virtual training on sexual harassment and security awareness topics annually. Additional virtual training is encouraged for employees to complete surrounding IT, physical and other fiscal security topics.

The campus has two vending machines that provide personal health and safety items, such as plan B, Narcan, condoms, and fentanyl/xylazine test strips. These items contain further education and information regarding personal safety.

A University Police Officer serves as the Co-Chair of the Campus Safety Advisory Committee that addresses issues, concerns and projects relating to personal safety throughout the campus. The Campus Safety Advisory Committee publishes an annual report of its recommendations and findings to the campus community.

Additionally, there is a Workplace Violence Advisory Committee that reviews risk evaluation measures, monitors high risk areas of campus, identifies and works to eliminate hazards, makes recommendations for improvements, and evaluates incidents of workplace violence. Learn more about the Workplace Violence prevention program [here](#).

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>

Missing Students

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 to designate a confidential contact person through the Housing Management System (HMS) in the event they are reported

missing. This contact information will be kept confidential and will only be accessible to the Chief of University Police, Director of Residence Life, Vice President of Student Life, their designees, and law enforcement officials as needed.

Any report of an on-campus resident student who is believed to be missing should be filed 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 (24) 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 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.

Process for Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

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 complete 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:

- University Police Department at 607-746-4700,
- Health & Counseling Services in Foreman Hall at 607- 746-4690,
- Community Standards & Well-Being at 607-746-4443,
- Title IX Coordinator at 607-746-4495, or
- Title IX Deputy Coordinator at 607-746-4865

In the above instances, a complainant may be referred to Title IX or may submit an incident report on their own behalf using this [form](#). The form may also be found by going to the Community Standards & Well-Being page where a link to report forms can be located.

If you need immediate help and have concerns for your safety or someone else's call UPD at 607-746-4700.

If you want to know what your options are for reporting find additional information on the [Title IX webpage](#).

What is Sexual Violence?

SUNY Delhi follows all federal and state laws including: VAWA, Title IX, 129-B, Campus SaVE and NYS Penal law. Below we will include some definitions of Sexual Violence under these laws and campus policies.

Under **Title IX**, definitions include:

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.

Under the **Code of Conduct**, definitions include:

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 **“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 SUNY Delhi campus and whether or not the incidents occur during working hours.
- The term **“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.
 - 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.
- a. ***Dating Violence:*** as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization of 2022 and the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act, is 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; and (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- b. ***Domestic Violence:*** any felony or misdemeanor crimes committed by a person who: (A) is a current or former partner of the victim under the family or domestic violence laws of New York State, or a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim; (B) is cohabitating, or has cohabitated, with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (C) shared a child in common

with the victim; or (D) commits acts against a youth or adult victim who is protected from those acts under the family or domestic violence laws of New York State.

- c. **Stalking:** engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (A) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.
- d. **Sexual Assault:** as defined in the Clery Act, meaning any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent;
 1. *Non-Consensual Sexual Acts* (or attempts to commit same): Intentionally engaging in any form of vaginal, anal, or oral penetration, however slight, with any object (an object includes but is not limited to parts of a person's body) without the person's affirmative consent.
 2. *Non-Consensual Sexual Contact* (or attempts to commit same): Intentionally engaging in touching a person's clothed or unclothed body parts without the person's affirmative consent, for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation. This includes forcing an unwilling person to touch another's intimate parts, for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.
 3. *Sexual Exploitation:* Intentionally engaging in or attempting to engage in abusive sexual behavior without affirmative consent that does not otherwise constitute "sexual acts or contact". Examples include, but are not limited to: intentional, nonconsensual tampering with or removal of condoms or other methods of birth control and STI prevention prior to or during sexual contact in a manner that significantly increases the likelihood of STI contraction and/or pregnancy by the non-consenting party; nonconsensual video or audio recording of sexual activity; sharing and/or allowing others to watch consensual or nonconsensual sexual activity without the consent of a sexual partner; observing others engaged in dressing/undressing or in sexual acts without their knowledge or consent; deliberately and publicly exposing one's intimate body parts or public sex acts; trafficking people to be sold for sex; inducing incapacitation with the intent to sexually assault another person; creating, possessing or distributing the sexual performance of a child; and aiding, abetting, or otherwise facilitating sexual activity between persons without the affirmative consent of one or more party.

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.

Sexual/Sex-Based Harassment

Sexual harassment and other harassment on the basis of sex, including harassment because of gender identity, sexual orientation, sex characteristics, sex stereotypes, and/or pregnancy and other conditions, that is:

1. **Hostile environment harassment.** Unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from SUNY

Delhi's Education Program or Activity (i.e., creates a hostile environment). Whether a hostile environment has been created is a fact-specific inquiry that includes consideration of the following:

- i. the degree to which the conduct affected the Complainant's ability to access SUNY Delhi's Education Program or Activity;
 - ii. the type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
 - iii. the Parties' ages, roles within SUNY Delhi's Education Program or Activity, previous interactions and other factors about each Party that may be Relevant to evaluating the effects of the conduct;
 - iv. the location of the conduct and the context in which the conduct occurred; and
 - v. other Sex-Based Harassment in SUNY Delhi's Education Program or Activity;
1. **Quid pro quo harassment** (this for that). An employee, agent or other person authorized by SUNY Delhi's Education Program or Activity explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct

Under **VAWA**, definitions include:

1. 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.
2. 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."
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. 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.
6. 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 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.
7. Parent: means natural or adoptive parent or any individual lawfully charged with a minor child's care or custody.

See additional **Crime and Sex Offense** definitions at end of report [here](#).

What are the different jurisdictions for sex crimes?

Under Title IX if alleged behavior meets the definition and falls under SUNY Delhi's education program or activity, SUNY Delhi will follow Title IX procedure. SUNY Delhi's "education program or activity" includes: Any on-campus premises, any off-campus premises that SUNY Delhi has substantial control over, and Activity occurring within computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned or operated by, or used in the operations of SUNY Delhi's programs and activities over which SUNY Delhi has substantial control.

If the alleged behavior does not occur in SUNY Delhi's education program or activity or does not meet Title IX definitions, but meets Code of Conduct Definitions for Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking or Sexual Harassment, SUNY Delhi will follow Procedures for Allegations of Sexual Violence within the Code of Conduct. This includes alleged behaviors that occur off campus.

If the alleged behavior meets a crime definition, a student may pursue criminal prosecution while working with a police agency and the District Attorney's office.

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.
- 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 Hotline, 35430 State Route 10, Hamden - 866-457-7233 or 607-746-6278
- University Police Department, North Hall-SUNY Delhi - 607-746-4700
- Community Standards & Well-Being, Catskill Hall-SUNY Delhi - 607-746-4443
- Title IX Coordinators – 607-746-4865 or 607-746-4498
- 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
- Mental Health Clinic at 607-865-6522.

What steps should someone take if they are a victim/survivor of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking?

If you experience any form of sexual violence or discrimination you may report the incident privately to a Title IX Coordinator, Community Standards & Well-Being, and/or University Police. These offices can help provide you options and resources to make an informed decision on your next steps.

Immediate Steps:

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 should then obtain necessary medical treatment immediately. This can include a forensic examination. You should then preserve any potential evidence (see Evidence Preservation below).

Reporting Options:

You have the right to report to:

- **On-campus:** Title IX Coordinator, Community Standards & Well-Being, University Police, or other campus officials listed below.
- **Off-campus:** Local police or other agencies (see Resources).
- You may choose **not** to notify law enforcement.
- Campus personnel can help you contact law enforcement if you wish.

Filing a police report with University Police 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 desired medical treatment and tests.
- Provide an opportunity for evidence collection if prosecution is desired, which cannot be obtained later (forensic exams may be done up to 7 days after).
- Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

Evidence Preservation:

Evidence regarding the above crimes should be preserved and could include but are not limited to screen shots/recordings, photos, video, and other digital records, as well as physical evidence.

In order to best preserve physical 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/forensic exam has been completed.

Survivor/Victims have the right to obtain a forensic examination. They may go to University Police or local law enforcement to gain help obtaining one. They may also go to Foreman Hall or O'Connor Hospital to gain help with obtaining one. Completing a forensic examination does not require someone to file a police report. You can also file a police report without completing a forensic examination.

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 [Campus Security Authority](#).

Rights and Confidentiality:

Victims/survivors have the right to:

- Receive written information about reporting, resources, and protective measures.
- Request assistance in notifying law enforcement.
- Decline to notify law enforcement.
- Obtain no-contact orders, orders of protection, or other applicable protective measures.
- Access free, confidential counseling and support services.
- Have reports handled as confidentially as possible, with information shared only as necessary for investigation or safety.

A College representative will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in their 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. Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying appropriate authorities or agencies if the student requests the assistance of these personnel.

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.

Campus & Community Resources:

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.

Victims Should Report Crimes or Incidents to:

- New York State University Police – North Hall, 607-746-4700
- Health & Counseling Services – Foreman Hall, 607-746-4690
- Community Standards & Well-Being – Catskill Hall, 607-746-4443
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator – 206 Catskill Hall, 607-746-4865
- Title IX Coordinator – Bush Hall, 607-746-4499
- 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 or 911
- New York State Police-Oneonta 607-432-3211
- NYS Police, 24-hour hotline at 1-844-845-7269, or Troop C at 607-561-7400
- Safe Against Violence Office 607-746-1720
- Rape Crisis Hotline 866-457-7233 (toll free hot-line)
- O'Connor Hospital 607-746-0300

What is the difference between “no-contact orders” and orders of protection and how do I request one?

Orders of Protection (& Restraining Orders) – This is an order issued by the court. ‘Order of Protection’ is the legal term in New York State, whereas a ‘Restraining order’ is an informal or unofficial term for the same thing. It is a legal document in which a Judge orders someone to follow specific things that they must or must not do. This order can be issued from family court (non-criminal cases) or criminal court and can be temporary or longer lasting. University Police or other police agencies can assist you in requesting an order. In family court, a request begins by filing a Family Offense Petition, and a district attorney will typically help with criminal court cases. If your order is violated you can file a violation with family court, call the police, or contact a local domestic violence advocate to help you. The person who is served the order has the legal obligation to stay away from the protected party.

No Contact Orders – This is an order issued by SUNY Delhi and enforced by the SUNY Delhi only. It is a verbal or written notice banning an individual from having any form of personal contact with another person on college property. This includes utilizing any means to communicate. Failure to comply with this directive may result in further disciplinary action. A no contact order can be implemented as a disciplinary obligation should a student be found responsible for violating college policy. It is also put in place to address concerns a complainant may have regarding retaliation, or when college officials deem it necessary. Therefore, the no contact order is utilized as a preventive measure and may be put in place for all parties, regardless of role. A no contact order can be issued as a mutual order or a one-sided order.

Prevention Programs

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 using an interactive bystander intervention program where they practice their responses to real-life scenarios and complete the online course ACTIVATE “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, sexual harassment and consent, as well as their applicable jurisdictions. All returning students are required to complete Bronco SPARC Refresher training annually, which covers dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, sexual harassment and consent. 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, we have an ongoing calendar of prevention programming run by the Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Health & Counseling Services staff and Peer Educators which covers sexual assault prevention, domestic violence, stalking and sexual harassment prevention. These programs empower students, staff, faculty and other participants with knowledge and skills regarding preventing and responding to sexual assault and dating violence. Resources and information are available at University Police, Foreman Hall, Community Standards & Well-Being, Residence Life and Human Resources.

SUNY Delhi also maintains a Memorandum of Understanding (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 Women’s Self-Defense Course is offered to female identifying students each semester, and similar workshops are offered periodically to male identifying students.

Bystander Intervention

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.

Our campus educates students on strategies to reduce the risk of sexual assault through a harm reduction lens that acknowledges the role substances can play in vulnerability. Through our required prevention course, students learn how to PLAN for a safer night out using four key steps:

- **People** – Surround yourself with individuals who respect your boundaries and have a plan to look out for each other.
- **Location** – Know where you're going, who's hosting, and how you'll get home.
- **Amount** – Set personal limits around substance use, time, and money; communicate sexual boundaries clearly.
- **Notice** – Stay aware of your surroundings and step in when something doesn't feel right.

This approach emphasizes that safety and fun can coexist, and that students share a collective responsibility for creating a respectful campus environment. While no strategy can eliminate the risk of sexual violence, we aim to equip students with tools to make informed choices and look out for themselves and others.

Opportunities for programming, events and trainings offered to students, faculty and staff can be found on [BroncoConnect](#).

Sex Offender Registry

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>.

Amendments to "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 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 SUNY Delhi receives notice of either a Level 2 (moderate risk) or 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>.

VAWA & Title IX

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:

- 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
- Title IX Deputy Coordinator, Catskill Hall 206, SUNY Delhi, 454 Delhi Drive, Delhi, New York 13753, Phone: 607-746-4865
- 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 100052500; 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 also be obtained from the University Police website or at the U.S. Department of Education website.

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.

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.

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. The Title IX coordinator will determine what measures are reasonable.

Disciplinary Procedures

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.

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. The procedure under

Title IX can be found on [the website](#). Any student suspended and/or expelled from the College will be subject to the Transcript Notation Policy.

Cases that fall under Title IX (see definitions under Title IX compliance) for both students and employees will require a complainant to make a written request through a Title IX coordinator for a formal process. Once a request is made for a formal process, both parties will be notified of the complaint in writing and if both agree, can complete an informal resolution (if appropriate). 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. Informal processes cannot be used for Sexual Violence under the code of conduct, and may not be used for any sexual harassment complaints between employees and students. The college will then start a prompt investigation, interviewing both parties and witnesses that were provided. 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. A live hearing will take place in front of a panel of 3 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. Advisors will be given an opportunity to cross examine each party and witness. All parties present must agree to follow rules of decorum and all questions asked must be approved by the decision-maker. The standard of proof for these hearings is preponderance of the evidence. Decision makers will need to weigh the credibility of all witnesses. 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 follow definitions for code of conduct violations are as follows:

After a report is made by a student, the Deputy Title IX coordinator or a trained representative from the office of Community Standards & Well-Being will meet with the complainant and go over options. 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 Community Standards & Well-Being, 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 VP 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 3 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.

Policy for Alcohol and/or Drug Use Amnesty in Sexual and Interpersonal Violence Cases

The health and safety of every student at the State University of New York and its State-operated and community colleges is of utmost importance. SUNY Delhi recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that violence, including, but not limited to, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. SUNY Delhi strongly encourages students to report incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to institution officials. A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith that discloses any incident of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault to SUNY Delhi officials or law enforcement will not be subject to SUNY Delhi's code of conduct action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault.

Burden of Proof

The burden of proof in all student conduct cases is the preponderance of the evidence, which means it is deemed "more likely than not" that the specific policies were violated. If the evidence presented is deemed to meet this standard, then the accused is found responsible.

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.
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 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:
 - Community Standards & Well-Being Director, Catskill Hall, 607-746-4443
 - Title IX Coordinator, Bush Hall 103, 607-746-4495
 - Title IX Deputy Coordinator, Catskill Hall 206, 607-746-4865

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 Community Standards & Well-Being 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 Community Standards & Well-Being or his/her designee. Granted extensions will not be longer than 5 business days.

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.
- 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 Community Standards & Well-Being at 607-746-4443 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. Typically, the Deputy Title IX coordinator will make a determination regarding what information will be shared and will work with the complainant prior to sharing any information regarding protective measures and accommodations.

Appeals (for Sexual & Interpersonal Violence Cases)

After receiving notice of the disciplinary Hearing decision, both the complainant and accused student, in cases of sexual harassment and sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, may request an appeal within 5 business days upon receipt of the original disciplinary decision. Appeals must be based on violations of due process procedure, new evidence or a lack of substantial evidence to support the original decision. The non-requesting party will receive notice of the appeal and may submit either his or her own appeal or a written response to the requesting party's appeal within 5 business days of notice. Both the appeal and response will be considered together by the appeals panel. The decision of the appeal panel is final.

Sanctions

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.

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, See 4P in Code of Conduct).
- 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, See 4P in Code of Conduct).
- 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, See 4P in Code of Conduct).

- 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, See 4P in Code of Conduct).
- 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, See 4P in Code of Conduct).
- 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, See 4P in Code of Conduct).
- 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, See 4P in Code of Conduct).

More information about Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

<https://www.delhi.edu/campuslife/public-safety-services/index.php>

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 the [Incidents and Arrests on Campus](#) Section.

The crimes presented are based on reports filed with the following office/individuals: University Police, Vice President of Student Life, Director of Community Standards & Well-Being, 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](#)".

Alcohol and Drugs

Alcohol & Drugs policy

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](#). 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](#).

The college is also in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the NYS Policy on Alcohol and Controlled Substances in the Workplace. SUNY Delhi will not tolerate the unlawful possession, manufacture, use, distribution, or dispensation of any illicit drugs and/or alcohol on the campus of SUNY Delhi, its off-campus facilities, or as part of any of its activities. In addition, in keeping with the longstanding policy of the State of New York, employees are prohibited from on-the-job use of, or impairment from, alcohol or controlled substances. The full policy and sanctions procedure can be found on the website in the HR [handbook](#).

SUNY Delhi is in compliance with Beau's Law. Beau's Law (New York State Education Law § 6438-d) requires higher education institutions to publicly disclose their parental notification policies for student alcohol and drug violations. This law went into effect July 1, 2026. The college can notify parents or guardians: if a student is under the age of 21 and found to be in violation of an alcohol or drug possession policy; if a student is transported to the hospital for alcohol or drug use and incapable of contacting their parent/guardian; if a student is determined to be an articulable and significant threat; or if a student engages in behavior calling into question the appropriateness of the student's continued enrollment in college or housing. The [Parental and Faculty Advisor Notification policy](#) can be reviewed for more detail.

Good Samaritan

SUNY Delhi's process aligns with the New York State Good Samaritan Law, and if you seek help for someone under the influence of alcohol or drugs who needs medical attention, you will not be charged with a code of conduct violation, but this does not preclude student conduct actions regarding other violations.

Alcohol & Drug Prevention 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 an online PartyScience course), Residence Life Department, Center for Student Leadership & Engagement, the Peer Education program, the Alcohol and Other Drug committee, and the University Police Department. The College provides hands-on training activities about active peer intervention skills to all new students, student leaders, and athletes. It covers the importance of intervening with high-risk alcohol and drug behaviors and other peer intervention situations. The college provides Narcan training and Narcan strips, as well as Narcan and AED stations throughout [campus](#). Training for Intervention Procedures (TIPS) has been provided on a regular basis to the Resident Assistants (RA). Each new RA learns about how to recognize the various stages of behavior that someone exhibits when under the influence of alcohol.

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 personal growth modules (cannabis, other drugs, alcohol or personal decision making). 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 the Center for Student Leadership & Engagement 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.

The college completes a full alcohol and drug programming review every two years, as part of the biennial review compliance for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

Resources

Members of the college community who wish to seek assistance with alcohol or other drug issues have some of the following local resources:

- Counseling Services, Foreman Hall.....607-746-4690
- O'Connor Hospital.....607-746-0300
- Turning Point of Delaware County, Friends of Recovery (FOR-DO)607-746-3570
- FOR-DO Warm Line (for non-emergency support)607-431-0851

Weapons

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. Ammunition for any weapon shouldn't be kept in the Residence halls. A full description of the college policies surrounding weapons and other prohibited items on campus may be found in the Student Code of Conduct.

NYS specifically restricts possession of switchblade knives, pilum ballistic knives, metal knuckle knives, cane swords and shirken or kung fu stars. Knives used appropriately and stored appropriately will be allowed. These include kitchen knives in Riverview townhouses, that are kept in the kitchen, and utility knives or sharp tools and culinary knives used for academic purposes. These should be appropriately stored and locked up while not in use if kept in the residence halls, or otherwise should be locked in their appropriate toolbox. Failure to properly secure these items as specified in the Student Code of Conduct will result in the appropriate campus judicial sanction.

Students and staff who have weapons may appropriately secure them with University Police in their armory through a registration and check out process. Once items are checked out, they must be immediately taken from campus.

Dangerous chemicals are mostly restricted to being kept in the residence halls. Examples of dangerous chemicals include, but are not limited to: large amounts of lighter fluid (not just what is kept in a lighter), gasoline, kerosine, toxic chemicals like cyanide, nitrous oxide, chlorine, arsenic, and formaldehyde. Pepper spray is not explicitly restricted from campus, but discouraged.

Hazing

The Stop Campus Hazing Act became law in December 23, 2024, requiring all higher education institutions to report hazing incidents, policy, and prevention programs. Our up-to-date Hazing Transparency Report can be found on the [website](#).

Hazing Policies

Hazing is a serious violation of college policy and New York State law. SUNY Delhi policy specifically prohibits students from engaging collectively or individually in any non-accidental, costly aspect(s) of group induction activities for recognized or unrecognized organizations, or athletic teams that: a) do not appear to be group-relevant assessments/preparations, and/or b) are excessive, dangerous, or degrading in their application or constitute violations of local, state or federal law or any other SUNY Delhi policy regardless of the consent of the participants. Group induction activities are those tasks formally or informally required to obtain or maintain membership and/or participatory legitimacy for new, prospective or current members and/or to attain progressive membership status and/or leadership positions within the organization.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Forced or required participation in physical activities such as calisthenics, exercises or games;
- Any form of tattooing or branding;
- Forced, coerced or required consumption of alcohol or other drugs;
- Any form of physical brutality, including paddling, striking with fists, open hands or objects;
- Participation in illegal activities;
- Intentional or reckless engagement in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to another person;
- Forced, coerced or required consumption of any food or other substance;
- Creation of excessive fatigue or sleep deprivation;
- Any act that causes psychological harm, embarrassment, ridicule or emotional distress to any individual;
- Forced or required inappropriate dress, or full or partial nudity in any situation for any reason;
- Any violation of NYS Hazing Law or Greek Council Hazing regulations.

SUNY Delhi will take disciplinary action against any individual, group or organization found to be in violation of this policy.

How to Report Hazing

You can call the SUNY Delhi **Hazing Hotline**: 607-746-4294.

Please make sure to use enough information that we can investigate if you choose to report anonymously.

You can also use the **Hazing Concern [form](#)**.

Investigation of Hazing

To investigate allegations of Hazing, SUNY Delhi follows procedures found in the Organizational Code of Conduct. You can find the full procedure on the hazing transparency report webpage linked above.

Typically, the institution will receive notice of an allegation. This may be received through an incident report from self-reporting or a college official; a responsible employee may be made aware of the allegation; they may observe a potential violation; or they may be aware of an organization's climate or culture. After we receive notice, we will conduct a Preliminary inquiry to determine if there is a reasonable basis for conducting a full investigation. This could include an interview with a reporting party, review the organizations prior history, initial interviews with additional potential victims, gathering information for fact corroboration, and reviewing materials provided.

After a Preliminary Inquiry we may also determine if interim measures are needed, such as no contact orders or pauses on new member processes. Interim measures may be appealed.

The Organizational Code of Conduct covers more than just Hazing violations, and generally utilizes a Violation Rubric system to allow for a Prescribed Process, a Partnership Process, or a Formal Investigation. All hazing allegations fall under Partnership or Formal Investigation. Partnership Process may be used for organizations where allegations do not include substantial threat to physical/emotional harm, such as errand running, whereas Formal Investigation will always be used for allegations of substantial threat to physical/emotional harm, such as coerced alcohol consumption or paddling. The Director of Community Standards & Well-Being or designee may, at any time, determine that a case should be moved from a lower tier to a formal investigation. To make this determination we will also review the organization's conduct history and current status.

In all hazing cases, Organizational leadership will begin with an Educational Conference. This provides opportunity to discuss allegations, the rights & responsibilities of the organization, and the specific steps involved in the resolution process.

The Partnership Process requires leadership to conduct an internal investigation and submit a written investigative report within an agreed-upon timeline. The report should be detailed and specific, including names and internal disciplinary action taken. The report is then reviewed by the Director of Community Standards & Well-Being who will decide if they agree and accept the report and proposed next steps, agree to the report and refer individuals for adjudication under the student code of conduct; determine the report is insufficient and provides feedback and requests for more investigation; or determine it is intentionally inaccurate or incomplete, obstructed the process or is non-compliant and the Director will move the case to Formal Resolution. The leadership then has a Resolution meeting where a final determination is made which could include: no policy violation; responsibility fully accepted; responsibility partially or not accepted.

Formal Investigations may include: meetings with reporting parties, interviews with individuals with relevant information; requests for relevant evidence from members/witnesses including screenshots, pictures, and video; required meetings with Organization members, which may have restrictions on communication between members (example: sequestering members in a room and prohibiting use of cell phones during this period); and requests for victims to undergo physical examination and provide a medical release if they so desire. Full investigations will occur in a period of no more than 30 days. Once the investigative report is complete a copy will be shared with organization leadership and may provide comment within 5 days. After the report is complete the organization may be given an option to participate in Informal resolution, if they accept the findings and determinations of the Director; or a formal resolution if they do not accept the findings and/or determination. A formal resolution may be done by an administrative hearing or a hearing with the Student Conduct Council. At a hearing, reporting parties, victims, witnesses, alleged individual and organization leadership may give statements and answer questions.

Applicable Hazing Laws

NY Anti-Hazing Law:

120.16 Hazing in the first degree.

A person is guilty of hazing in the first degree when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person and thereby causes such injury.

Hazing in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

120.17 Hazing in the second degree.

A person is guilty of hazing in the second degree when, in the course of another person's initiation or affiliation with any organization, he intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of physical injury to such other person or a third person.

Hazing in the second degree is a violation.

Hazing Prevention Programs

Hazing in any form is not permitted at SUNY Delhi and will not be tolerated. Students who are looking to join a fraternities or sororities, athletic groups, and/or clubs and organizations are to be treated with respect and dignity at all times. SUNY Delhi is committed to making sure we educate student organization leaderships, members, and the campus population on what hazing is, and active bystander intervention training. Leaders of organizations are trained on ethical leadership, and how to build group unity without the use of hazing. The college utilizes virtual training on hazing, in person basic training on hazing, and we cover "what is hazing?" during in person orientation for all new students. Organization membership must be trained annually. All new students are required to participate in a bystander intervention activity fair where they practice putting intervention choices and decisions into action. We also work of bystander intervention training with groups on campus, including athletics. Additional training is required for Greek executive boards (presidents, risk management, and new member roles) which covers hazing problem solving, table-top group skills practice, ethical leadership skills, and ideas for building healthy group dynamics.

Community Standards & Well-Being 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 Community Standards & Well-Being Office in Catskill 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 Community Standards & Well-Being 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.

Employee procedures

The following is a summary of Disciplinary Procedures for Employees:

1. Just Cause Requirement:
 - Discipline can only be imposed for just cause.
 - Employees must receive written notice detailing the alleged misconduct and proposed penalty.
2. Notice of Discipline (NOD):
 - Must include specifics (dates, times, conduct).
 - Served in person or by certified/registered mail.
3. Grievance and Arbitration Process:
 - Employees have 10 days to file a grievance after receiving the NOD.
 - If unresolved, arbitration may be requested within another 10 days.
 - A panel of arbitrators is used; one is selected by mutual ranking or by lot if tied.
4. Arbitration Hearings:
 - Hearings are expected within 10 days of arbitrator appointment.
 - A decision is rendered within 5 days of hearing or transcript receipt.
 - Arbitrators decide guilt, penalty, and timeliness; decisions are final and binding.
5. Suspension or Reassignment Before Discipline:
 - Permitted if the employee poses a danger, disrupts operations, or is charged with a crime.
 - Must serve a NOD within 10 days of suspension.
 - Employee remains on health insurance during suspension (if premiums are paid).
6. Representation Rights:
 - Employees may be represented by UUP or counsel at any stage.
 - Representation is required for interrogations if discipline is anticipated.
 - Statements made without proper notice of representation cannot be used.
7. Time Limitations:
 - Misconduct must be addressed within 1 year (or 7 years for sexual harassment violations).

- Scientific misconduct must be disciplined within 1 year of an investigation's conclusion.
- 8. Settlements and Resignations:
 - Settlements may occur anytime and must be in writing.
 - Employees asked to resign must be informed of their rights (representation, arbitration, etc.).
 - Improperly obtained resignations are void.
- 9. Other Provisions:
 - All notices must be delivered by certified mail or personal service.
 - The campus UUP Chapter must be notified within 5 days of any issued NOD

Fire Safety Report

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.

Fire Prevention Programs

Students are required to complete a fire safety training module as part of their virtual orientation training. If they do not complete this training, they receive a hold on their student account which prevents them from registering or signing up for housing. Additionally Residential staff go to through extensive fire safety training and discuss fire safety policies during their opening floor

meetings. Throughout the year we work to provide additional proactive education and programming, such as “First Responder Day”.

Students who violated Fire Safety expectations may have restricted items confiscated. They may be assigned educational courses about fire safety tampering, smoking, or fire safety basics. They may be asked to develop fire safety programming and education or peers, or participate in Restorative Justice circles addressing their choices with peers. Continuing or serious violations of fire code may result in removal from housing or suspension.

Fire Safety and Prevention 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 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.

Code of Conduct Fire Safety Related Policies

The Code of Conduct enforces all local, state, and federal laws and regulations surrounding Fire Safety, but specifically prohibits:

- Illegal drug possession, use and paraphernalia, including cannabis;

- Unauthorized setting of fires on College or College Association property;
- Possession and/or use of candles, incense, incense burners, oil burners, oil lamps, hookahs, or any similar items;
- Tampering with any fire safety equipment, including, but not limited to, fire extinguishers, heat and smoke detectors, pull stations, pre-alarm covers, electrical conduit and wiring;
- Activation of an alarm as a result of use of an unapproved appliance or inappropriate behavior;
- Failure to leave the building in a timely fashion as the result of a fire alarm;
- Students who are found to have falsely activated a fire alarm (including a local alarm station), or falsely called in a bomb threat, can expect serious disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion from the institution;
- Possession of electronic wheeled vehicles or devices for personal transportation (or their batteries) inside campus buildings;
- Possession of firecrackers, explosives, explosive ammunition, or dangerous chemicals;
- Possession of hoverboards;
- As per NYS law, smoking is prohibited in all campus buildings and residence halls. As per SUNY Delhi policy, smoking is defined as the use of a lit cigarette, cigar, hookah, electronic cigarette or any other form of smoking device for legal tobacco use. Smoking and vaping is permitted only in designated gazebos and parking lots. Hookahs are not permitted on SUNY Delhi's 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. Please remember that per New York State law, smoking is prohibited in all campus buildings and residence halls, and that per SUNY Delhi policy, smoking is permitted only in designated gazebos and parking lots.
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 makers with automatic shutoff are acceptable.
7. Halogen lights, light strings (such as Christmas lights), extension cords, candles, incense, flame-emitting and/or open element appliances, 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 in student rooms. New York State Fire regulations specifically prohibit furniture that does not meet the flammability requirements of California Technical Bulletin 133 (CAL 133). Students should realize this is a very high standard to meet to ensure fire safety in large, institutional environments; cushioned or upholstered furniture available at most retail stores will not meet the standard. Residence hall windows are fitted with blinds, but if curtains are put up, they must include a tag identifying them as fire resistant. In addition, no more than 20% of door or wall space can be covered with posters or other combustibles. Holiday decorations are permitted, but must meet these fire and safety requirements.

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 and will result in removal from the residence halls.
9. Charcoal grills are permitted on Riverview grounds as long as they are maintained properly, used with caution and stored only outside. All grills must be at least fifteen (15) feet away from the building at all times. Charcoal or any accelerant is not allowed to be stored inside buildings. Propane grills and tanks are not allowed.

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.

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.

Fire Safety Systems and Fire Drills

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	# of evacuation (fire drills) each calendar year
Dubois	X	X		X	X	X	4
Gerry	X	X		X	X	X	4
O'Connor	X			X	X	X	4
Murphy	X			X	X	X	4
Russell	X	X		X	X	X	4
Riverview Townhouses	X		X	X	X	X	4
Catskill	X		X	X	X	X	4

Fire Log Statistics

The Fire Safety Statistics below were reported to the U.S. Department of Education as required.

Fires-On Campus Student Housing Facilities for Calendar year 2025

Facility	Street Address	# of Fires 2025
Dubois Hall	248 Delhi Drive	0
Gerry Hall	315 Residence Way	0
O'Connor Hall	100 Residence Way	0
Murphy Hall	275 Residence Way	0
Russell Hall	224 Residence Way	0
Catskill Hall	399 Bronco Drive	0
Riverview Townhouses	87-89 Sherwood Road	0

2025 Fire Incident Overview for Campus

Location	Category	Cause	Explanation	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage	Date	Time	Clery Reportable-Arson
Welding Lab	Accidental	welding	student welding, fire extinguished by staff	0	0	Welding curtain	02/20	1351	No

3 Year Fire Summary

Facility	2023			2024			2025		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Dubois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gerry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Connor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Catskill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverview	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Incidents and Arrests on Campus

The following statistics were reported to the U.S. Department of Education as required.

	On Campus			On Campus Student Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
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	3	2	4	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2	0	2	2	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 & statutory rape)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	1	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	On Campus			On Campus Student Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 & statutory rape)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	3	8	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests	On Campus			On Campus Student Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Liquor Law Violations (does not include DWI)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Student Conduct Referrals	On Campus (including Residence Halls)			On Campus Student Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Liquor Law Violations (does not include DWI)	39	32	66	39	27	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	47	58	138	41	55	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	6	3	8	5	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	1

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crimes	On Campus (including Residence Halls)			On Campus Student Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Stalking	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	4	6	6	3	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

Federal Hazing Law	On Campus (including Residence Halls)			On Campus Student Housing			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Hazing	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0

Crime and Referral 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: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2018/resource-pages/nibrs_offense_definitions-2018.pdf

– **Arson** – To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device

– **Criminal Homicide, Manslaughter by Negligence** – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

– **Criminal Homicide, Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** – The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

– **Robbery** – The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

– **Aggravated Assault** - An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.)

– **Burglary** – Breaking and Entering. The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

– **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 prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

– **Drug Abuse Violations** – (Except Driving Under the Influence) The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the

equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

– **Liquor Law Violations** – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. (Drunkness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Hate Crime Definitions

All below crimes are tracked if sufficient objective facts are present to lead a reasonable and prudent person to conclude that the offender's actions were motivated, in whole or in part, by bias.

–**Larceny-Theft**– the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Larceny and theft mean the same thing in the UCR.) Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing. (Ex. pickpocketing, shoplifting, thefts of bicycles.)

–**Simple Assault**–an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. Include all assaults that do not involve the use of a firearm, knife, cutting instrument or other dangerous weapon, and in which the victim did not sustain serious or aggravated injuries.

–**Intimidation**– to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack. A person is assumed to be placed in “reasonable fear” if he or she reports threatening words or other conduct to law enforcement personnel. To be the victim of Intimidation, one doesn't have to be the intended target of the offender.

–**Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property**– to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. (Ex. drawing obscene pictures on restroom walls, defacing library books.)

Sex Offense Definitions

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, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

- **Sodomy** – Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity
- **Aggravated Sexual Assault/Sexual Assault with An Object** – To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age 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** – Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** – Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Criminal Sexual Contact** – The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation; or the forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.