2019
Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
Includes crime and fire statistics for 2016, 2017, and 2018
October 2019

City University of New York
College of Staten Island
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College Overview
The College of Staten Island, one of 24 schools of The City University of New York (CUNY), was founded in 1956, and is a four-year, senior college of The City University of New York providing exceptional opportunities to all of its students and offering undergraduate and graduate degrees as well as certificate and continuing education programs. CSI is accredited by the Middle States Commission on Higher Education.

The Willowbrook campus is located at 2800 Victory Boulevard in Staten Island, a borough of New York City, whose population is approximately 479,458. The campus is situated on a 204-acre site and is comprised of 24 buildings located on the physical campus and is the largest college campus (public or private) within New York City limits. The campus is also the largest single-phase project in the history of The City University of New York. The College also houses student residents in the Dolphin Cove residential housing complex. The two building complex houses 454 students in 133 apartments.

Fourteen renovated neo-Georgian buildings serve as classrooms, laboratories, and offices. The academic buildings house approximately 300 classrooms, laboratories and instructional spaces, study lounges, department and program offices, and faculty offices.

The North and South Academic Quadrangles are connected by the Alumni Walk, with the Library and Campus Center as focal points. The Center for the Arts is located midway between the Quadrangles at the fountain plaza. The Sports and Recreation Center and the athletic fields are located near the main entrance to the campus.

Classes are conducted seven days a week with evening classes Monday to Friday. Programs in the liberal arts and sciences and professional studies lead to bachelor and associate degrees. The master's degree is awarded in 13 professional and liberal arts and sciences fields of study. The College participates in doctoral programs of The City University Graduate School and University Center in biology, chemistry, computer science, physics, psychology, nursing and physical therapy.

The College of Staten Island also has one off campus site which is included in this report. The St. George site is located at 120 Stuyvesant Place on the North Shore of Staten Island and has ten classrooms. Also, included in the 2018 Crime and Fire statistics is the Merrill site, which is no longer used by The College of Staten Island. The Merrill site is located at 130 Merrill Avenue on the West Shore of Staten Island and had eight classrooms.

The College of Staten Island is a thriving living-learning community comprised of over 14,000 students, 3,000 faculty and staff, and hundreds of guests.

Policy Statements
These policy statements provide information regarding CUNY College of Staten Island security and fire safety policies. Campus safety, parking, vehicle regulations, public safety services, and other information on Public Safety can be found on the https://www.csi.cuny.edu/campus-life/safety-security/office-public-safety

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics
The College of Staten Island 2018 Annual Security Report includes statistics for the previous three years about reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings owned, and controlled by the College of Staten Island, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to
and accessible from the campus. These statistics are compiled from campus incident reports, reports from designated Campus Security Authorities and from the local NYPD precinct. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, including those that involve sexual misconduct, emergency, and evacuation procedures. This data is reported to the United States Department of Education via an annual web-based data collection. This Annual Report is published prior to October 1st of each year and distributed to all students and employees via the college website. Current students and employees will be notified via email of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report’s publication. As required, this report is available to all students, faculty and staff annually. This report is posted on the College of Staten Island website in the Public Safety section at:
To obtain a written copy of this report, please contact the Public Safety Department at (718) 982-2111.

Public Safety Authority
The College of Staten Island’s main campus grounds, the contiguous geographic perimeter of the main campus, the entry gates, and the parking areas are patrolled on a 24-hour basis by Public Safety Officers. Public Safety Officers are sworn law enforcement/NYS Peace Officers under Criminal Procedure Law 2.10 subsection 79 and have the power to make arrests in compliance with New York State Criminal Procedure Law Peace Officers Law. Public Safety Peace Officers receive training in accordance with the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (NYS DCJS) training requirements for Public Safety Officers. Officers also participate in continual in-service training to maintain state compliance. At the College of Staten Island incidents of a criminal nature that are reported to a Peace Officer are referred, with the complainant’s consent, to the New York City Police Department. The Public Safety Department conducts administrative investigations involving CUNY policies, rules and regulations. These investigations may involve students, staff, and visitors on college property. Appropriate referrals necessitating further review and action may be made to the Student Affairs and/or Human Resources.

The Department consists of 1 Director, 1 Associate Director, 3 Lieutenants/Assistant Directors, 1 Specialist, 8 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 26 Peace Officers assigned to patrol the campus. Additionally, the college employs 16 Campus Security Assistants who are assigned to parking lots and other fixed posts. These Officers are licensed as NYS Licensed Security Guards and do not have arrest powers (outside of the powers of a private citizen).

The Public Safety Department also oversees the electronic intrusion alarm system that protects various buildings and monitors approximately 350 security surveillance cameras to ensure the safety of the college community. Supplementing these campus security systems are Emergency Call Boxes that have been installed in hallways and stairways, as well as the Emergency Blue Light System that is strategically located throughout the campus grounds.

Campus Security Authorities
Members of the college community may make reports of crimes and security incidents to these officials. Each year, the Public Safety Department requests data, via campus e-mail, from these authorities for inclusion in this report. Campus Security Authorities include:
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</table>

**St. George Site:**

Director of CSI St. George – 120 Stuyvesant Place

Mario D’Alessandro | Mario.Dalessandro@csi.cuny.edu

St. George | (718) 922-2740
Crime Reporting Procedures

Faculty, staff, students, and others who may be on campus or on the contiguous geographic perimeter of the campus are encouraged to promptly report any past crime, attempted crime, or actual criminal activity to the Public Safety Department. The Department will expeditiously respond to the reported condition and make necessary notifications to the local police precinct when appropriate. Criminal activities, as well as other emergencies, can be reported by:

1. Calling the Public Safety Department’s emergency telephone line by dialing 2111 from any campus telephone or (718) 982-2111.

2. Using one of the Emergency Assistance call boxes located throughout the campus.

3. Reporting the information to any member of the Public Safety Department or in person at the Public Safety Office located in building 2A room 108.

4. Our counselors are strongly encouraged, when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of all procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

5. Victims or witnesses may report crimes to persons designated as Campus Security Authorities, who will then forward only the report of the crime without divulging the name of victim or witness to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the annual crime report. Names and numbers of Campus Security Authorities are located in the next section of this report. The College recognizes the importance of confidentiality to victims and witnesses of crimes. For the purposes of providing crime statistics pursuant to the Clery Act in the College's annual crime report, victim and witness information will not be included. However, complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in all other contexts. The College reserves the right to notify the police when it believes that such reporting is necessary for the protection of the College community. In many cases, however, that notification will be done without divulging the victim’s identity and will be done only for providing a campus-wide safety alert.

6. The College has established a confidential TIP LINE as an alternate means by which individuals can relay valuable information in an anonymous manner. The College’s goal is to provide a service to receive information from those individuals who are reluctant to become involved in reporting criminal activity and who realize that an injustice has occurred. The Anonymous Tip Line Number is (718) 982-2111.

7. An Assessment and Care Team (ACT), has been created to identify, investigate, assess, refer, monitor and take action in response to behaviors exhibited by a member of the college community that may pose a threat. The purpose of ACT is to provide for the safety, health, and well-being of all its students, faculty, and staff. You can obtain more information on ACT and make an ACT referral by going to the following web page: https://www.csi.cuny.edu/campus-life/safety-security/cares-team

8. In the event you observe or are involved in an extreme or life-threatening situation call 911, the New York City emergency phone number. A call should also be made to the college Public Safety Department at extension 2111 or (718) 982-2111 to expedite and direct responding emergency personnel to your location.
Reporting and Prevention of Sexual Misconduct including Sexual Assault, Harassment, Stalking and Dating/Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence

The City University of New York policy on Sexual Assault is attached to the end of this report. To directly view a copy of the City University of New York Policy on Sexual Misconduct by clicking the following link:


 Allegations of sexual misconduct including sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, or domestic and dating/intimate partner violence should be reported to one of the individuals listed below.

- Title IX Coordinator/Interim Chief Diversity Officer, Catherine Ferrara Esq., 1A-205, 718-982-2250, catherine.ferrara@csi.cuny.edu
- Vice President for Student and Enrollment Services, Jennifer Borrero, 1A-301, 718-982-2335, jennifer.borrero@csi.cuny.edu
- Director of Public Safety, Michael Lederhandler, 2A-108, 718-982-2113, michael.lederhandler@csi.cuny.edu
- Chief of Staff/Deputy to the President, Robert Wallace, Esq., 1A-210, 718-982-2355, robert.wallace@csi.cuny.edu

For more detailed information on Title IX including community and campus specific resources, please also see CUNY policies, Getting Help, Understanding and Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at Campus Title IX Webpages and click on the campus you would like more information on.

Confidential Reporting Options

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a Public Safety officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity (except to the Title IX Coordinator in the event of a reported sex offense or sexual harassment). The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to enhance the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, The College of Staten Island can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution. Pastoral and professional counselors are encouraged to refer persons they are counseling to report crimes to Public Safety on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual security report by following this procedure.

Any on-campus crime witnessed by a University student or employee must be reported to the Department of Public Safety as soon as possible. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for reporting and follow-up investigation when an incident is reported. All University students, employees, and visitors should exercise responsibility for their own safety while on campus.
Civilian Complaints
Complaints regarding security personnel should be forwarded to the Director of Public Safety. All such complaints will be fully investigated and appropriate corrective action taken.

Clery Crime Log
All crimes that are reported to the College of Staten Island Public Safety Department are annotated in the Public Safety Crime Log. All reportable criminal incidents are logged into the book provided that they occurred in the reportable geographic area of the college campus (on campus and public property), whether or not they are Clery-classified. It includes the following information: 1) date crime was reported, 2) date and time of the incident, 3) the nature of the crime, 4) the general location of the crime, 5) the disposition, if known and 6), special notes. The Clery Compliance Officer maintains the crime log and updates it on a daily basis. Any faculty, staff, student, visitor or vendor can view the crime log which is kept in the Public Safety Office (Building 2A Room 108), during normal business hours. The log is in hardcopy format. The log is updated less than two business days after the latest report comes in. If no reports are made during 30 calendar days, it is automatically updated. The log contains incidents for the past 2 calendar years. If you wish to review entries as far back as 7 calendar years, please make this request in person or call the office at (718) 982-2111. Your request will be granted within two regular business days. Information may be temporarily withheld from the log when it would jeopardize an ongoing investigation, jeopardize the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence.

Working Relationship with Other Law Enforcement Agencies
The College of Staten Island Public Safety Department maintains a cooperative relationship with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. A written Memorandum of Understanding exists between CUNY colleges and the New York City Police Department (NYPD) in compliance with New York State Law. The NYPD provides the college with crime statistics for incidents that occurred within the geographical area of the campus in compliance with the Department of Education’s Students Right to Know Act.

Investigations of Violent Felonies
In accordance with New York State Education Law, the College of Staten Island maintains a plan for the investigation of violent felonies, which includes coordination with appropriate law enforcement agencies. In addition, in compliance with New York State Law and subject to applicable federal law, including, but not limited to, the federal Campus Sexual Assault Victims’ Bill of Rights under Title 20 U.S.C 1092 (f) which gives the victim of a sexual offense the right to decide whether or not to report, the College of Staten Island will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours of receiving a report of a violent felony.

The Public Safety Department conducts investigations involving CUNY rules and policies. These investigations may involve students, staff and visitors of the college. If necessary, further review and action may be referred to the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs, Human Resources or other administrative staff.
Hate Crime and Bias Related Incidents
Bias or hate crimes are crimes motivated by the perpetrator’s bias or attitude against an individual victim or group based on perceived or actual personal characteristics, such as their race, color, creed, national origin, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability or alienage. Bias-related incidents are behaviors which constitute an expression of hostility against the person or property of another because of the targeted person’s race, color, creed, national origin, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, disability or alienage. According to New York Penal Law Section 485, a person commits a hate crime when he or she commits a specified criminal offense and either:

1. intentionally selects the person against whom the offense is committed or intended to be committed in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct, or

2. Intentionally commits the act or acts constituting the offense in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception regarding the race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of a person, regardless of whether the belief or perception is correct.

Examples of hate crimes may include, but are not limited to: threatening phone calls, hate mail (including electronic mail), physical assaults, vandalism, destruction of property, and fire bombings. Penalties for bias-related crimes are very serious and range from fines to imprisonment for lengthy periods, depending on the nature of the underlying criminal offense, the use of violence or previous conviction of the offender. Students, staff or faculty who commit bias crimes are also subject to University disciplinary procedures and a range of sanctions up to and including suspension, expulsion or termination of employment.

Penalties for bias-related crimes are very serious and range from fines to imprisonment for lengthy periods, depending on the nature of the underlying criminal offense, the use of violence or previous conviction of the offender. Students, staff or faculty who commit bias crimes are also subject to University disciplinary procedures and a range of sanctions up to and including suspension, expulsion or termination of employment. In order to effectively handle incidents of bias related crimes and prevent future occurrences of such crimes, victims or witnesses of a hate crime are encouraged to immediately report the incident to the Public Safety Department. Victims of bias crime can also avail themselves of counseling and support services through the Office of Student Services.

There were no reported Hate Crimes for the years 2016, 2017, & 2018.

Off Campus Organizations Crimes and Safety Hazard Monitoring
Information about off-campus crimes, health hazards, and other potential safety hazards that may impact upon the general welfare of our College community is assembled by members of the public safety staff. The College does not have any recognized off-campus student organizations or off-campus housing facilities.
Disclosure of Hearing Outcomes
The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Security and Access to College Facilities
Campus Facilities
The College of Staten Island is primarily a commuter school. To date, there are no off-campus student organizations. The College opens for classes at 7:00 am and closes for classes at 11:00 pm, seven days a week. Access to campus buildings is limited to faculty, staff, students, guests and visitors who are conducting official college business.

All students, faculty and staff should possess a College ID card which must be presented to a College official or Public Safety personnel upon request. The Library is open to students, faculty, staff, as well as other CUNY students. Library hours are posted in the calendar/hours tab on the web at http://www.library.csi.cuny.edu/. During midterms and finals, the Library may have extended hours to accommodate students. The College reserves the right to refuse entry or remove anyone regardless of status for rule infractions or safety reasons.

Identification Cards
New students, faculty and staff can obtain an identification card inside the Parking and Dolphin Card Services office in Building 3A Room 106. While on campus students, faculty, and staff must possess a College of Staten Island ID Card. The ID card is the property of the College and must be presented upon request of a College official. If your card is lost/stolen please go to the Parking and Dolphin Card Services office in Building 3A Room 106. If you are no longer a student/faculty/staff, your ID card must be returned to the Human Resource Department.

College Issued Keys
Administrators, faculty, and staff are issued keys to their respective offices and/or buildings. It is your responsibility to safeguard the keys issued to you. If you lose College keys it must be reported to Public Safety so an incident report can be filed. All buildings are locked after scheduled classes or special events. During non-business hours, when the College is closed, entry to buildings is not allowed except with prior written authorization and approval by Department Chairperson.

Guests
All visitors are expected to comport themselves in a manner consistent with an academic environment. Guests must identify themselves to Public Safety at the entry gate upon arrival. Public Safety will require a valid identification and the guests will be signed in. Guests will only be allowed in if they have official business. Guests are subject to the instruction of Public Safety personnel as well as Administrative staff. A guest attending an event will be asked to leave if they appear to be intoxicated or refuse to follow directives given by Public Safety or Administrative staff. Permission to enter onto the college property is revocable at any time. Persons not having a legitimate purpose to be on campus may be asked to leave by Public Safety personnel. All vehicles parking on campus must display a valid parking permit. Vehicles without permits should stop at one of the entrance gates to be granted permission on campus. We ask for your cooperation in promoting a safe and secure college environment. If you see something unusual or someone acting suspiciously, please
report it to Public Safety immediately.

Security Considerations Used in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities
The Public Safety Department is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Central operations are located in building 2A room 108 where Public Safety Officers monitor approximately 350 interior/exterior surveillance cameras, a security alarm system, a key control system, the emergency phone line, and maintain a log book of all the reported incidents, events and campus conditions. While conducting patrols, officers must report potential safety and security hazards as well as entry door problems, elevator malfunctions and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) operating conditions to the central operator.

The central operator keeps accountability of the officers/supervisors that are on duty and dispatches them as needed to different areas of the campus. The central operator is responsible for contacting appropriate personnel if a campus condition is reported (i.e. Buildings and Grounds, Environmental Health and Safety, Information Technology, etc.). Any conditions which appear unsafe should be directly reported to any Public Safety Officer as soon as possible. All Public Safety personnel carry two-way mobile radios programmed through a repeater to enhance effectiveness. A special two-way radio is also located at Central Operations that can communicate with other CUNY campuses. The campus has a public address system with speakers located on the interior and tested each semester.

Along with the Office of the Vice President of Administration and Finance, Campus Facilities, and Physical Plant Services, the Director of Public Safety conducts ongoing reviews of campus grounds and facilities. Special emphasis is placed on the need to ensure safe accessibility to buildings with special attention to landscape hazards as well as inadequate lighting. In addition, all Public Safety personnel report potential safety and security hazards as well as entry door problems, elevator malfunctions and Automated External Defibrillator (AED) operating conditions while on patrol.

Safety Escort Service
The Department of Public Safety operates a safety escort service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If a college affiliate can request an escort by dialing 2111 from any on campus phone or at (718) 982-2111 from a cell phone. Escorts are provided only within and between college-owned properties.

Emergency Phones
There are several telephones located on the exterior of campus buildings that may be used to report emergencies. A blue light is located above these phones for ease of identification.

Emergency Notification and Response
The purpose of this policy is to establish emergency response and evacuation procedures for the College of Staten Island, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This policy applies to all students and employees of the College of Staten Island.

The Emergency Response Team is comprised of representatives from the following College of Staten Island Departments: Information Technology, Student Development, Facilities Management, Finance, Auxiliary Services, Human Resources, Legal Counsel, Student Health Center, University Communications and Marketing, Purchasing, Risk Management, and Public Safety.

For the purposes of this policy a significant emergency or dangerous situation involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. In the
event of an emergency, College of Staten Island will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the University community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees and visitors.

**CUNY Alert**

All students, as well as faculty and staff are strongly encouraged to participate in the CUNY Alert system. The CUNY Alert system is designed to give you immediate and up-to-date information regarding weather, utility and emergency situations. The system can contact you and family or friends, as you designate, via text message, cell phone, landline and/or e-mail. The system can offer all methods of notice, a single method or any combination. It is user friendly and can prove to be invaluable before, during and after an emergency. Simply log onto [www.cuny.edu/alert](http://www.cuny.edu/alert) and follow the instructions. Contact information for all registered students and employees is included in the CUNY Alert system, except for the contact information for those students who affirmatively choose to opt out of receiving CUNY Alert messages. If you have trouble accessing or modifying your contact information in CUNY Alert, please come to the IT help desk.

The system is activated via a web-based system controlled by the New York State Office of Emergency Management. CUNYAlert is the CUNY branded emergency alert system that is based on the NYSAlert system operated by the New York State. CUNY makes every effort to inform affected CUNY Alert registered users of an emergency in a timely and appropriate manner. However, please be aware that CUNY is not responsible for, outdated or incorrect subscriber information, technical limitations such as overtaxed communications systems, transmission errors, and cellular telephone roaming and out of range areas that may delay, block, or prevent, the communications of messages to certain users. CUNY also is not responsible for any costs incurred by the user for any alert received or for any actions taken or not taken by the user or any third party in reliance of an alert.

CUNY is committed to respecting your privacy. In order to personalize your CUNY Alert settings, you must sign in at [www.cuny.edu/alert](http://www.cuny.edu/alert). We do not collect any personal information about you unless you provide that information voluntarily. Any personal information you choose to provide will only be used by CUNY to conduct official CUNY business. CUNY does not sell, rent, loan, trade or lease personal information collected on this site. For more information about the CUNY privacy policy, please visit [http://www.cuny.edu/website/privacy.html](http://www.cuny.edu/website/privacy.html).

CUNY Alert users are responsible for keeping their contact information current. In the event that phone alert, email or SMS messages are not found or rejected for incorrect or expired information during a live alert, CUNY reserves the right to delete the problem entry or to deactivate a user’s account.

As used in this policy, authorized Public Safety personnel are the Director of Public Safety, Deputy Director, Lieutenant, Sergeants, dispatchers and officers who have been trained in the use of the emergency notification system.
**Emergency Notification Procedures**

Any individual on campus who has information about an emergency or dangerous situation that may affect the College of Staten Island campus must notify the Department of Public Safety as soon as possible.

The College of Staten Island will initiate and provide, without delay, emergency notifications to the College of Staten Island community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, employees and visitors occurring on the campus.

The College of Staten Island Department of Public Safety is responsible for confirming emergencies, in conjunction with College of Staten Island administrators, local first responders, and/or the National Weather Service, that may warrant the distribution of an emergency notification to the College of Staten Island community.

Emergency notification for incidents that may pose an immediate threat to health and safety will be made, without delay, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities and taking into account the safety of the College of Staten Island community, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

**Timely Warnings**

The Timely Warning Notice specifically related to compliance with the federal Clery Act, requires colleges and universities to notify students and employees whenever there is a threat that a serious crime is ongoing or may be repeated-- so that campus community members can protect themselves from harm. The Clery Act defines certain specific crimes that require a timely warning notice to be issued when crimes are reported to Campus Security Authorities (CSA’s) with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, campus safety, or the local police AND the reported crime(s) are believed to have occurred on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property, or on public property contiguous to the campus.

Campus officials not subject to the timely warning reporting requirement include licensed or certified professional counselors and recognized pastoral counselors who are functioning in the role of providing confidential counseling to members of the NAME college community on behalf of the institution.

The Department of Public Safety will issue crime alerts for crimes occurring on the College of Staten Island Clery Geography (On Campus, Public Property, and Non-campus property), that present a serious or continuing threat to the campus community as required by the timely warning notice requirements of the Jeanne Clery Act to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences. Timely warning notices will be distributed as soon as practicable, with the goal of preventing similar occurrences. The identities of victims and witnesses will not be included in the Timely Warning Notice.

Individuals on campus should notify the Department of Public Safety of crimes as soon as possible. The Department of Public Safety will gather all pertinent information about the nature of the crime from the reporting person and other available sources (these may include, but are not limited to: other witnesses, the campus surveillance system, the ID card access system, and the Department of Public Safety).
1. Based on the information available, the Director of Public Safety or his designee shall determine whether the crime presents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Crime Alerts are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

   a. Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter

   b. Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the college community)

   c. Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Crime Alert, but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis)

   d. Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount information known by the Chief of Campus Safety, or designee). In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no longer the opportunity to distribute a Crime Alert as a “timely” warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a Crime Alert.

   e. Major incidents of Arson

2. Timely Warnings may be issued for other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the Director of Public Safety, or his designee in his absence. Notices for other crime classifications and locations, even though not required by the law, may be issued as Public Safety Advisories.

3. Based on the information available, the Director of Public Safety or his designee shall determine the content of the Crime Advisory, the method by which to disseminate the warning to the campus community, and will issue/initiate the distribution of the Crime Advisory.

4. Crime Alerts will typically be issued to all current students and employees via email using the College email accounts. Crime Alerts may also be issued using some or all of the following methods of communication: posters, campus newspaper or the college website. The content of the Crime Alert may include but is not limited to the nature of the crime, the area where the crime occurred, a description of the suspect(s), and safety tips. It is the responsibility of the Director of Public Safety or his designee to determine whether a crime presents a serious or continuing threat to the campus community and issue a Crime Alert if necessary.

5. The Director of Public Safety's designee may include: The Deputy/Assistant Director of Public Safety, Lieutenant, and Sergeants after consulting with a higher authority.
Immediate Notifications

Unless such notice and warning compromises the containment of an emergency, or would likely result in an expansion or exacerbation of an emergency, immediate notification of an emergency will take place through one – or a combination of – the following methodologies: (1) CUNY-Alert, (2) Verbal announcement through the School’s emergency communication response system or via the building Class E fire control system if a fire or smoke issue is detected, (3) Campus-wide e-mail blast and/or (4) School web-site notice.

The following personnel are authorized to make such announcements; President or his/her designee, Public Safety Director or his/her designee, etc. Again, please note that a circumstance may arise in which it would not be prudent or appropriate to issue an immediate notification if such release would compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The College of Staten Island maintains an Emergency Response Plan that outlines responsibilities of campus units during emergencies. This plan outlines incident priorities, campus organization and specific responsibilities of particular units or positions.

The main goal of the College of Staten Island Emergency Operations Plan is the preservation of life, protection of property, and the continuity of campus operations. Other objectives include but are not limited to:

- Delegation of responsibility to emergency personnel.
- Coordination of emergency operations with external agencies such as the NYPD, FDNY, NYC Emergency Management, etc.

The emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students and employees are given information about the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided with the designated assembly areas for each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The Department of Public Safety does not tell building occupants in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, the location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, Public Safety staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes. During an emergency, the College may use the Public Address system to advise the college community of procedures to be followed. The Public Safety Department is authorized to make such announcements. Public Safety personnel will also assist in directing building occupants to a safe location. The building will remain unoccupied until deemed safe to re-enter by emergency personnel.

Testing of Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

The College conducts three (3) fire drills per year, one of which must be conducted during the first week of the summer session to ensure compliance with NY Education Law 807. During these drills, building occupants are familiarized with campus evacuation procedures. Each building has assigned fire/evacuation floor wardens who provide training and direction to the college community during drills and actual emergency events.

Fire Emergency Plan

Floor wardens and searchers are designated to serve specific areas of the building. When appropriate, they will be activated. They are trained to assist with the evacuation process.
throughout the campus. Their job is to facilitate evacuations and common space assembly of all kinds and to pass information to the fire safety command station. Please comply with their directions. When fire alarms ring, please make note of the announcement that immediately follows. It will provide you with instructions on where to assemble. If a false alarm occurs, an “all clear” announcement will follow via the fire command response system. Treat all fire alarms as real unless otherwise directed by the floor wardens or members of the public safety staff. Below are general guidelines for dealing with a fire. But remember, WHEN IN DOUBT CALL 911 OR ACTIVATE A FIRE PULLSTATION.

1. Be familiar with the location of stairways, fire extinguishers, fire exits, and pull boxes in the buildings.

2. If a minor fire appears controllable, immediately contact (personally or preferably have someone else call) the Department of Public Safety at (718) 982-2111. Locate a portable fire extinguisher. Then promptly direct the discharge of the fire extinguisher toward the base of the flame by squeezing the trigger and moving the hose in a side-to-side motion. Do not use water extinguishers on electrical fires.

3. In the case of large fires that do not appear controllable, immediately activate a fire pull station and, if time permits, call (718) 982-2111 to report the exact location of the fire. If time permits, close the door of the room where the fire exists.

4. When the building evacuation alarm is sounded, always assume that an emergency exists. Touch closed doors; do not open them if they are hot. If the door is cool, brace yourself behind the door and open it slowly. Bracing yourself behind the door prevents the door from being blown open due to the pressure created by the fire. Walk quickly to the nearest exit and alert others to do the same. Do not use the elevators during a fire.

5. Smoke is the greatest danger in a fire, so stay near the floor where the air will be less toxic.

6. Once outside, move to a clear area at least 100 feet away from the affected building. Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrants and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and crews. These essential personnel must be allowed to do their jobs.

7. Do not return to an evacuated building unless told to do so by a College official.

8. If you become trapped in a building during a fire and a window is available, place an article of clothing (shirt, coat, etc.) outside the window as a marker for rescue crews. If possible, place a wet cloth at the base of doors to keep smoke from entering. Shout at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location. Dampen a cloth with water, place it over your nose, and breathe lightly through it. It is understood that these items may not be available to you—hence the importance of moving quickly and knowing your escape routes.

9. Should your clothing catch fire, stop, drop and roll. Rolling on the ground will help smother the fire; this is in fact very effective.
Hostile Intruder
When an intruder in a campus building is actively causing deadly harm or presents the threat of imminent deadly harm to people, immediately seek cover and contact 911 and the Public Safety Department, if at all possible. Remember only call 911 when it is safe to do so, give as many details as possible regarding location, number of assailants, means of aggression and other pertinent information. When a hostile intruder is actively causing deadly harm or the threat of imminent deadly harm to people on the campus grounds, US Department of Homeland Security recommends the following course of action:

1. **EVACUATE** – if you can safely do so, run as fast as you can. Have an escape route and plan in mind. If outside, use buildings, trees, shrubs, and cars as cover. Leave your belongings behind. If you can get away from the immediate area of danger, summon help and warn others.

2. **HIDE OUT** - If you decide to hide, take into consideration the area in which you are hiding. Hide where you are out of the aggressor’s view. Stay as quiet and calm as possible. Block entry to your hiding place and lock the doors (if possible). Silence all electronic devices.

3. **TAKE ACTION** – Only do this as a last resort and only when your life is in imminent danger. If you choose to confront the aggressor, use all manner of materials at hand as weapons, including books, chairs, or any object near at hand. Act with physical aggression and throw items at the aggressor. You can choose to play dead if other victims are around you. Do not give your position away or stand-up until Public Safety or civil authorities give an “all-clear” signal.

Bomb Threat Response Plan
While it is important to note that the overwhelming majority of bomb threats are unfounded, it is the policy of the College that they must be taken seriously. Each threat will be thoroughly investigated and will be considered suspect until all avenues of investigation have been explored.

1. A suspicious looking box, package, object, or container in or near your work area may be a bomb or explosive material. Do not handle or touch the object. Move to a safe area (far from the object) and call the Department of Public Safety immediately at (718) 982-2111. Do not operate any electronic devices, radios, or light (power) switches.

2. If you receive a bomb threat, remain calm and try to obtain as much information as possible from the caller. Specifically try to ascertain the following:
   a. The location of the device.
   b. The time, if any, the device is scheduled to go off.
   c. The appearance or type of container used for the device.
   d. The reason for placing the device.
   e. The size of the bomb.
   f. The type of explosive used in the device.
   g. The name of the caller or organization taking responsibility.
   h. Any additional information that might be available.
3. The person receiving the call should note the following:
   a. Male or female voice.
   b. Time of call.
   c. Mood of caller (excited, nervous, calm, and despondent).
   d. Background noises that may be present at the location of the caller.
   e. Approximate age of the caller.
   f. Any other peculiarities that may be helpful in identifying the source of the call or its purpose.

4. The police will be called and the building may be subject to full or partial evacuation. When evacuating the building, use only the stairs. Do not use elevators. Move well away from the building and follow the instructions of floor coordinators and emergency personnel on-scene.

5. If there is an explosion:
   a. Immediately take cover under sturdy furniture.
   b. Stay away from the windows.
   c. Do not light matches.
   d. Move well away from the site of the explosion to a safe location.
   e. Use stairs only, do not use elevators.

Medical Emergencies
All medical emergencies should be reported immediately to Public Safety at (718) 982-2111. Public Safety personnel are trained first responders and will render aid until emergency personnel arrives.

- If the medical emergency is life threatening, Public Safety will respond with emergency equipment. Public Safety will notify 911. When available, a Public Safety EMT will be dispatched to the scene to provide patient assessment and care under NYC Basic Life Support treatment protocols. A Public Safety Officer will then escort arriving emergency personnel to the scene.

- If a medical problem is non-life threatening, responding Public Safety officer will assess the victim and will escort/transport the victim to Health Services if they can safely be moved.

- Aid will not be given to a patient who knowingly and willingly refuses it. If the victim refuses medical aid, the Public Safety Officer will document the victim’s refusal of care and have the victim sign the written record. Any refusal to sign will be documented.

Mental Health Medical Emergencies
The balance of the demands of school and personal life can be challenging. Counseling Services provides individual, group, and ESL support services to students currently enrolled at the College of Staten Island. Counseling sessions are confidential. Sessions generally last 45 minutes and are usually held once a week. The Counseling office is located in building 1A Room 109 and their telephone number is (718) 982-2391.

1. If there is no imminent physical danger, you can speak to a counselor in building 1A Room 109. If a Counselor is not available, please contact Public Safety for additional resources.

2. Whenever an individual demonstrates or reports a risk of self-destructive or suicidal behavior, immediate assistance is needed and Public Safety should be notified.
immediately at (718) 982-2111. Public Safety will take necessary measures to ensure their safety and refer them to appropriate resources.

Utility Failures
Power Failure: The following actions are to be taken by members of the college community in the event of a power failure:

1. Report any power failure immediately to Public Safety (718) 982-2111. In the event of a building wide power failure, phones may not function. The office can be reached at Emergency Telephone line 718-891-5732 (only works if power is shut down). If no other emergency situation exists, you can come to the front Security desk.

2. In the event of loss of power in any building, an emergency generator will supply low-level light until power is restored.

3. Having a flashlight attached to a key chain, belt clip or in a bag may be helpful even when not in the school. Never use candles.

4. During daylight, add as much natural lighting as possible by raising blinds.

5. Faculty with classes should remain where they are until notified otherwise.

6. During a power failure or possible power failure, never use an elevator. If you become trapped in an elevator during a power outage, use the emergency “Call for Help” button in the elevator to contact Public Safety. Wait for assistance. Don’t panic.

7. Once power is restored, Public Safety will make an announcement using the College’s public address system. Evacuation may not be necessary during a power failure.

Plumbing Problem/Flooding: Cease using all electrical equipment. Notify Public Safety immediately. If necessary, vacate the area and prevent anyone else from entering. If a toilet overflows or water is accumulating in a given area, contact Public Safety at (718) 982-2111.
Gas Leaks: Gas leaks are very rare but can be very serious. If you smell gas, go to a safe area and contact Public Safety at X2111. Do not use a mobile phone near a gas leak whether here or at home. Gas vapors can be ignited by static electricity.

Biological, Chemical Spill Response or Nuclear Attack Procedures
- In the event of a biological chemical spill, The College of Staten Island Environmental Health and Safety Officer will be contacted at (718) 982-4300. Buildings and Grounds and Public Safety will respond along with the EHS Officer who will determine the actions to follow.
- Upon receiving confirmation of an imminent or ongoing biological or chemical spill that poses great risk to life at the College, the President or her designee shall declare a campus-wide emergency. This state of emergency may initiate a lockdown of the building and/or its total evacuation. Note: Notification will be made via college website, voicemail, emergency communication response system and/or CUNY-ALERT if at all possible.
• Building occupants will be kept informed of changes as they develop by college officials. The following actions will be taken if necessary: (a) building wide air-handlers will be turned off and intakes sealed if possible, (b) building occupants will be directed to enclosed areas of the building unless otherwise directed by civil authorities to provide the most insulation and (d) updates on emergency will be given, if practicable, by the same methodologies as indicated above.

Publication of Emergency Procedures
Emergency response and evacuation procedures are published annually via the Annual Security Report. The Public Safety Department encourages members of the college community to use this report as a guide for safe practices both on and off campus. Paper copies are available by calling (718) 982-2111 or in the Public Safety Department, located in building 1A room 108.

Crime Prevention & Security Awareness Programs
The Public Safety Department issues safety alert bulletins (paper/email) when deemed necessary to the campus community when serious crimes occur in areas on or near the campus. The Department maintains a relationship with the New York City police precincts that are responsible for the surrounding areas of the campus perimeter and providing additional response assistance. All persons reporting crimes to the Public Safety Department are encouraged to promptly report the incident to the local police precinct concerned. A record of each report made to the local precincts is maintained as part of the Public Safety Department’s annual statistical report.

Crime prevention is a high priority for the Public Safety Department and the college community. The department encourages community members to be vigilant and aware of their surroundings, both on and off campus, and to take responsibility for their own safety and security and that of others. Crime prevention seminars are scheduled each semester and members of the college community are encouraged to actively participate.

Members of the College community are encouraged to attend crime prevention seminars conducted by the New York City Police Department and the Office of Public Safety. Seminars are scheduled each semester and members of the College community are encouraged to actively participate in their own safety and the safety of others. Incoming students receive information about campus crime prevention programs during their initial orientation meeting scheduled at the beginning of each semester. At each orientation session every new student is issued materials on safety and security including a copy of the Public Safety Services Brochure and the Sexual Assault Information and Campus Safety Guide. This information covers various aspects of safety on campus including sexual assault information, the Safety Escort Program, drug and alcohol policies and personal safety.

The Campus Activities Board sponsors and the Public Safety Office supports a program called “Stop the Violence” which focuses on student violence, promotes crime prevention and informs of services available for students who were victims of crime.

The Division for Student and Enrollment Services offers an integrated program of special events, workshops, courses and research projects on wellness scheduled throughout the year. Included are programs to promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape and sex offenses. A staff of well qualified Wellness professionals plan and implement these activities. For further information, students are encouraged to contact the College Health Center, the Wellness Coordinator, or the Vice President for Student and Enrollment Services.
The Public Safety website posts a “Safety Tips” on crime prevention and an awareness section with information about personal safety when traveling on campus, when in the classroom, when in the office and tips on theft prevention. http://www.csi.cuny.edu/publicsafety/safetyti.htm.

The Office of the Vice President for Finance and Administration, the Office of Campus Planning and Facilities, and the Director of Public Safety conduct on-going reviews of campus grounds and facilities. Emphasis is placed on the need to ensure safe accessibility to buildings with special attention to landscape hazards as well as areas of inadequate lighting.

All Public Safety personnel, while on patrol, report potential safety and security hazards as well as entry door problems and elevator malfunctions. Building engineers and cleaners report health and safety issues during the course of the normal work assignments.

Please visit our website at https://www.csi.cuny.edu/campus-life/safety-security/office-public-safety for more information. To request an officer to speak at your event, contact us in advance at 718-982-2113.

COLLEGE REGULATIONS/CODE OF CONDUCT RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 129-A OF THE EDUCATION LAW (THE “HENDERSON RULES.”)

The tradition of the University as a sanctuary of academic freedom and center of informed discussion is an honored one which is to be guarded vigilantly. The basic significance of that sanctuary lies in the protection of intellectual freedom: the rights of professors to teach, of scholars to engage in the advancement of knowledge, and of students to learn and to express their views, free from external pressures or interference. These freedoms can flourish only in an atmosphere of mutual respect, civility, and trust among faculty and students, and only when members of the University community are willing to accept self-restraint and reciprocity as the condition upon which they share in its intellectual autonomy.

Academic freedom and the sanctuary of the University campus extend to all who share these aims and responsibilities. They cannot be invoked by those who would subordinate intellectual freedom to political ends, or who violate the norms of conduct established to protect that freedom. Against such offenders the University has the right, and indeed the obligation, to defend itself.

We accordingly announce the following rules and regulations to be in effect at each of our colleges, which are to be administered in accordance with the requirements of due process as provided in the Bylaws of the Board of Higher Education.

With respect to enforcement of these rules and regulations, we note that the Bylaws of the Board of Higher Education provide that:

The President, with respect to his/her education unit, shall:

a. Have the affirmative responsibility of conserving and enhancing the educational standards of the college and schools under his/her jurisdiction;
b. Be the advisor and executive agent of the Board and of his/her respective College Committee and as such shall have the immediate supervision with full discretionary power in carrying into effect the Bylaws, resolutions, and policies of the Board, the lawful resolutions of the several faculties;

c. Exercise general superintendence over the concerns, officers, employees, and students of his/her educational unit.

HENDERSON RULES

1. A member of the academic community shall not intentionally obstruct and/or forcibly prevent others from the exercise of their rights. Nor shall s/he interfere with the institution’s educational processes or facilities, or the rights of those who wish to avail themselves of any of the institution’s instructional, personal, administrative, recreational, and community services.

2. Individuals are liable for failure to comply with lawful directions issued by representatives of the University/college when they are acting in their official capacities. Members of the academic community are required to show their identification cards when requested to do so by an official of the college.

3. Unauthorized occupancy of University/college facilities, or blocking access to or from such areas is prohibited. Permission from appropriate college authorities must be obtained for removal, relocation, and use of University/college equipment and/or supplies.

4. Theft from, or damage to University/college premises or property, or theft of or damage to property of any person on University/college premises is prohibited.

5. Each member of the academic community or an invited guest has the right to advocate his/her position without having to fear abuse, physical, verbal, or otherwise, from others supporting conflicting points of view. Members of the academic community and other persons on the college grounds shall not use language or take actions reasonably likely to provoke or encourage physical violence by demonstrators, those demonstrated against, or spectators.

6. Action may be taken against any and all persons who have no legitimate reason for their presence on any campus within the University/college, or whose presence on any such campus obstructs and/or forcibly prevents others from the exercise of the rights or interferes with the institution's educational processes or facilities, or the rights of those who wish to avail themselves of any of the institution's instructional, personal, administrative, recreational, and community services.

7. Disorderly or indecent conduct on University/college-owned or controlled property is prohibited.
8. No individual shall have in his possession a rifle, shotgun, or firearm or knowingly have in his possession any other dangerous instruments or material that can be used to inflict bodily harm on an individual or damage upon a building or the grounds of the University/college without the written authorization of such educational institution. Nor shall any individual have in his possession any other instrument or material which can be used and is intended to inflict bodily harm on any individual or damage upon a building or the grounds of the University/College.

9. Any action or situation which recklessly or intentionally endangers mental or physical health or involves the forced consumption of liquor or drugs for the purpose of initiation into or affiliation with any organization is prohibited.

10. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances by University students or employees on University/college premises, or as part of any University/college activities is prohibited. Employees of the University must also notify the College Personnel Director of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace not later than five (5) days after such conviction.

11. The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol by students or employees on University/College premises or as part of any University/college activities is prohibited.

**PENALTIES**

1. Any student engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under the Bylaws, including the Henderson Rules, shall be subject to the following range of sanctions as hereafter defined: admonition, warning, censure, disciplinary probation, restitution, suspension, expulsions, ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities.
   a. Admonition: An oral statement to the offender that he/she has violated university rules.
   b. Warning: Notice to the offender, orally or in writing, that continuation or repetition of the wrongful conduct, within a period of the time stated the warning, and may cause far more severe disciplinary action.
   c. Censure: Written reprimand for violation of specified regulation, including the possibility of more severe disciplinary sanction in the event of conviction for the violation of any University regulation within a period stated in the letter of reprimand.
   d. Disciplinary Probation: Exclusion from participation in privileges or extracurricular University activities as set forth in the notice of disciplinary probation for a specified period of time.
   e. Restitution: Reimbursement for damage to or misappropriation of property. Reimbursement may take the form of appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damages.
   f. Suspension: Exclusion from classes and other privileges or activities as set forth in the notice of suspension for a definite period of time. This may include suspension from a residence hall. To the extent there are conditions placed on return to classes or privileges or activities, these will be set forth in the decision of the student disciplinary panel or in any resolution agreement that is reached.
   g. Expulsion: Termination of student status for an indefinite period. This may include expulsion from a residence hall. The conditions of readmission, if any is permitted, shall in the order of expulsion.
2. Any tenured or non-tenured faculty member, or other member of the instructional staff, or member of the classified staff engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under the Bylaws, the applicable employment contract and/or substantive Rules 1-11 shall be subject to the following range of penalties: warning, censure, restitution, fine not exceeding those permitted by law or by the Bylaws of The City University of New York or suspension with/without pay pending a hearing before an appropriate college authority, dismissal after a hearing, ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities, and, for engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under substantive rule 10, may, in the alternative, be required to participate satisfactorily in an appropriately licensed drug treatment or rehabilitation program. A tenured or non-tenured faculty member, or other member of the instructional staff, or member of the classified staff charged with engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under substantive Rules 1-11 shall be entitled to be treated in accordance with applicable provisions of the Education Law, or the Civil Service Law, or the applicable collective bargaining agreement, or the Bylaws or written policies of The City University of New York.

3. Any visitor, licensee, or invitee, engaging in any manner in conduct prohibited under the Bylaws, including the Henderson Rules 1-11 shall be subject to ejection, and/or arrest by the civil authorities.

4. Any organization which authorized the conduct prohibited under the Bylaws, including the Henderson rules 1-11 shall have its permission to operate on campus rescinded.

Penalties 1-4 shall be in addition to any other penalty provided by law or The City University Trustees.

ADDITIONAL CAMPUS RULES

1. Any student violating any law or regulation established by the College, University, City, State, or Federal Government (including the use of drugs), shall be subject to the formal disciplinary procedures as outlined in Articles 15.3 to 15.5 of the Board of Higher Education Bylaws and Sanctions as listed in the Board of Higher Education Bylaws and Article 129A of the Education Law (CUNY Henderson Rules). The initiation of disciplinary procedures requires notice to the student pursuant to 15.3 of the Board of Higher Education Bylaws.

In emergency or extraordinary circumstances, immediate suspension can be effectuated pending a hearing within seven (7) school days.

2. All other persons who violate New York State or Federal laws including those that govern gambling activities, the use of alcohol, and the possession, distribution, or consumption of any controlled substance will be subject to arrest.

WEAPONS POLICY

No one within the University community (including visitors), except Campus Peace Officers, pursuant to authorization of the College President, shall have in his/her possession a rifle, shotgun, firearm, or any other dangerous instrument or material that can be used to inflict bodily harm on an individual, damage to a building, or campus
University Policy Relating to Drugs and Alcohol

The City University of New York ("CUNY") is an institution committed to promoting the physical, intellectual, and social development of all individuals. As such, CUNY seeks to prevent the abuse of drugs and alcohol, which can adversely impact performance and threaten the health and safety of students, employees, their families, and the general public. CUNY complies with all federal, state, and local laws concerning the unlawful possession, use, and distribution of drugs and alcohol. Federal law requires that CUNY adopt and implement a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees. As part of its program, CUNY has adopted a policy, which sets forth (1) the standards of conduct that students and employees are expected to follow; (2) CUNY sanctions for the violation of this policy; and (3) responsibilities of the CUNY colleges/units in enforcing this policy. CUNY’s policy also (1) sets forth the procedures for disseminating the policy, as well as information about the health risks of illegal drug and alcohol use, criminal sanctions for such use, and available counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs to students and employees; and (2) requires each college to conduct a biennial review of drug and alcohol use and prevention on its campus. This policy applies to all CUNY students, employees and visitors when they are on CUNY property, including CUNY residence halls, as well as when they are engaged in any CUNY-sponsored activities off campus.

Who Needs to Know this Policy

All CUNY senior management, students, prospective students, employees, and prospective employees.

CUNY Standards of Conduct

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol by anyone, on CUNY property (including CUNY residence halls), in CUNY buses or vans, or at CUNY sponsored activities is prohibited. In addition, CUNY employees are prohibited from illegally providing drugs or alcohol to CUNY students. Finally, no student may possess or consume alcoholic beverages, regardless of whether the student is of lawful age. In order to make informed choices about the use of drugs and alcohol, CUNY students and employees are expected to familiarize themselves with the information provided by CUNY about the physiological, psychological, and social consequences of substance abuse.

CUNY Sanctions

Employees and students who violate this policy are subject to sanctions under University policies, procedures and collective bargaining agreements as described below. Employees and students should be aware that, in addition to these CUNY sanctions, the University will contact appropriate law enforcement agencies if they believe that a violation of the policy should also be treated as a criminal matter. However, students should also be aware of CUNY’s Drug/Alcohol Use Amnesty Policy, described below.

Students

Students are expected to comply with the CUNY college polices with respect to drugs and alcohol. Any student found in violation may be subject to disciplinary action under Article 15 of the Bylaws of the Board of Trustees, which may result in sanctions up to and including expulsion from the University. In addition, any student who resided in a CUNY residence hall and who is found to have violated any CUNY or college policy with respect to drugs and alcohol
may be subject to sanctions under the CUNY Residence Hall Disciplinary Procedures, up to and including expulsion from the residence hall. In lieu of formal disciplinary action, CUNY may, in appropriate cases, seek to resolve the matter through an agreement pursuant to which the student must see a counselor or successfully participate in a drug and alcohol treatment program. In accordance with Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act (“FERPA”), CUNY may also choose when appropriate – to contact parents or legal guardians of students who have violated the CUNY policy on drugs and alcohol. Standards that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, sale or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on college property or as part of any school activities can be found in the student handbook in the Student Life office in 1C-201.

**Employees**

Any employee found to have violated this CUNY policy may be subject to disciplinary action, in accordance with the procedures set forth in applicable CUNY policies, rules, regulations, and collective bargaining agreements. Sanctions may include a reprimand, suspension without pay, or termination of employment. In lieu of formal disciplinary action, CUNY may, in appropriate cases, seek to resolve the matter through an agreement pursuant to which the employee must successfully participate in a drug or alcohol treatment program. Standards that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, sale or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on college property or as part of any school activities can be found in the employee handbook at https://www.csi.cuny.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/facultystaff/handbook/FacultyHandbook.pdf

**Drug/Alcohol Use Amnesty Policy**

CUNY encourages students to seek medical assistance related to drug and/or alcohol use without fear of being disciplined for such use. CUNY also encourages students under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol who may be the victims of, witnesses to, or otherwise become aware of violence (including but not limited to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault) or sexual harassment or gender-based harassment to report that violence or harassment. Students who in good faith call for medical assistance for themselves or others and/or who receive medical assistance as a result of a call will not be disciplined for the consumption of alcohol or drugs as long as there are no other violations that ordinarily would subject the student to disciplinary action. Similarly, students who may be the victims of, witnesses to, or otherwise become aware of violence or sexual harassment or gender-based harassment and who report such violence or harassment will not be disciplined for the consumption of alcohol or drugs in the absence of other violations that ordinarily would subject the student to disciplinary action. However, if you are involved in the distribution of illegal drugs, sexual misconduct, causing or threatening physical harm, hazing or damage to property, amnesty may not apply. Additional information can be found at: http://www2.cuny.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/page-assets/about/administration/offices/legal-affairs/Drug-and-Alcohol-Use-Amnesty-Policy-10.1.2015.pdf

**INFORMATION FOR THE CUNY COMMUNITY ON THE RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE**

**Background:** The City University of New York’s Policy on Drugs and Alcohol, adopted by the Board of Trustees on June 22, 2009, prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs or alcohol by employees, students or visitors, on CUNY property, in CUNY buses or vans, or at CUNY-sponsored activities. It prohibits all students (regardless of their age) from possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages in CUNY residence halls. It also prohibits CUNY
employees from illegally providing drugs or alcohol to CUNY students. As the Policy states, sanctions for violation of the Policy, following appropriate disciplinary proceedings, may include, in the case of students, expulsion from the university, and in the case of employees, termination of employment. This document sets forth additional information required to be provided under federal law, including the legal sanctions for drug and alcohol use, health risks of such use, and information regarding available counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs.

**Legal Sanctions**

Federal and New York State laws make it a criminal offense to manufacture, distribute, dispense, possess with intent to distribute, or simply possess a controlled substance. Such substances include heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, LSD, PCP, marijuana, and a number of common pharmaceutical drugs if unlawfully obtained. The sanctions for violation of these laws, ranging from community service and monetary fines to life imprisonment, depend upon the particular offense, the drug type, and the drug quantity. Students convicted under these statutes may also forfeit federal financial aid eligibility. Note that an individual need not be in actual physical possession of a controlled substance to be guilty of a crime. The unlawful presence of a controlled substance in an automobile is presumptive evidence of knowing possession of such substance by each passenger unless the substance is concealed on the person of one of the occupants. Similarly, the presence of certain substances in plain view in a room can sometimes be presumptive evidence of knowing possession of such substance by anyone in close proximity.

*Further, pursuant to New York State law:*

1. Any person under age 21 who is found to be in possession of alcohol with the intent to consume it may be punished by a fine and/or required to complete an alcohol awareness program and/or to provide up to 30 hours of community service. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, § 65-c.

2. Giving or selling an alcoholic beverage to a person less than age 21 is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a sentence of imprisonment up to one year. Penal Law § 260.20

3. Any person who operates a motor vehicle while intoxicated or while his ability to operate such vehicle is impaired by the consumption of alcohol or drugs, is subject to suspension or revocation of driving privileges in the State, monetary fines up to $1,000, and imprisonment for up to one year. Vehicle and Traffic Law § 1192

4. A person under 21 who presents false written evidence of age for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage may be punished by a fine, community service and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65-b (1). Possessing such false evidence may also be criminal possession of a forged instrument, which is a felony in New York, punishable by a fine of up to $5000, imprisonment up to 7
years, or both. Penal Law §170.25.
5. Appearing in public under the influence of narcotics or a drug other than alcohol to the degree that a person may endanger him or herself or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity, is a violation, punishable by a fine and imprisonment up to 15 days. Penal Law § 240.40

Health Risks
The following is a brief summary of some of the health risks and symptoms associated with use of many of the most-publicized drugs, including alcohol and tobacco. This information was obtained from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (part of the National Institutes of Health of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), and the Mayo Clinic. Please note that individuals experience such substances in different ways based on a variety of physical and psychological factors and circumstances.

LSD (Acid): LSD is one of the strongest mood-changing drugs, and has unpredictable psychological effects. With large enough doses, users experience delusions and visual hallucinations. Physical effects include increased body temperature, heart rate, and blood pressure; sleeplessness; and loss of appetite.

Cocaine: Cocaine is a powerfully addictive drug. Common health effects include heart attacks, respiratory failure, strokes, and seizures. Large amounts can cause bizarre and violent behavior. In rare cases, sudden death can occur on the first use of cocaine or unexpectedly thereafter.

MDMA (Ecstasy): Ecstasy is a drug that has both stimulant and psychedelic properties. Adverse health effects can include nausea, chills, sweating, teeth clenching, muscle cramping, and blurred vision.

Heroin: Heroin is an addictive drug. An overdose of heroin can be fatal, and use is associated – particularly for users who inject the drug – with infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

Marijuana: Effects of marijuana use include memory and learning problems, distorted perception, and difficulty thinking and solving problems.

Methamphetamine: Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant that is closely related to amphetamine but has long lasting and more toxic effects on the central nervous system. It has a high potential for abuse and addiction. Methamphetamine increases wakefulness and physical activity and decreases appetite. Chronic, long-term use can lead to psychotic behavior, hallucinations, and stroke.

PCP/Phencyclidine: PCP causes intensely negative psychological effects in the user. People high on PCP often become violent or suicidal.

Prescription Medications: Prescription drugs that are abused or used for non-medical reasons can alter brain activity and lead to dependence. Commonly abused classes of prescription drugs include opioids (often prescribed to treat pain), central nervous system depressants (often prescribed to treat anxiety and sleep disorders), and stimulants (prescribed to treat narcolepsy, ADHD, and obesity). Long-term use of opioids or central service system depressants can lead to physical dependence and addiction. Taken in high doses, stimulants can lead to compulsive use, paranoia, dangerously high body temperatures and irregular

Tobacco/Nicotine: Tobacco contains nicotine, which is highly addictive. The tar in cigarettes increases a smoker’s risk of lung cancer, emphysema, and bronchial
disorders. The carbon monoxide in smoke increases the chance of cardiovascular diseases. Secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in adults and greatly increases the risk of respiratory illnesses in children.

**Steroids:** Adverse effects of steroid use in males may include shrinking of the testicles and breast development. In females, adverse effects may include growth of facial hair, menstrual changes, and deepened voice. Other adverse effects can include severe acne, high blood pressure, and jaundice. In some rare cases liver and kidney tumors or even cancer may develop.

**Alcohol:** Excessive alcohol consumption can lead to serious health problems, including cancer of the pancreas, mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus and liver, as well as breast cancer, pancreatitis, sudden death in people with cardiovascular disease, heart muscle damage leading to heart failure, stroke, high blood pressure, cirrhosis of the liver, miscarriage, fetal alcohol syndrome in an unborn child, injuries due to impaired motor skills, and suicide.

**Substance Abuse**

You or someone you know may have a problem with drugs and alcohol if you/they are:

- Using drugs and/or alcohol on a regular basis.
- Losing control of the amount of drugs and/or alcohol used after being high or drunk.
- Constantly talking about using drugs and/or alcohol.
- Believing that drugs and/or alcohol are necessary in order to have fun.
- Using more drugs and/or alcohol to get the same effects as in the past.
- Avoiding people in order to get high or drunk.
- Pressuring others to use drugs and/or alcohol.
- Foregoing activities that were once priorities (i.e. work, sports, spending time with family and sober friends).
- Getting into trouble at school, at work, or with the law.
- Taking risks, including sexual promiscuity and driving while intoxicated.
- Lying about things, including the amount of drugs and/or alcohol used.
- Feeling hopeless, depressed, or even suicidal.

If you suspect that you or someone you know has a problem with drugs and/or alcohol, please utilize the resources listed below.

**DRUG AND ALCOHOL PREVENTION PROGRAMS (DAAPP)**

**On-Campus Alcohol and Substance Abuse Resources**

College's Department of Student Development/Student Affairs has several services to help students in need of assistance for alcohol and substance use/abuse. They are the Student Wellness Center, Counseling Services and Health Services. These programs have information on alcohol & substance abuse and make referrals to outside mental health, health, and substance abuse treatment programs. In addition, counselors are available in the Student Wellness Center and Counseling Services to assist students. The Student Wellness Center (SWC) in particular is a great resource to obtain educational material designed to heighten awareness about alcohol & substance use/abuse, tobacco addiction, and many other health related topics. In addition, the
Student Wellness Center offers alcohol screenings and year-round activities focusing on wellness. If you suspect that you or someone you know has a problem with drugs and/or alcohol, please utilize the resources listed below.

**RESOURCES ON CAMPUS**
For assistance and referrals, **students** should (1) consult the College of Staten Island website; or (2) contact the Student Affairs Office at 718-982-2338 and/or Counseling Center. At the College of Staten Island, any student may contact our counselor at 718-982-2391, our nurse practitioner at 718-982-3045 or Disabilities Coordinator at 718-982-2513.

For assistance and referrals, **employees** should consult with the Human Resources office at 718-982-2379. Assistance is also available through union employee assistance programs or through the CUNY Work/Life Program. CUNY Employees can seek assistance through the CUNY Work Life Program at (800) 833-8707 or the following website: [http://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/ohrm/university-benefits.html](http://www.cuny.edu/about/administration/offices/ohrm/university-benefits.html)

**Off-Campus Alcohol and Substance Abuse Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>TELEPHONE NUMBER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Action of SI Next Step Resource Center</td>
<td>26 Bay Street, 3rd Fl Staten Island, NY 10301</td>
<td>718-808-1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher’s Reason</td>
<td>4521 Arthur Kill Road, 3rd Fl Staten Island, NY 10309</td>
<td>718-605-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl’s House</td>
<td>6581 Hylan Blvd, Bldg 13 Staten Island, NY 10309</td>
<td>718-412-1851</td>
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</tbody>
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**12 Step Recovery Programs**
- Alcoholics’ Anonymous (212) 647-1680 [http://www.nyintergroup.org/](http://www.nyintergroup.org/)

**Detoxification and Outpatient/Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities by County**

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<tr>
<th>KINGS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Back to Life Center, Inc.</td>
<td>175 Remsen St, 1st Fl, Brooklyn, NY 11201</td>
<td>(718)852-5552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings County Hospital Center</td>
<td>606 Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, NY 11203</td>
<td>(718)245-2630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfaith Medical Center</td>
<td>1545 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11213</td>
<td>(718)613-4330</td>
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<tr>
<th>NEW YORK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue Hospital Center</td>
<td>462 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016</td>
<td>(212)562-4141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich House, Inc</td>
<td>50 B Cooper Square, New York, NY 10003</td>
<td>(212)677-3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Luke’s-Roosevelt Hospital Ctr</td>
<td>1000 Tenth Ave, New York, NY 10019</td>
<td>(212)523-6491</td>
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<tr>
<th>QUEENS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flushing Hospital Medical Center</td>
<td>4500 Parsons Boulevard, Flushing, NY 11355</td>
<td>(718)670-5078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samaritan Village, Inc</td>
<td>144-10 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, NY 11435</td>
<td>(718)206-1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Reporting and Prevention of Sexual Misconduct including Sexual Assault, Harassment, Stalking and Dating/Intimate Partner and Domestic Violence

Under the provisions of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), 20 USC §§ 1681 et seq., and its implementing regulations, 34 CFR Part 106, discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance is prohibited. Sexual harassment of students, which includes acts of sexual violence, cyber stalking and unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature, is a form of discrimination prohibited by Title IX. Sexual Harassment is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is sufficiently serious to adversely affect your ability to participate in or benefit from an educational program. It includes unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature on or off campus.

CUNY prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the university community. Toward that end, The College of Staten Island issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a college official.

The City University of New York Policy on Sexual Misconduct

To directly view a copy of the City University of New York Policy on Sexual Misconduct, please see the link:

Sexual Misconduct as defined in CUNY’s Policy, including sexual harassment and sexual assault, stalking, domestic and dating/intimate partner violence, as defined in CUNY’s Policy and as
defined under the Clery Act and New York State law, are prohibited. Please see below and CUNY's Sexual Misconduct Policy for definitions of these and other terms. Allegations of sexual misconduct including sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, or domestic dating and intimate partner violence should be reported to one of the individuals listed below.

**Title IX Coordinator/Interim Chief Diversity Officer, Catherine Ferrara Esq.,**
1A-205, 718-982-2250, catherine.ferrara@csi.cuny.edu

**Vice President for Student and Enrollment Services, Jennifer Borrero,**
1A-301, 718-982-2335, jennifer.borrero@csi.cuny.edu

**Director of Public Safety, Michael Lederhandler,**
2A-108, 718-982-2113, michael.lederhandler@csi.cuny.edu

**Chief of Staff/Deputy to the President, Robert Wallace, Esq.,**
1A-210, 718-982-2355, robert.wallace@csi.cuny.edu

For more detailed information on Title IX including community and campus specific information resources, please also see CUNY policies, Getting Help, Understanding and Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at: [http://www1.cuny.edu/sites/title-ix/campus/college-of-staten-island/](http://www1.cuny.edu/sites/title-ix/campus/college-of-staten-island/)

**Reporting methods other than listed above**

- Calling the Department of Public Safety’s emergency telephone line extension (718) 982-2111 from your cell phone. Or report the information to any member of the Department of Public Safety or in person at the Public Safety Office located in building 2A room 108.

- Using one of the 39 Emergency Assistance call boxes located throughout the building.

- Victims or witnesses may report crimes to persons designated as Campus Security Authorities who will then forward only the report of the crime - without divulging the name of victim or witness – to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the annual crime report. Names and numbers of Campus Security Authorities are located on page 3 of this report. The College recognizes the importance of confidentiality to victims and witnesses of crimes. For the purposes of providing crime statistics pursuant to the Campus Security Act in the College’s Annual Security Report, victim and witness information will remain anonymous. However, complete confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in all other contexts. The College reserves the right to notify the police when it believes that such reporting is necessary for the protection of the College Community. In many cases however, that notification will be done without divulging the victim’s identity and will be done only for the purpose of providing a campus-wide alert.

- In the event that the situation you observe or are involved in is of an extreme or life-threatening nature, call 911. However, if you make a 911 call, also notify the Department of Public Safety. They will assist and direct the police along with other responding emergency personnel.

**Prevention Education Programs**

Each CUNY College is required to develop materials and programs to educate its students, faculty and staff on the nature, dynamics, common circumstances and effects of sexual assault, domestic/intimate partner violence and stalking, and the means to reduce their occurrence and prevent them. These programs should seek to provide the most recent and relevant information, such as education pertaining to bystander intervention, the importance of peer
networks and the significance of fostering a community of responsibility. CUNY's goal of creating a community free from sexual violence is a high priority and we have created training programs for both students and employees that are specifically tailored to CUNY campuses. SPARC, or the Sexual and Interpersonal Violence Prevention and Response Course, is mandated for all incoming and transfer students, and is offered to all other students through an easily accessible online portal. This program educates students on key information such as the definition of affirmative consent, where to go on campus if they, or someone they know, have been affected by sexual misconduct, and what resources are available to them for assistance. The course is custom tailored so that students will receive their specific campus’s contact information for Public Safety, Title IX Coordinator, Campus Health Services, Mental Health Counseling Center, and Office of Student Affairs. Additionally, CUNY added an alcohol education module to make sure students understand the dangers of irresponsible alcohol consumption and how it relates to sexual violence.

CUNY also created an online employee training program, the Employee Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response Course, or ESPARC. This program, which all employees are required to take annually, informs employees how to identify, prevent, and respond to sexual misconduct in the workplace. In addition to educating employees on the various CUNY policies related to these topics, it also lets them know where to go, and with whom to speak, if they, a student, a colleague, or subordinate, experiences sexual misconduct. Additionally, it gives examples of conduct that constitute sexual harassment, and informs them what outside agencies employees may go to seek legal redress. Furthermore, each campus’s online course not only informs them who is responsible at their specific campus for investigating these types of complaints, but also gives them up to date contact information for those individuals.

All students during August orientation and during mandatory Professional Development Time in early September receive information about sexual assault prevention and reporting procedures. These are published annually in this document and are available on the school’s website under Legal Notices, Annual Security Report.

Much information, including resources, about campus safety, sexual assault and harassment, domestic/intimate partner violence, stalking and dating violence can be found at www.notalone.gov Additional Resources for Title IX and the Violence Against Women’s Act are available on the CUNY website at: https://www.csi.cuny.edu/about-csi/diversity-csi/diversity-compliance

Prevention education materials and programs must be incorporated into campus orientation activities for all incoming undergraduate and graduate students (including transfers), and is required to be made available to all student activity groups, clubs and athletic teams. In addition, all residence halls are required to have a mandatory orientation on sexual assault, stalking and domestic/intimate partner violence prevention. Colleges are encouraged to assist in the organization of peer education groups and to provide resources to such groups so that the groups can provide training and outreach to other students throughout the academic year. Since the abuse of alcohol is frequently involved in occurrences of sexual assault and other forms of violence, it is important that the education program include education about the deleterious effects of alcohol abuse.

In addition, each College is required to provide periodic training relating to the prevention and handling of sexual assaults, stalking and domestic/intimate partner violence for all relevant personnel, including public safety officers, counselors, student affairs staff and
residence hall assistants by experts trained in the field. Education and training must also be made available to any interested faculty and staff member. Each campus must have at least one qualified staff or faculty member serve as a designated liaison and trainer for additional trainings.

**How to be an Active Bystander**

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.” We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list of some ways to be an active bystander. In addition, the College encourages all community members to report an incident of sexual harassment, gender-based harassment, or sexual violence that they observe or become aware of to the Title IX Coordinator, and/or the Office of Public Safety and/or to Student Affairs. Community members who choose to exercise this positive option will be supported by the College and protected from retaliation.

If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911 (if on campus, call Public Safety at 718-982-2111). This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

1. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.

2. Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.

3. Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

4. Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.

5. Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

**Prevention and Risk Reduction**

1. Convey strongly that you expect your rights to be respected.

2. Meet new acquaintances in public places. Always have your own transportation or travel with trusted friends.

3. Keep money in your pocket or purse for phone calls, or pay for transportation if you must leave a situation abruptly.

4. Be aware of how much alcohol is being consumed. It’s best to avoid using alcohol. While not a direct cause of date rape, alcohol can increase your vulnerability by lowering your alertness and ability to react.
5. Do not accept a drink from someone you do not know or trust. Do not drink from bowls or large common open containers.

6. Do not continue to drink from a beverage you left unattended.

7. Clearly define your sexual limit. If someone starts to offend you, be direct. Say no clearly when you mean no.

8. If you feel that you are being pressured into unwanted sex, say something as soon as you can, before the behavior goes any further.

9. Embarrassment should not keep you from doing what right for you. Do not hesitate to raise your voice, stand up abruptly, or scream if the situation is warrants it.

10. Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you can do so safely, ask if they need help.

11. Speak up if you hear someone discuss plans to take sexual advantage of another person.

12. Offer to help a friend or fellow/student or employee make a report and seek assistance and support.

13. Avoid isolated areas.


**What to do if you are attacked**

- After an attack, try to be as calm as possible in order to think clearly. Get to a safe place and call for help immediately. If you are in the building, contact security immediately; anywhere else call 911, call a relative or a friend or a rape crisis center. The NYPD Sex Crimes Report

- Rape Line is always open at 212-COP-RAPE.

- Remain in the same condition as when the attacker left. Do not change, wash, or destroy any clothing or any article that may be evidence.

- Do not wash, douche or comb your hair.

- Have a medical/gynecological exam at the nearest hospital emergency room as soon as possible. The doctor should note and treat any injury and take measures to combat the possibility of sexually transmitted diseases or pregnancy. If you report being raped, the doctor may be able to collect semen smears or other physical specimens as evidence.

- Show police any bruises or injuries, however minor, resulting from the attack. Also show injuries, however minor, resulting from the attack. Also show injuries to a friend or relative who might be available as a corroborative witness at the trial. If possible, photograph bruises.

- Leave the crime scene exactly as it is. Do not touch, clean up, or throw anything away.

- Give any clothing that was stained or torn (including undergarments) during the crime to the police.

- When calm, write down every detail about the incident, including: who, what, where, when, and how; what the attacker looked like (height, weight, clothing, type of build, color of skin, hair, eyes, facial oddities, scars jewelry, tattoos etc.); description of any
vehicle used or the direction you last saw the attacker running; what kind of force or coercion was used; any objects touched, taken, or left by the attacker; if the attacker said anything, try to remember the words, the grammar, any accents or speech defects; and if there were witnesses, list who and where they might be.

▪ Seek psychological support as well as medical attention. Even though the actual incident is over, you may suffer from rape trauma syndrome, which includes a variety of difficulties commonly experienced after a sexual assault.

▪ A student can call the New York City Police Department or 911, or go directly to a hospital. If the student wishes, Public Safety will call 911 on their behalf. It is important to note if you are a victim of a sex offense, **do not destroy any evidence (including clothing) and do not take a shower or bath.**

▪ It is important that such physical evidence be preserved in order to assist with any ensuing criminal investigation. If the student believes that she/he may be the victim of date rape by being drugged, she/he should go directly to a hospital to receive a toxicology examination since such drugs only remain in a person’s system for a short period of time. The Department of Public Safety will assist with notification of other law enforcement authorities and/or medical professionals if the student so chooses.

- New York State Department of Health has designated sexual assault forensic examiner (“SAFE”) programs in hospital that are designated as 24-hour centers of excellence. SAFE hospitals ensure the quality of collections, documentation, preservation and custody of physical evidence by a trained examiner and provide medical care that includes, but is not limited to, treatment, referral and follow-up, at no cost to the victim.
- As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, making investigation, possible prosecution or disciplinary proceedings or obtaining order of protection more difficult. Even if a victim of sexual assault choose not to file a complaint with law enforcement, the victim should consider having a sexual assault forensic exam, which will preserve the evidence in case the victim decides to file a report later. Files relating to sex offenses are kept confidential by the Department of Public Safety and by the Office of Student Affairs/Student Development, unless otherwise required by law or CUNY policy.

**Who is a perpetrator?**

Many people think that sexual assaults are only perpetrated by vicious strangers on dark, deserted streets. In fact, studies indicate that between 80 and 90 percent of all people who have been raped know their perpetrator(s). This is called “date rape” or “acquaintance rape.” “Date rape” is not a legally distinct or lesser category of rape. It refers to a relationship and situational context in which rape occurs on a date. Rape or any sexual offense, whether on a date or not, is the same criminal offense involving the same elements of force, exploited helplessness or underage participation. With sexual assaults where the victim knows the perpetrator, alcohol use is often involved on the part of either the victim or the perpetrator. However, a sexual assault is still a crime regardless of the intoxication of the perpetrator or the victim.

**Who is a victim?**

Anyone can be a victim, regardless of gender, age, race, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, ethnicity, class or national origin. Regardless of whether the victim was abusing alcohol and/or underage, she or he is still the victim of the sex offense.
**When is there lack of consent?**

Under New York law, lack of consent to a sexual contact may be demonstrated in the following ways: (1) forcible compulsion including the use of physical force or threat (express or implied) which places the person in fear of physical injury to self or another; (2) incapacity to consent on the part of the victim; (3) circumstances in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor’s conduct; or (4) circumstances in which the victim clearly expressed by words or actions that he or she did not consent to engage in such sexual act and a reasonable person would have understood such person's words or actions as an expression of lack of consent to such conduct. A person is deemed incapable of giving consent if she/he is (a) under the age of 17, (b) mentally incapacitated (which may include incapacity due to the victim's ingestion of alcohol or drugs), (c) physically disabled or (d) physically helpless (asleep, unconscious or for any other reason physically unable to communicate unwillingness to act, which may also include incapacity due to the victim's ingestion of alcohol or drugs).

CUNY’s Sexual Misconduct Policy requires affirmative consent to sexual activity. Affirmative consent as defined in CUNY’s Sexual Misconduct Policy 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. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. 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.

In order to give consent, one must be of legal age (17 years or older). Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. 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 lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if the 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.

**Who is responsible for a sexual attack?**

In the absence of consent, the attacker is always responsible for having committed the sexual assault regardless of the victim’s appearance, behavior, or conduct on previous occasions. An attacker cannot assume that the way a person dresses or an act is an invitation for sexual advances. A person may welcome some forms of sexual contact and be opposed to others. The more impaired a person is from alcohol or drugs, the less likely she/he can give consent; having sex with someone who is “passed out” or sleeping is rape. In addition, regardless of previous sexual activity, if someone refuses sexual contact, the failure to respect that limit constitutes non-consensual sex.

**College and Community Counseling and Support Services for Sex Offense Victims**

**On-Campus Assistance**

Victims of a sexual assault are encouraged to contact the Title IX Coordinator and/or Office of the Dean of Students to obtain assistance in accessing medical and counseling services, or to make any necessary changes to the student's academic program. Victims of such crimes can obtain assistance from the Office of the Dean of Students throughout the disciplinary process.
The Office of Public Safety can assist the victim in getting to and from campus classes, filing a police report and obtaining an order of protection against the perpetrator. The victim can also file a complaint with the College against a perpetrator who is a student or employee of the University with the Vice President of Student Affairs and the Office of Public Safety.

College Support Services

On-Campus Resources

- Title IX Coordinator/Interim Chief Diversity Officer, Catherine Ferrara Esq., 1A-205, 718-982-2250, catherine.ferrara@csi.cuny.edu
- Vice President for Student and Enrollment Services, Jennifer Borrero, 1A-301, 718-982-2335, jennifer.borrero@csi.cuny.edu
- Director of Public Safety, Michael Lederhandler, 2A-108, 718-982-2113, michael.lederhandler@csi.cuny.edu
- Health and Wellness Center, Director Linda Conte, 1C-112, 718-982-3045, linda.conte@csi.cuny.edu
- Women's Center, Co-Director's Catherine Lavender and Lauren Rogers-Sirin, 2N-106, 718-982-2871, catherine.lavender@csi.cuny.edu or lauren.rogersssirin@csi.cuny.edu

Counseling for Employees

CUNY Work Life Program (800) 833-8707

Contacting outside agencies

The College will assist any student requesting to contact outside agencies, including local police, regarding charges and complaints of sexual assault.

Off-Campus Resources

- For immediate help, call 911
- The New York City Police Department Sex Crimes Report Line 212-COP-RAPE 24-hour hotline, all female detectives, give advice about what can be done, information on the legal process, initiate investigations or provide referrals for counseling.
- National Sexual Assault Hotline 800-656-HOPE (4673) Free, confidential, 24 hour hotline.
- New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault 800-942-6906 or 800-818-0656
- New York State Hotline for victims of Sexual Assault and domestic violence.
- http://www.nyscadv.org/
- NYC Victims Services Agency: open 24 hours, seven days a week 212-577-7777 Provides crisis intervention for crime victims.
- The New York City Anti Violence Project empowers gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer and HIV affected communities to end all forms of violence through organizing and education. The Anti-Violence Project provides support, counseling and advocacy. The 24-hour hotline is 212-714-1141.
- The following New York State Department of Criminal Justice website offers links to many additional resources at www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/pio/crimevictims.html
- New York State Office of Victim’s Services www.ovs.ny.gov
- NYC Mayor’s Office to Combat Domestic Violence/Family Justice Centers: http://www1.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/programs/family-justice-centers.page
Definitions of Sex Offenses under New York State Law

Sexual assault is a crime. Under Article 130 of the New York State Penal Law, it is a sex offense to engage in sexual contact or to engage in sexual intercourse, criminal sexual act or sexual abuse by contact without the consent of the victim or where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Criminal sex offenses are classified in degree according to the seriousness of sexual activity, the degree of force used, the age of the victim and the physical and mental capacity of the offender and victim.

Sexual Assault
According to federal statute, sexual assault is an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, or statutory rape, as used in the FBI’S Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Under the UCR:

Rape
Rape is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

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

Statutory rape
Statutory rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Domestic Violence
According to federal statute, “domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse 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, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of [New York], or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s act under the domestic or family violence laws of [New York]”. 42 U.S.C 13925(a).

Dating Violence
According to federal statute, “dating violence” means 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, 42 U.S.C. 13925 (a).
For the purpose of this definition:
1. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
2. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of Domestic violence.

CUNY’s Sexual Misconduct Policy further defines Dating, Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence as: A pattern of coercive behavior that can include physical, psychological, sexual, economic abuse, perpetrated by one person against an intimate partner. Such violence may occur in all kinds of intimate relationships, including married couples, people who are dating, couples who live together, people with children in common, same-sex partners, and people who were formerly in a relationship with the person abusing them.

**Stalking**
According to federal statute, stalking is “engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
(A) Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress”. 42 U.S.C 13925 (a). For the purpose of this definition:
1. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly or indirectly, through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.

CUNY's Sexual Misconduct Policy further defines Stalking as:
Intentionally engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person with whom the perpetrator currently has, previously has had, or desires to have, some form of sexual or romantic relationship, that:
- Is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person’s immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or
- Cause material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning or initiating communication or contact with such person, a member of such person’s immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or
- Is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that her/his employment, business or career is threatened, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephone or initiating communication or contact at such person’s place of employment or business, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct.

**Disciplinary Procedure**
The Colleges shall act promptly in response to information that a student has been sexually assaulted by another member of the CUNY community. Upon receipt of a complaint, the College shall undertake an appropriate investigation. If it appears that there is sufficient evidence to warrant disciplinary charges against a student, such charges shall be brought pursuant to Article 15 of the CUNY Board of Trustees Bylaws. If the matter is brought before a hearing, the complainant and alleged perpetrator are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present, including an advisor of their choice, at their own expense and to be informed, in writing of (1) the outcome of the proceedings at the same time; (2) the procedures for appealing the results; (3) any change in results that occurs prior to the time the results become
final; and (4) when the results become final. If a student is found guilty of committing a sexual assault or other act of violence against another CUNY student or employee after a disciplinary hearing, the penalties may include suspension, expulsion from residence halls, or permanent dismissal from CUNY. See chart below for a list of some of the major sex offenses and their maximum penalties under New York State Law.

Sexual assault is a crime of power, aggression and violence. Terms such as “date rape” and “acquaintance rape” tend to minimize the fact that the act of rape, or any sexual assault, is a serious crime. There is never an excuse or a reason for a person to rape, assault or even touch another person's private parts without consent. The impact on survivors of such an attack can cause severe and lasting physical, mental and emotional damage.
### Pertinent Sex Offenses and Criminal Sanctions Under New York State Penal and Criminal Procedure Laws

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Illegal Conduct</th>
<th>Criminal Sanctions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape in the first degree (PL § 130.35)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion, with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless (e.g. being asleep, unconscious or due to alcohol or drug consumption), who is less than 11 years old or less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.</td>
<td>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape in the second degree (PL § 130.30)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when being 18 years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 15, or with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated</td>
<td>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal sexual act in the first degree (PL § 130.50)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when he or she engages in oral sexual contact or anal sexual contact with another person by forcible compulsion, or with someone who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or with someone less than 11 or with someone less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.</td>
<td>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible touching (PL § 130.52)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when he or she intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor’s sexual desire</td>
<td>Is a class A misdemeanor, with penalties up to 1 year in jail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual abuse in the first degree (PL § 130.65)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact: by forcible compulsion, when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11 years old.</td>
<td>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree (PL § 130.70)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person causing physical injury to such person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11.</td>
<td>Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree (PL § 130.66)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11 years old.</td>
<td>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance (PL § 130.90)</td>
<td>A person is guilty when he or she knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person, without such person's consent and with intent to commit against such person conduct constituting a felony, and commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in Article 30.</td>
<td>Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Admission of Sex Offenders
(As provided by the Vice Chancellor's Office of Legal Affairs)
The College reserves the right to deny admission to any student if in its judgment, the presence of that student on campus poses an undue risk to the safety or security of the college or the college community. That judgment would be based on an individualized determination taking into account any information the college has about a student’s criminal record and the particular circumstances of the college, including the presence of a child care center, a public school or public-school students on the campus.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act
The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services maintains a registry of convicted sex offenders, which is available to local law enforcement agencies, including CUNY's Public Safety Department. To obtain information about a Level 2 or Level 3 registered sex offender, you may:

1. Contact the police department in the jurisdiction in which the offender resides and/or in which the college is located

2. Contact Director of Public Safety at (718)982-2113

3. Contact the Division’s sex offender registry web site – www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/index.htm and then click on “Search the Sex Offender Registry” or by dialing 800-262-3257

Searching for Level 1 sex offenders (or those with a pending risk level):
Call the Division’s sex offender registry at (800) 262-3257 with the name and at least one other identifier (an exact address, date of birth, driver’s license number, or a social security number) and DCJS will tell you if that individual is a registered sex offender in New York.

Missing Students
In accordance with state and federal law, the College maintains procedures for the investigation of reports of missing persons. In addition, in compliance with state and federal law, the College will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within 24 hours of receiving a report of a missing student who resides in campus housing. The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for the College of Staten Island response to reports of missing students, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This policy applies to students who reside in campus housing. For purposes of this policy, a student may be considered to be a “missing student” if the student's absence is contrary to his/her usual pattern of behavior and unusual circumstances may have caused the absence. Such circumstances could include, but not be limited to, a report or suspicion that the missing person may be the victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, is drug dependent, is in a life-threatening situation, or has been with persons who may endanger the student's welfare. In the event a student under 18 years of age and not emancipated, the College of Staten Island must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student. For all missing students, the College of Staten Island will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing. Regardless if the student is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, the Director of Public Safety or his designee shall make a missing person report.
ADDITIONAL LINKS TO CUNY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Sexual Misconduct Policy:
(also attached)

Student Bill of Rights:

**Equal Opportunity and Non-Discrimination Policy**

**CUNY Campus Workplace Violence Policy**

Domestic Violence and the Workplace:

**Reasonable Accommodations and Academic Adjustments**

Hardcopies of these policies are also included in the College of Staten Island Student Handbook 2017-2018 available at

The City University of New York Medical Amnesty/Good Samaritan Policy encourages students to seek medical assistance related to drug and alcohol use without fear of being disciplined for such use. For more information on this policy go to the following webpage:
Drug/Alcohol Use Amnesty Policy
ANNUAL FIRE REPORT
COLLEGE OF STATEN ISLAND CUNY RESIDENCE HOUSING “DOLPHIN COVE”
Dolphin Cove at the College of Staten Island is the College’s first residential complex. The housing facility opened its door in August of 2013. Dolphin Cove is easily accessible from the Campus Center, Sports and Recreation Center and academic buildings. Students attending any institution within the CUNY system are eligible to reside at Dolphin Cove.

The two residential buildings house 454 students in 133 fully furnished apartments. The four and five story buildings feature single and double-occupancy units, eight Resident Assistant units, and two professional staff residents. All private and semi-private units for students feature kitchens with a four-burner range top, oven, refrigerator, and garbage disposal, as well as dedicated bathrooms.

All residents are required to have a College of Staten Island resident I.D. card and an access key to gain entry at the 24-hour security desk. The adjacent residence buildings are equipped with closed-circuit security cameras throughout the building, along with a state-of-the-art fire monitoring system.

Fire Safety Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential Housing</th>
<th>Building Fire Alarm</th>
<th>Fire Extinguishers</th>
<th>Room Smoke Detectors</th>
<th>Manual Pull Stations</th>
<th>Fire Sprinklers</th>
<th>Fire Alarm</th>
<th>Central Monitor System</th>
<th>Connected to IFA</th>
<th>Standpipe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin Cove North (2802B)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin Cove South (2802C)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire Drills Conducted: YES - 3 Times Annually

FIRE LOG
The College of Staten Island maintains a written fire log that records, the date reported, the nature of the fire, date and time of the fire and the general location of any fire that occurs in our on-campus student housing facility. The Fire Log is accessible to the public at the Office of Public Safety located in Bldg. 2-A.
### 2016 Residential Fire Safety Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Facility</th>
<th>Date of Fire</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Number of Injured Removed to Hospital</th>
<th>Number of Deaths Related to the Fire</th>
<th>Value of Property Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin Cove - North</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin Cove - South</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2017 Residential Fire Safety Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Facility</th>
<th>Date of Fire</th>
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<td>Dolphin Cove - North</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin Cove - South</td>
<td>2/24/18</td>
<td>Aluminum foil in microwave</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$188.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2018 Residential Fire Safety Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Facility</th>
<th>Date of Fire</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Number of Injured Removed to Hospital</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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</table>
MISSING PERSON PROCEDURES

If a member of the College of Staten Island (CSI) community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify CSI Public Safety (CSI-PS) at (718) 982-2111. Residents of Dolphin Cove may also choose to notify the Dolphin Cove Student Housing Management at (718) 982-3216 or the Resident Director at (718) 982-3019. CSI Public Safety will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

In addition to registering a general emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to confidentially identify an individual to be contacted by CSI in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, CSI will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wished to identify a confidential contact can do so as a part of the CSI Student Housing Licensing Agreement process.

A student’s confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the course of the investigation.

After investigating a missing person report, should CSI-PS determine that the students has been missing for 24 hours, CSI will notify the New York City Police Department and the student’s emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, CSI will notify the student’s parent or legal guardian immediately after CSI-PS has determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours.

RESIDENTIAL FIRE SAFETY POLICIES

Introduction

University Housing and Campus Code Compliance and Fire Safety at the City University of New York at The College of Staten Island in compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) have developed an annual fire safety report. This document summarizes the reporting components required by the Act.

Campus Code Compliance and Fire Safety and University Housing are committed to providing students with fire safety training and a fire safe, living, learning community.

FIRE SAFETY

Fire and other emergencies

Setting or fueling a fire of any size is prohibited. The Resident shall give immediate notice to the Agent of fire, accident, damage, and dangerous or defective conditions. All Residents must evacuate the Premises during a fire alarm. Falsely reporting a fire or any other emergency, including bomb threat, falsely reporting a serious injury, or pulling a fire alarm station when no fire is evident is prohibited. Fire warning devices and safety equipment are to be used only in the case of an emergency. A fire alarm must be taken seriously, and in the event of a fire alarm the Resident must precede in accordance with established evacuation/fire alarm protocols. These instructions may not be removed for any reason. Intentionally sounding an alarm in a non-emergency situation or tampering with emergency equipment is a criminal offense and the person or persons responsible will be treated accordingly. Tampering with apartment smoke detectors is prohibited. This paragraph shall not limit the Agent’s ability to impose additional charge, penalties or sanctions for damage or destruction of fire safety equipment. Refusal to leave a building during a fire alarm, refusal to produce proper identification upon request of the Agent, refusal to cooperate with a reasonable request by the Agent, emergency personnel, or police officials acting in performance
of their duties is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action.

All rooms and apartments are equipped with smoke detectors and each apartment is equipped with a sprinkler system. Several fire alarm pull stations are located on each corridor. This equipment is monitored to ensure that it is in good working condition. If an emergency situation arises and you use the fire extinguisher, the extinguisher must be recharged. You must also notify your RA and/or the RA on duty the time the emergency occurred and contact the Dolphin Cove Office and/or the front desk. Failure to notify Dolphin Cove Management may result in disciplinary action, as well as a fee to recharge the extinguisher and any resulting damages to the property. If the smoke detector in your room beeps because of a weak battery, immediately submit a work order through the Resident Portal.

Any person, who sets off a false alarm, interferes with the operation of the alarm system, or damages or removes any part of the alarm system for purposes other than those related to fire safety (including, but not limited to fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, or removes an exit sign) is subject to severe disciplinary sanction.

**Fire Reporting**
Residents and employees must report any fire, accident, damage, and dangerous or defective conditions to the management of Dolphin Cove and the College of Staten Island Public Safety Department. Failure to notify Dolphin Cove Management and Public Safety may result in disciplinary action.

**Fire Safety Equipment**
Fire equipment saves lives! Tampering with smoke detectors, intentionally causing false fire alarms, hanging items from sprinkler heads, propping fire and smoke doors open, discharging a fire extinguisher, or tampering with other safety equipment could result in personal tragedy and additionally, criminal charges, fines, University disciplinary action, and/or termination of a resident’s housing contract.

All rooms are equipped with smoke detectors and a sprinkler system. Fire alarm pull stations are located on each floor. Tampering with fire safety equipment or setting off a false alarm makes the system ineffective and endangers the lives of other residents and will be considered a violation of the FDNY rules and regulations.

**Fire Alarms and Fire Drills**
For resident safety, a fire drill will be conducted each semester. When a fire alarm sounds, residents should follow the instructions on the back of their room door. Fire drills, false alarms, and genuine fire alarms are unidentifiable. Even in a building designed to be resistant to fire, a small wastebasket fire can quickly fill an area with smoke and deadly gases. Smoke is the major cause of death from fires within residence halls. For this reason, residents should be certain to close their room doors and windows when evacuating in order to retard the spread of smoke. Hallway and stairwell fire doors should be closed at all times. Residents cannot re-enter the building until Public Safety Personnel, Fire Department or Residential Life/Housing staff, gives an “all clear” signal.

Residents who fail to evacuate a residence hall building during a fire alarm or who do not follow the directives of Fire, Public Safety, or Residence hall staff will be referred to the University disciplinary system for judicial action.

Obstructing a doorway, exit, stairwell, or room door is a serious safety hazard.
CAUTION: Building fire alarms may stop ringing. If they stop, do not return to the building unless notified by the Fire Department or Public Safety.

Know the location of fire alarm pull stations, fire extinguishers, and exits.

Fire Extinguishers Fire extinguishers will be charged, available, and operable at all times. Tampering with fire extinguishers is a serious offense and could lead to disciplinary action and/or dismissal from the City University of New York. If you observe a fire extinguisher that is not charged or appears to be damaged, notify the Office of Public Safety at (718) 982-2111.

Fire Alarms/Evacuation Procedures Residents should assume that the sounding of any alarm is intentional and promptly evacuate. At the sound of an alarm, all residents are required to quickly and calmly exit the building.

After evacuating, do not re-enter the building for any purpose until emergency personnel directs you to do so. Failure to comply with re-entry instructions, and/or evacuation procedures during an alarm will subject you to disciplinary action from College staff.

Fire Safety: Prohibited Actions and Items
- All students are expected to observe the following fire safety regulations:
- Smoking inside any part of Dolphin Cove
- Use of halogen lamps or neon signs
- Failure to comply with procedures established for health, maintenance and safety concerns
- Use and/or possession of fireworks, firecrackers, or dangerous/flammable chemicals
- Use of an open flame (e.g. candle, incense, cigarette, cigar, etc.) inside any part of Dolphin Cove
- Interference or tampering with fire safety equipment including smoke detectors and/or sprinkler equipment fire extinguishers, alarm pull stations, etc.
- Movement and/or alteration of furniture, fixtures, and/or property without prior written permission from the Dolphin Cove Manager or Assistant Manager or his/her designee
- Use and/or possession of appliances in rooms which have open or exposed heating elements (e.g. hot plates, toaster ovens, space heaters, sunlamps, halogen lamps)
- All appliances without U.L. approval
- Use of refrigerators in personal bedrooms in excess of 2.5 amps
- Microwaves over 600 watts.
- “Piggy-backing” surge protectors is prohibited and plugging more than one surge protector in an outlet
- Any substance that potentially could cause fire, damage, or explosion is not permitted inside the residence halls. This provision includes kerosene heaters and fuel, fuel containers for motorcycles or motor vehicles, as well as candles, open flames, fragrance pots, blow torches, bottled propane, and similar burning devices.
- Hoverboards
- Electronic cigarettes
- Should you see or smell smoke, immediately pull the nearest fire alarm, leave the building, and call 911 from a safe area. Be prepared to give the following information:
  - Location of fire
  - Building and room number (if known)
  - Your name and telephone number
  - Stay on the line until the dispatcher releases you
  - Do not attempt to put out a fire if you are endangering your own safety or the safety of others.
• Do not use elevators. Power may fail causing the elevator to stop between floors or elevator doors may open onto the fire floor.
• Disabled persons who are unable to move down the stairwells should move to a stairwell. Caution should be used as to not block traffic.
• Immediately notify rescue personnel of any person left in the building along with their locations.

Candles/Holiday Decorations
• Holiday and other celebrations that typically involve the lighting of candles and/or string lighting may be observed, with permission of the Management, only in a common area downstairs visible to Security, and only if conducted in a manner that does not trigger fire safety systems. Examples of such events include, but are not limited to the lighting of the Menorah during Hanukah, lighting of the Kinara during Kwanzaa, or the lighting of Christmas trees during Christmas. These rules apply to such occasions:
  • Candle, incense, or other open flames are not permitted, even as decorations; this includes birthday, Shabbat, yahrzeit and holiday candles.
  • Garbage Bags or other flammable material may not be used for decorations.
  • Room/apartment and individual lights may not be covered for any reason.
  • Live trees are prohibited; artificial trees made of aluminum or any other metal may not be wired with tree lights.
  • Doors: Dolphin Cove entrance doors, doors and windows in other public areas and doors in student rooms may be decorated in a manner that does not deface or damage property, create a fire hazard or result in resident complaints. No more than 50% of doors may be covered at any time. Material that is difficult to remove or might result in damage, such as artificial snow, is not permitted.
  • Decorations that violate any established policies are prohibited.
  • Empty alcohol bottles may not be used as decorations of any sort.
  • All lights or other decorations must be approved by the RA for your area.
  • Extension cords may not be used.
  • No protrusion through/around windows or screens.
  • Any structures or decorations that do not meet the standards set by Dolphin Cove Management and the Fire Marshal will be taken down immediately. If the required changes are not made, Dolphin Cove Staff reserves the right to remove all structures from the room and bill the resident for the cost of removal. Failure to remove or redesign items may result in a disciplinary action.

DOLPHIN COVE EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Information
Usually evacuation procedures concern a working fire; however there may be other reasons that a building may have to be evacuated. Examples of this may be a bomb threat; a chemical spill in a lab; a police action; a power failure; or other situation where it would be in the best interest of the occupants to evacuate.

Do not use elevators, remain calm.

Upon activation of the fire alarm, all residents should evacuate by the stairwell closest to their apartments (emergency exit or not) and should exit the building by using the closest exit and should proceed away from the building (minimum of 50 feet).
In cases of inclement weather, Public Safety personnel will open the Campus Center so that all may gather on the 1st floor. A headcount will be taken by Dolphin Cove Staff at this time. Excessive smoke or the smell of gas is reason to immediately evacuate even if no announcement was heard. Evacuation floor plans are posted on each floor by the elevators throughout the building. Close windows and doors and leave lights on and doors unlocked. When you evacuate, do not stop for personal belongings or records. If there is excessive smoke, crawl to an exit. If you are unable to exit, stay low and plug all openings around doors, windows and vents. If you find yourself trapped, call Public Safety at 718-982-2111 and give them your location, room number and floor. Before entering another room or stairwell, check for heat by placing your hand near the door.

Dolphin Cove Staff that are familiar with the evacuation procedures will alert others on their assigned floor to follow their emergency procedures. Disabled persons will enter the closest stairwell and await FDNY to assist them in exiting the building. A “runner” should be dispatched to tell the responding personnel (fire or police) the location of the handicapped individual(s), so that a rescue can be initiated. Building occupants must immediately advise the responding Public Safety Officers of the possibility and location of any persons who have not yet evacuated the buildings due to injury or incapacitation.

No one is permitted to re-enter an evacuated building until the building is determined to be safe by the emergency service personnel and FDNY advises that re-entry into the building is permitted.

Fire Exits
The fire exits are for emergency use only. These exits are alarmed and monitored. Other than during emergencies, entrance to and exit from the building is only at the main entrance, which is serviced by security officers. Improper use of fire exits may result in disciplinary action, up to and including License Agreement termination.

Neither Dolphin Cove nor The College of Staten Island is responsible for loss or damage to personal property of residents. We encourage you to carry personal property insurance. If applicable, you should check your parents’ policy to see if your property is covered in your room or apartment unit.

Policies Regarding Fire Safety Education and Training Programs Provided to the Students and Employees
Fire safety training and awareness for students and employees is done through awareness programs at different school functions, such as new student orientation, new employee orientation, as well as, housing staff trainings and Public Safety training.

Additional education is conducted through public safety awareness literature as well as discussions at Town Hall meetings and Floor Meetings within Housing throughout the school year.

REPORTING: SAFETY DEFINITIONS
Cause of fire: The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature. Fire: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire Drill: A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.
Fire-related Injury: Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term person may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire-related Death: Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire, or who dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Fire Safety System: Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire, including:
- Sprinkler or other fire extinguishing systems
- Fire detection devices
- Stand-alone smoke alarms
- Devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights
- Smoke-control and reduction mechanisms
- Fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of Property Damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity, including:
- Contents damaged by fire
- Related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul
- But not including indirect loss, such as business interruption

Campus Crime Statistics
The Campus Crime Statistics report is prepared by the College of Staten Island Office of Public Safety. In compliance with federal law, the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act (Public Law 101-542 as amended), the College must disclose crime statistics for the campus and unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus. Crimes are reported in the following major categories, with several sub-categories:

Criminal Homicide, Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful killing of one human being by another.

Forcible Sex Offenses (includes rape): any sexual act directed against another person, forcible and/or against that person’s will or not forcibly against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses (incest & statutory rape): unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Robbery: taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person(s) by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another to inflict severe or aggravated bodily injury. This is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce great bodily harm or death, although it is not necessary that injury result when a weapon is used.
**Burglary:** unlawful entry of a structure to commit a crime including, but not limited to, larceny, arson, sexual assault, criminal mischief, and all attempts to do so.

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** the taking (or attempt) or use of a motor vehicle by persons not having lawful access.

**Arson:** willful or malicious burning or attempting to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, personal property of another, etc.

The College is also required to report the following three types of incidents if they result in either an arrest or disciplinary referral: 1) Liquor Law Violations; 2) Drug Law Violations; and 3) Illegal Weapons Possession. If both an arrest and referral are made, only the arrest is counted.

You may also find this data at the US Department of Education website at http://ope.ed.gov/security/index.asp. This data represents crime activity both on campus and on public property adjacent to campus property. Reported on campus offenses include offenses reported on campus property and in campus buildings. The total number of crimes committed on campus is reported under “On Campus Property.” You may also find this data on the College of Staten Island Public Safety web page: https://www.csi.cuny.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/publicsafety/SecurityReport_MerrillCampus.pdf

The category, “Public Property” includes the Staten Island Developmental Disabilities Services Office located at 1150 Forest Hill Road and the Staten Island Institute for Basic Research located at 1050 Forest Hill Road. Both of these locations are considered public property managed by the State of New York and are immediately adjacent to the campus.

This section on campus crime statistics also includes arrests and disciplinary referral made to campus authorities for alcohol, drugs, and weapons violations. As defined by the campus safety act, a disciplinary referral is an instance when a student is formally reported in writing to a university officer for possible sanction.

As required by the Clery Act, the College of Staten Island is required to report hate 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 or disability. The hate crimes presented for this report are those offenses that appear in the Crime Statistics Chart and where the victim suffered bodily injury and the additional offenses of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction, damage, or vandalism of property.

**Unfounded Statistics**
There were no unfounded crimes for the years 2016, 2017, & 2018

**Definitions of Geography**

**On-Campus**
Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within one mile of the core campus and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.
**Note:** *Statistics for university student housing facilities are recorded and included in both the all on-campus category and the on-campus residential category*

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

**Public Property**
All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The College of Staten Island crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses adjacent to the campus buildings.

To follow are the College of Staten Island crime statistics for the 2016-2018 calendar year. The statistics included in these charts are derived from reported criminal incidents from the following sources:

1. All Public Safety reports
2. Any reports from Campus Security Authorities
3. NYPD 121 Precinct (Willowbrook and Merrill)
4. NYPD 120 Precinct (St. George)
## Crime Statistics

### 2016

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* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

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* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

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* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

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* Denotes Report to other campus authorities
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* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

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* Denotes Report to other campus authorities

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**The City University of New York (CUNY)**

**College of Staten Island - Department of Public Safety (DPS) - Merrill Campus**
## Crime Statistics 2016

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College of Staten Island - Merrill Site
College of Staten Island - St. George Site
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I. POLICY STATEMENT

Every member of The City University of New York ("CUNY") community, including students, employees and visitors, deserves the opportunity to live, learn and work free from Sexual Misconduct (sexual harassment, gender-based harassment and sexual violence). Accordingly, CUNY is committed to:

1) Defining conduct that constitutes prohibited Sexual Misconduct;
2) Providing clear guidelines for students, employees and visitors on how to report incidents of Sexual Misconduct and a commitment that any complaints will be handled respectfully;
3) Promptly responding to and investigating allegations of Sexual Misconduct, pursuing disciplinary action when appropriate, referring the incident to local law enforcement when appropriate, and taking action to investigate and address any allegations of retaliation;
4) Providing ongoing assistance and support to students and employees who make allegations of Sexual Misconduct;
5) Providing awareness and prevention information on Sexual Misconduct, including widely disseminating this policy, as well as a "students’ bill of rights" and implementing training and educational programs on Sexual Misconduct to college constituencies; and
6) Gathering and analyzing information and data that will be reviewed in order to improve safety, reporting, responsiveness and the resolution of incidents.

This is the sole policy at CUNY addressing Sexual Misconduct and is applicable at all college and units at the University. It will be interpreted in accordance with the principles of academic freedom adopted by CUNY’s Board of Trustees.

The CUNY community should also be aware of the following CUNY policies:

- The CUNY Policy on Equal Opportunity and Nondiscrimination prohibits discrimination on the basis of numerous protected characteristics in accordance with federal, state and local law. That policy addresses sex discrimination other than Sexual Misconduct covered by this policy.
- The CUNY Campus and Workplace Violence Prevention Policy addresses workplace violence.
- The CUNY Domestic Violence and the Workplace Policy addresses domestic violence in or affecting employees in the workplace.
- The CUNY Procedures for Implementing Reasonable Accommodations and Academic Adjustments addresses the procedures CUNY will follow when there is a request for a reasonable accommodation and or academic adjustment.

In addition, campus crime statistics, including statistics relating to sexual violence, which CUNY is required to report under the Jeanne Clery Act, are available from the Office of Public Safety at each college and/or on its Public Safety website.
II. SCOPE OF THIS POLICY

This policy governs the conduct of (i) all the members of CUNY’s community, including employees and students, and (ii) non-members of CUNY’s community who interact with members of the CUNY community (hereinafter “visitors”). Visitors are both protected by and subject to this policy. A non-member may make a complaint of or report a violation of this policy committed by a member of CUNY’s community. A non-member may also be subject to restrictions for failing to comply with this policy. This policy applies to conduct that occurs on and off CUNY property.

III. DEFINITIONS

a. **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.

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.

In order to give consent, one must be of legal age (17 years or older).

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

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 lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, or if the 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.

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

Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. When consent is withdrawn or no can longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

b. **Complainant** refers to the individual who alleges that she/he has been the subject of Sexual Misconduct, and can be a CUNY student, employee (including all full-time and part-time faculty and staff), or visitor. Under this policy, the alleged incident(s) may have been brought to the college’s attention by someone other than the complainant.

c. **Complaint** is an allegation of Sexual Misconduct made under this policy.
d. **Confidentiality** is the commitment not to share any identifying information with others, except as required by law in emergency circumstances (such as risk of death or serious bodily harm). Confidentiality may only be offered by individuals who are not legally required to report known incidents of Sexual Misconduct to college officials. Licensed mental health counselors, medical providers & pastoral counselors may offer confidentiality.

e. **Dating Violence** is violence or sexual assault committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship is determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship and the frequency of the interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence can be a single act or a pattern of behavior, based on the frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct. A relationship may be romantic or intimate regardless of whether the relationship was sexual in nature. Dating violence includes the threat of sexual or physical abuse.

f. **Domestic Violence** is any violence or sexual assault committed by (i) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (ii) a person with whom the victim shares a child; (iii) a person who cohabits or cohabited with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; or (iv) anyone else covered by applicable domestic violence laws. Domestic violence can be a single act or a pattern of behavior, based on the frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct.

g. **Forcible Touching/Fondling** is intentionally touching the sexual or other intimate parts of another person without the latter’s consent for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person, or for the purpose of gratifying the actor’s sexual desire.

h. **Gender-Based Harassment** is unwelcome conduct of a nonsexual nature based on an individual’s actual or perceived sex, including conduct based on gender identity, gender expression, and nonconformity with gender stereotypes that is sufficiently serious to adversely affect an individual’s participation in employment, education or other CUNY activities. The effect will be evaluated based on the perspective of a reasonable person in the position of the complainant. An example of gender-based harassment would be persistent mocking or disparagement of a person based on a perceived lack of stereotypical masculinity or femininity.

i. **Intimate Partner Violence** ("IPV") includes both Domestic Violence and Dating Violence.

j. **Managers** are employees who have authority to make tangible employment decisions with regard to other employees, including the authority to hire, fire, promote, compensate or assign significantly different responsibilities.
k. **Pastoral counselor.** A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and functioning within the scope of that recognition.

l. **Privacy** is the assurance that the college will only reveal information about a report of Sexual Misconduct to those who need to know the information in order to carry out their duties or responsibilities or as otherwise required by law. Individuals who are unable to offer the higher standard of confidentiality under law, but who are still committed to not disclose information more than necessary, may offer privacy.

m. **Rape and Attempted Rape** is the penetration or attempted penetration, no matter how slight, of any body part by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of that person.

n. **Respondent** refers to the individual who is alleged to have committed Sexual Misconduct against a CUNY student, employee, or visitor.

o. **Retaliation** is adverse treatment of an individual as a result of that individual’s reporting Sexual Misconduct, assisting someone with a report of Sexual Misconduct, opposing in a reasonable manner an act or policy believed to constitute Sexual Misconduct, or participating in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a Sexual Misconduct report. Adverse treatment includes threats, intimidation and reprisals by either a complainant or respondent or by others such as friends or relatives of either a complainant or respondent.

p. **Sexual Activity** is:

   - contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus;
   - contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus;
   - penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

q. **Sexual Assault** is any form of sexual activity that occurs without consent.

r. **Sex Discrimination** is treating an individual differently or less favorably because of sex, including sexual orientation, gender or gender identity (including transgender status), as well as pregnancy, childbirth and related medical conditions. Examples of sex discrimination include giving a student a lower grade, or failing to hire or promote an employee, based on their sex.
s. **Sexual Harassment** is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including but not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, graphic and electronic communications or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

i. submission to or rejection of such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a condition of an individual’s employment or academic standing or is used as the basis for employment decisions or for academic evaluation, grades, or advancement (quid pro quo); or

ii. such conduct is sufficiently serious that it alters the conditions of, or has the effect of substantially interfering with, an individual’s educational or work experience by creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment (hostile environment). The effect will be evaluated based on the perspective of a reasonable person in the position of a complainant.

Conduct is considered “unwelcome” if the individual did not request or invite it and considered the conduct to be undesirable or offensive.

While it is not possible to list all circumstances that might constitute sexual harassment, the following are some examples of conduct that might constitute sexual harassment depending on the totality of the circumstances:

i. Inappropriate or unwelcome physical contact or suggestive body language, such as touching, groping, patting, pinching, hugging, kissing, or brushing against an individual’s body;

ii. Verbal abuse or offensive comments of a sexual nature, including sexual slurs, persistent or pervasive sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes or anecdotes, degrading words regarding sexuality or gender, suggestive or obscene letters, notes, or invitations;

iii. Visual displays or distribution of sexually explicit drawings, pictures, or written materials; or

iv. Undue and unwanted attention, such as repeated inappropriate flirting, staring, or making sexually suggestive gestures.

t. **Sexual Misconduct** is sexual harassment, gender-based harassment or sexual violence, as defined in this policy.

u. **Sexual Violence** includes: (1) sexual activity without affirmative consent, such as sexual assault rape/attempted rape, and forcible touching/fondling; (2) dating, domestic and intimate partner violence; (3) stalking as defined below; and (4) voyeurism, as defined below.

v. **Stalking** is intentionally engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that:

1. is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person’s immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning or initiating communication or contact with such person, a member of such person’s immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or
2. is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that her/his employment, business or career is threatened, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephoning or initiating communication or contact at such person's place of employment or business, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct.

Where stalking is directed at an individual with whom the perpetrator has, had, or sought some form of sexual or romantic relationship, it will be addressed under this Policy. Stalking that lacks a sexual or gender-based nexus may be addressed under the Code of Conduct.

w. **Supervisors** are employees who are not managers, but have a sufficient degree of control over the working conditions of one or more employees, which might include evaluating their performance and making recommendations for changes in employment status that are given particular weight.

x. **Visitor** is an individual who is present at a CUNY campus or unit but is not a student or an employee.

y. **Voyeurism** is unlawful surveillance and includes acts that violate an individual’s right to privacy in connection with her/his body and/or sexual activity such as:

   i. Viewing another person’s sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness in a place where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, without that person’s consent.
   
   ii. Recording images (e.g. video, photograph) or audio of another person’s sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness without that person’s consent;
   
   iii. Disseminating images (e.g. video, photograph) or audio of another person’s sexual activity, intimate body parts, or nakedness, if the individual distributing the images or audio knows or should have known that the person depicted in the images or audio did not consent to such disclosure;
   
   iv. Using or installing, or permitting the use or installation of a device for the purpose of recording another person’s sexual activity, intimate body parts or nakedness in a place where the person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy without that person’s consent.

z. **Writing**. Whenever this policy requires in “writing,” electronic mail satisfies the writing requirement.

IV. **PROHIBITED CONDUCT**

A. **Sexual Harassment, Gender-Based Harassment and Sexual Violence**

This policy prohibits sexual harassment, gender-based harassment and sexual violence (together “Sexual Misconduct”) against any CUNY student, employee or visitor.
Sexual harassment includes unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, such as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, graphic and electronic communications or physical conduct that is sufficiently serious to adversely affect an individual’s participation in employment, education or other CUNY activities.

Sexual harassment is considered a form of employee misconduct and an employee who engages in such conduct, or, managerial and supervisory personnel who knowingly allow such behavior to continue, shall be subject to discipline in accordance with applicable rules, policies and collective bargaining agreements.

Gender-based harassment is unwelcome conduct of a nonsexual nature based on an individual’s actual or perceived sex, including conduct based on gender identity, gender expression, and nonconformity with gender stereotypes that is sufficiently serious to adversely affect an individual’s participation in employment, education or other CUNY activities.

Sexual violence is an umbrella term that includes: (1) sexual activity without affirmative consent, sexual assault, rape/attempted rape, and forcible touching/fondling; (2) dating, domestic and intimate partner violence; (3) stalking/cyberstalking (“stalking”), and (4) voyeurism.

The complete definitions of these terms, as well as other key terms used in this policy, are in Section III above.

B. Retaliation

This policy prohibits retaliation against any person who reports Sexual Misconduct, assists someone making such a report, participates in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a Sexual Misconduct complaint, including testifying or assisting in a legal proceeding, or opposes in a reasonable manner an act or policy believed to constitute Sexual Misconduct. Federal, state, and local laws also prohibit retaliation.

C. Certain Intimate Relationships

This policy also prohibits certain intimate relationships when they occur between a faculty member or employee and any student for whom he or she has a professional responsibility as set forth in Section XII below.

V. TITLE IX COORDINATOR

Each college or unit of CUNY has an employee who has been designated as the Title IX Coordinator. This employee is responsible for compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits sex discrimination, including Sexual Misconduct, in education programs, and with New York State Law Article 129B, commonly referred to as Enough is Enough, Combating Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence on College Campuses (hereafter “Enough is Enough”). The Title IX Coordinator has overall responsibility for implementing this policy, including overseeing the investigation of complaints at her/his college or unit and carrying out the other functions of that position set forth in this policy. All Title IX Coordinators shall receive annual training on Sexual Misconduct as required by Title IX, the Clery Act, Enough is
Enough, and other civil rights law. The name and contact information for all Title IX Coordinators at CUNY can be found on the university’s dedicated Title IX website.

VI. ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

A. Reporting to Law Enforcement

Students, employees and other community members who experience any form of sexual violence on or off-campus (including CUNY-sponsored trips and events) and visitors who experience sexual violence on a CUNY campus may, but are not required to, report to local law enforcement, and/or state police. CUNY does not require a complainant to report sexual misconduct to law enforcement; however, if a student, employee, or other community member does wish to report to law enforcement, CUNY will provide assistance. Each college public safety office shall have an appropriately trained employee available at all times to provide the complainant with information regarding options to proceed, including information regarding the criminal justice process and the preservation of evidence. Campus public safety officers can also assist the complainant with filing a complaint both on and off-campus, and in obtaining immediate medical attention and other services.

Additional information is available on the university’s Title IX website.

B. Relationship of CUNY’s Investigation to the Action of Outside Law Enforcement

In cases where the complainant files a complaint with outside law enforcement authorities as well as with the college, the college shall determine what actions to take based on its own investigation. The college may coordinate with outside law enforcement authorities in order to avoid interfering with their activities and, where possible, to obtain information regarding their investigation. Neither a law enforcement determination whether to prosecute a respondent, nor the outcome of any criminal prosecution, is dispositive of whether the respondent has committed a violation of this policy.

Students, employees and other community members should be aware that CUNY procedures and standards differ from those of criminal procedures. When CUNY investigates allegations of sexual misconduct or brings disciplinary proceedings for violations of this policy, the issue is whether the respondent violated CUNY policy. The standard applied in making this determination is whether the preponderance of the evidence substantiates the complaint, or, stated another way, whether it is more likely than not that the alleged conduct occurred. An individual found to have violated this policy may be sanctioned by the college and CUNY. In the criminal justice system, on the other hand, the issue is whether the accused violated state criminal law. The standard applied is proof beyond a reasonable doubt and an individual found guilty of a crime is subject to criminal penalties, such as incarceration, probation and fines. More information about relevant criminal laws is available in ‘A Plain Language Explanation of Distinction Between the New York Penal Law and the College Disciplinary Processes’.

C. Obtaining Immediate Medical Attention and Emotional Support
CUNY encourages anyone who has experienced sexual assault or domestic, dating or intimate partner violence to seek medical attention as soon as possible. Medical resources can provide treatment for injuries, preventative treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, emergency contraception, and other health services. They can also assist in preserving evidence or documenting any injuries. Taking these steps promptly after an incident can be very helpful if an individual later decides to seek criminal proceedings or a protective order.

Individuals who have experienced or witnessed sexual violence are also encouraged to seek emotional support, either on or off-campus.

D. On-campus resources

On campus resources include nurses and/or nurse practitioners at campus health offices and counselors at campus counseling centers. Counselors are trained to provide crisis intervention and provide referrals for longer-term care as necessary.

CUNY also maintains a list of off-campus emergency contacts and resources, including rape crisis centers, available throughout New York City on its dedicated web page. This includes a list of local hospitals designated as SAFE (Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner) hospitals, which are specially equipped to handle sexual assaults and trained to gather evidence from such assaults.

VII. IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT CONFIDENTIALITY, PRIVACY and REQUIRED REFERRALS

CUNY values the privacy of its students, employees, and visitors. They should be able to seek the assistance they need without fear that the information they provide will be shared more broadly. Some individuals who serve as resources on campus are confidential resources and will not share any identifying information with others, except as required by law in emergency circumstances. Other individuals are not permitted to maintain confidentiality but will protect privacy to the greatest extent possible and share information with other staff only on a need-to-know basis.

Confidential resources. Individuals considered confidential resources include counselors and health care providers at the college counseling centers and health offices, pastoral counselors, and designated staff members at women’s or men’s centers, if they exist on campus. Students may use these resources even if they decide not to make a report or participate in University disciplinary proceedings or the criminal justice process.

Private but non-confidential resources. Many college employees are required by federal and state law to provide information about possible sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator. Individuals designated as non-confidential but private resources will protect privacy to the greatest extent possible, but must share relevant information about sexual misconduct with the Title IX Coordinator.

More information about confidential and private but non-confidential resources is provided in Section IX, below.
Under the Clery Act, the College is required to maintain records, advise the government about reports of certain crimes, and issue timely warnings when there is a serious, continuing threat to the community. Such reports and warnings do not disclose the names of reporting individuals.

VIII. REPORTING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT TO THE COLLEGE

In order for the University to address allegations of sexual misconduct, it has to learn about them. Accordingly, CUNY strongly encourages individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct to file a complaint with a designated campus official, as outlined below. The designated officials are trained to accept complaints, to ensure they are investigated in accordance with this policy, and to help complainants get necessary assistance.

Students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to report incidents of sexual misconduct to campus officials, even if they have reported the incident to outside law enforcement authorities, and regardless of whether the incident took place on or off-campus (including “study abroad” programs.) Such reporting will enable complainants to get the support they need and provide the college with the information it needs to take appropriate action.

A. Complainant’s Rights

Individuals who have experienced sexual misconduct have the right to file a complaint with the college or to decide not to do so. (The decision on whether to bring disciplinary charges, however, rests with the campus.) Students who report sexual misconduct have all of the rights contained in the Students Bill of Rights (copy attached).

Complainants also have these rights:

- To notify campus public safety, local law enforcement, and/or the state police; or to choose not to report.
- To have emergency access to a college official trained to interview victims of sexual assault and able to provide certain information, including reporting options and information about confidentiality and privacy. The official will, where appropriate, advise the reporting individual about the importance of preserving evidence and obtaining a sexual assault forensic examination (“SAFE”) as soon as possible. The official will also explain that the criminal process uses different standards of proof, evidence, and that any questions about whether an incident violated criminal law should be addressed to a law enforcement official or a district attorney’s office.
- To disclose the incident to a college representative who can offer confidentiality or privacy and assist in obtaining services for reporting individuals. See Section IX, below.
- To describe the incident only to those campus officials who need the information in order to properly respond and to repeat the description as few times as practicable.
- To have complaints investigated in accordance with CUNY policy.
- To have privacy preserved to the extent possible.
- To receive assistance and resources on campus, including confidential and free on-campus counseling, and to be notified of other services available on- and off-campus, including the New York State Office of Victim Services.
To disclose the incident to the college’s Human Resources Director or designee (if the accused is a college employee) or request that a confidential or private resource assist in doing so.

To disclose the incident confidentially and obtain services from state and local governments.

To receive assistance from the campus or others in filing a criminal complaint, initiating legal proceedings in family court or civil court, and /or seeking an Order of Protection or the equivalent. In New York City, this assistance is provided by Family Justice Centers located in each borough: http://www1.nyc.gov/site/ocdv/programs/family-justice-centers.page.

To receive assistance with effecting an arrest when an individual violates an Order of Protection, which may be provided by assisting local law enforcement in effecting such an arrest.

To withdraw a complaint or involvement from the process at any time.

Students can speak with confidential resources on a strictly confidential basis before determining whether to make a report to college authorities. See Section IX, below. Students also have the right to consult confidentially with state, local and private resources who can provide other assistance.

B. Where to File a Complaint on Campus

Students, employees and visitors who experience sexual misconduct should bring their complaints to one of these campus officials/offices:

- Title IX Coordinator;
- Office of Public Safety;
- Office of Vice President for Student Affairs or Dean of Students (students only);
- Residence Life staff in CUNY owned or operated housing (students and residence visitors only); and
- Human Resources Director (employees only).

Contact information for these officials can be found at: https://www1.cuny.edu/sites/title-ix/cuny-title-ix-coordinator/

There is no prescribed method for filing a complaint of sexual misconduct and the college will respond to complaints whether they are oral or written. Complainants may, but are not required to, fill out the CUNY Sexual Misconduct Complaint form (see page 38). After the form is filled out, it should be brought to one of the offices listed above.

Once any of the officials or offices above is notified of an incident of sexual misconduct, she/he will provide a copy of this Policy to the Complainant and coordinate with appropriate college offices to address the matter in accordance with this policy, including taking appropriate interim and supportive measures. These officials and offices will maintain a complainant’s privacy to the greatest extent possible, and all information in connection with the complaint, including the identities of the complainant and the respondent, will be shared only with those who have a legitimate need for the information.
Visitors: CUNY strongly encourages visitors to report all incidents of sexual misconduct that they observe or experience while on a CUNY campus or at a CUNY sponsored event to the Office of Public Safety, Residence Life staff, or other appropriate college officials listed above. In certain instances, CUNY may be able to offer those visitors who have experienced sexual misconduct with resources and assistance. For more information on such assistance, please visit http://www1.cuny.edu/sites/title-ix/.

C. Request that the College Maintain a Complainant’s Confidentiality or Not Conduct an Investigation

After a report of an alleged incident of sexual misconduct is made to the Title IX Coordinator, a complainant may request (a) that the matter be investigated only to the extent possible without further revealing her/his identity or any details regarding the incident being divulged further (b) that no investigation into a particular incident be conducted, or (c) that an incident not be reported to outside law enforcement.

In all such cases, the Title IX Coordinator will weigh the complainant’s request against the college’s obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all students, employees and visitors, including the complainant. Factors used to determine whether to honor such a request include, but are not limited to: (a) whether the respondent has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender; (b) whether the incident represents escalation of unlawful conduct by the accused from previously noted behavior; (c) any increased risk that the accused will commit additional acts of violence, (d) whether the accused used a weapon or force; (e) whether the complainant is a minor; (f) whether the college possesses other means to obtain evidence such as security footage; and (g) whether available information reveals pattern of misconduct at a given location or by particular group.

A decision to maintain confidentiality does not mean that confidentiality can be absolutely guaranteed in all circumstances, but that reasonable efforts will be made to keep information confidential consistent with law. Notwithstanding the decision of the Title IX Coordinator regarding the scope of any investigation, the college will provide the complainant with ongoing assistance and support, including, where appropriate, the interim and supportive measures set forth in Section VII of this policy.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the college may maintain confidentiality as requested by the complainant, the college will, if possible, take reasonable steps to investigate the incident consistent with the request for confidentiality. However, a college’s ability to meaningfully investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action may be limited by such a request for confidentiality.

D. Filing External Complaints

Complainants who feel that they have been subjected to unlawful sexual harassment and/or violence have the right to avail themselves of any and all of their rights under law, including but not limited to filing complaints with one or more of the outside agencies listed below.

- U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights
  http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/complaintprocess.html
E. Action by Bystanders and Other Community Members

While only employees designated as “responsible” employees are required reporters as set forth in Section IX below, CUNY encourages all other community members, including faculty, students and visitors, to take reasonable and prudent actions to prevent or stop an act of sexual misconduct that they may witness. Although these actions will depend on the circumstances, they may include direct intervention, calling law enforcement, or seeking assistance from a person in authority.

In addition, CUNY encourages all community members to report any incident of sexual misconduct that they observe or become aware of to the Title IX Coordinator, or the offices of Public Safety, Vice President of Students Affairs (students), Dean of Students (students) or Human Resources (employees) at their college. Community members who take action in accordance with this paragraph will be supported by the college, and anyone who retaliates against them will be subject to disciplinary charges.

F. Amnesty for Drug and Alcohol Use

The health and safety of every student at CUNY is of the utmost importance. CUNY recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at a time that violence (including but not limited to sexual violence) occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. CUNY strongly encourages students to report sexual violence to college officials. A bystander or complainant acting in good faith who discloses any incident of sexual violence to college officials or law enforcement will not be subject to discipline under CUNY’s Policy Against Drugs and Alcohol for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the sexual violence.

This policy does not provide amnesty for drug dealers or those who use drugs or alcohol as a weapon or to facilitate assault. Under CUNY’s Amnesty for Drug and Alcohol Policy, personal drug use and possession, whether it is intentional or accidental, will not form the basis of faculty student disciplinary charges.

G. Reporting Suspected Child Abuse

Certain members of the CUNY community who interact with, supervise, chaperone, or otherwise oversee minors in programs or activities at CUNY or sponsored by CUNY are required to report immediately to the New York State Maltreatment Hotline if they have reasonable cause to suspect
abuse or maltreatment of individuals under the age of 18. Information regarding mandated child abuse reporting is available on the Office of the General Counsel web page. If anyone other than New York State mandated reporters has reasonable cause to believe that a minor is being or has been abused or maltreated on campus, she/he should notify either the Title IX Coordinator or Director of Public Safety. If any CUNY community member witnesses child abuse while it is happening, she/he should immediately call 911.

H. Reporting Retaliation

An individual may file a complaint with the Title IX Coordinator if the individual has been retaliated against for reporting sexual misconduct, opposing in a reasonable manner an act or policy believed to constitute sexual misconduct, assisting someone making such a report, or participating in any manner in an investigation or resolution of a sexual misconduct complaint. All retaliation complaints will be investigated in accordance with the investigation procedures set forth in Section XI of this policy, and individuals who are found to have engaged in retaliation will be subject to disciplinary action.

IX. REPORTING/CONFIDENTIALITY OBLIGATIONS OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES

An individual who speaks to a college or CUNY employee about sexual misconduct should be aware that employees fall into three categories:

- “confidential” employees, who have an obligation to maintain a complainant’s confidentiality regarding the incident(s);

- “responsible” employees, who are required to report the incident(s) to the Title IX Coordinator

- all other employees, who are strongly encouraged but not required to report the incident(s).

A. Confidential Employees

i. For Students. Students at CUNY who wish to speak to someone who will keep all of the communications confidential should speak to one of the following:

- Counselor or other staff member at their college counseling center;
- Nurse, nurse practitioner or other college health office staff member;
- Pastoral counselor, if available at the college; or
- Designated staff member in a women’s or men’s center, if one exists at their college.

These individuals will not report information about an incident to the college’s Title IX Coordinator or other college employees without the student’s permission. The only exception is in the case where there is an imminent threat of serious harm to the complainant or any other person.

If a student speaks solely to a “confidential” employee, the college will rarely be able to conduct an investigation into the particular incident or pursue disciplinary action against
the alleged perpetrator. Confidential employees will assist students in obtaining other necessary support. A student who first requests confidentiality may later decide to file a complaint with the college or with local law enforcement.

ii. For Employees. Although CUNY does not directly employ individuals to whom CUNY employees can speak on a confidential basis regarding sexual misconduct, free confidential support services are available through CUNY’s Work/Life Program, which is administered by an outside company. Confidential community counseling resources are also available throughout New York City.

B. “Responsible” Employees – Private, but not confidential.

“Responsible” employees have a duty to report incidents of sexual misconduct, including all relevant details, to the Title IX Coordinator. Such employees are not permitted to maintain a complainant’s confidentiality, except that the Title IX Coordinator may honor a request for confidentiality under the circumstances described in Section VII above. However, these employees will maintain a complainant’s privacy to the greatest extent possible, and information reported to them will be shared only with the Title IX Coordinator and other people responsible for handling the college’s response to the report.

To the extent possible, before a complainant reveals any information to a responsible employee, the employee shall advise the complainant of the employee’s reporting obligations—and if the complainant wants to maintain confidentiality, direct the complainant to confidential resources identified above.

CUNY has designated the following individuals as “responsible” employees. Complainants who wish to report sexual violence are encouraged to speak with one of the responsible employees marked: *

i. Title IX Coordinator and her/his staff
ii. * Office of Public Safety employees (all)
iii. * Vice President for Student Affairs or Dean of Students and all staff housed in those offices
iv. * Residence Life staff in CUNY owned or operated housing, including Resident Assistants (all) (for students and housing visitors)
v. * Human Resources staff (all) (for employees)
vi. College President, Vice Presidents and Deans
vii. Athletics Staff (all)
viii. Faculty Athletics Representatives
ix. Department Chairpersons/Executive Officers
x. University Office of the General Counsel employees (all)
xi. College/unit attorney and her/his staff
xii. College/unit labor designee and her/his staff
xiii. International Education Liaisons/Study Abroad Campus Directors and Field Directors
xiv. Faculty and staff members at times when they are leading or supervising student on off-campus trips
xv. Faculty or staff advisors to student groups
xvi. Employees who are Managers or Supervisors (all)
xvii. SEEK/College Discovery staff (all)
xviii. College Childcare Center staff (all)
xix. Directors of “Educational Opportunity Centers” affiliated with CUNY colleges
xx. Faculty or staff academic advisors

C. All Other Employees

Employees other than those identified in subsections “A” and “B” above are strongly encouraged but not required to report any possible sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator. They are also strongly encouraged to maintain individual privacy to the greatest extent possible by sharing information, including the identities of the complainant and the respondent, only with the Title IX coordinator.

It is important to emphasize that faculty members other than those specifically identified in subsection “B” above have not been designated as “responsible” employees and do not have an obligation to report the matter to the Title IX Coordinator, although they are strongly encouraged to do so. An individual who wishes to ensure that the Title IX Coordinator is notified of an incident is strongly encouraged to speak with the Title IX Coordinator or one of the other individuals identified in Section IX, above.

D. Special Rules Concerning Public Awareness and Advocacy Events

CUNY supports public awareness events that help provide its community with information about sexual misconduct and how it can be addressed and prevented. In order to preserve the ability to participate freely in public awareness and advocacy events, if an individual discloses information about sexual misconduct at such event (for example, Take Back the Night gatherings, candlelight vigils, or protests) the college will not treat the disclosure as triggering an obligation to commence an investigation based on that information. Such individuals are encouraged to report sexual misconduct to college officials so that the college can provide resources and assistance.

X. NO CONTACT ORDERS AND OTHER INTERIM AND SUPPORTIVE MEASURES

When a college becomes aware of an allegation of sexual misconduct and the complainant or other affected parties request interim or supportive measures, the college will take appropriate interim and supportive measures to protect the complainant and other affected parties, to assist the parties, and to protect against retaliation. Appropriate interim and supportive measures may also be available to respondents. The college may also take interim measures to protect the college community at large.
The college’s Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating interim and supportive measures, which are available even if the complainant chooses not to file or continue to pursue a complaint. Requests for interim and supportive measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator will work with the Chief Student Affairs Officer to identify a trained staff member to assist students to obtain interim and supporting measures. The Title IX Coordinator will work with the Human Resources Director to assist employee complainants to obtain interim and supporting measures.

A. No Contact Orders

When respondent is a student, the complainant has the right to a college-issued "no contact order" under which continued intentional contact with the complainant would violate this policy. No contact orders may be issued for both the complainant and the respondent, as well as other individuals as appropriate.

B. Types of Interim and Supportive Measures

Possible interim and supportive measures include:

i. Making appropriate changes to academic programs, including changes in class schedule, accommodations to permit the complainant to take an incomplete or drop a course or courses without penalty, permitting complainant or respondent to attend a class via skype or other alternative means, providing an academic tutor, or extending deadlines for assignments;

ii. Making appropriate changes to residential housing situations or providing assistance in finding alternate housing;

iii. Changing an employee’s work assignment or schedule;

iv. Providing the complainant with an escort to and from class or campus work location;

v. Arranging appropriate transportation services to ensure safety;

vi. Offering counseling services through the college Counseling Center or other appropriate office, or referral to an off-campus agency;

vii. Assisting the complainant in obtaining medical and other services, including access to rape crisis centers;

viii. Assisting the complainant with filing a criminal complaint and/or seeking an order of protection;

ix. Enforcing an order of protection;

x. Obtaining a copy and/or explaining the terms of an order of protection and the consequences of violating it;

xi. Addressing situations in which it appears that a complainant’s academic progress is affected by the alleged incident;

xii. In exceptional circumstances, where a respondent is determined to present a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, the college may seek an emergency interim suspension of a student or take similar emergency measures against an employee, consistent with applicable CUNY Bylaws, rules, policies and collective bargaining agreements. The Office of Public Safety will, in cooperation with the Title IX Coordinator
and appropriate other campus officials, determine whether a respondent presents a continuing threat to the health and safety of the campus, including (a) whether the respondent has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender; (b) whether the incident represents escalation in unlawful conduct by the accused; and (c) any increased risk that the accused will commit additional acts of violence.

C. **Interim Emergency Student Suspensions**

The president or her/his designee may in emergency or extraordinary circumstances, temporarily suspend a student pending an early hearing for not more than twelve (12) calendar days, unless the student requests an adjournment. See Section B above.

Prior to the commencement of a temporary suspension of a student, the college shall give the student respondent oral notice (which shall be confirmed via email to the address appearing on the records of the college) or written notice of the charges. If the respondent denies them, the college shall forthwith give the respondent an informal oral explanation of the evidence supporting the charges and the student may present informally her/his explanation or theory of the matter.

Both complainant and the respondent will be notified of the suspension and if or when it the suspension is lifted at the same time and in the same manner.

D. **Process for Review of Interim Measures, including “No Contact” Orders and Interim Suspensions.**

Upon request, the complainant and the respondent shall each be afforded a prompt review of the need for and terms of restrictive interim measures, including “no contact” orders and interim suspensions. Issues that may be raised include possible modification or discontinuance of a “no contact” order. Complainants and respondents shall be allowed to submit evidence to support their request. The request shall be made to the college’s Chief Student Affairs Officer, if either the complainant or the respondent is a student, or to the college’s Human Resources Director, if neither the complainant nor the respondent are students. If a request is made in a case involving both a student and an employee, the Chief Student Affairs Officer shall consult with the Human Resources Director. The Chief Student Affairs Officer or Human Resources Director may consult with the Title IX Coordinator and other relevant officials regarding the request. If appropriate and possible, the college may establish an appropriate schedule for the complainant and the respondent to access college facilities when they are not being used by the other party to enable both parties to use college facilities to the maximum extent feasible, without violation of the “no contact” order.

Requests for accommodations that were made under CUNY’s Procedures for Implementing Reasonable Accommodations and Academic Adjustments and do not directly affect the other party are governed by the appeals provisions set forth in those Procedures.
XI. INVESTIGATING COMPLAINTS OF SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The college will conduct an investigation when it becomes aware, from any source (including third-parties not connected to the college or university), that sexual misconduct may have been committed against a student, employee or visitor, unless the information provided is insufficient to permit an investigation or the complainant has requested that the college refrain from such an investigation and the college has determined that refraining from an investigation will not result in a continuing threat to the college community. See Section VIII, above.

A. Rights of the Complainant and Respondent.

Whenever an investigation takes place, the complainant and respondent shall have these rights:

• to an investigation and process that is fair, impartial, timely and thorough and provides a meaningful opportunity to be heard;

• to have the complaint investigated and/or adjudicated by individuals who receive annual training in conducting investigations of sexual violence, the effects of trauma, impartiality, and the rights of the respondent, including the right to a presumption that the respondent is "not responsible" until any finding of responsibility;

• to have the college’s judicial or conduct process run concurrently with any criminal justice investigation and proceeding, except for temporary delays requested by external municipal entities while law enforcement gathers evidence;

• to receive reasonable advance written or electronic notice of any meeting they are required to or eligible to attend, of the specific rule or law alleged to have been violated and in what manner;

• to exclude their own prior sexual history with persons other than the other party in the conduct process or their own mental health diagnosis and/or treatment from admittance in the stage that determines responsibility. (Past findings of sexual misconduct may be admissible in the stage that determines sanction.)

• to offer evidence during the investigation;

• to review documents and tangible evidence, consistent with FERPA and other law;

• to be accompanied by an attorney or other advisor of their choice, who may assist and advise the complainant or respondent throughout the process including during all related meetings and hearings. Such attorneys or advisors must comply with the CUNY policies and procedures; and

• to simultaneous notice of the outcome of proceedings.

B. The Investigation
The college Title IX Coordinator is responsible for conducting any investigation in a prompt, thorough, and impartial manner and may designate another appropriately trained administrator to conduct all or part of the investigation. Whenever an investigation is conducted, the Title IX Coordinator shall

- coordinate investigative efforts with other appropriate offices;
- inform the complainant that an investigation is being commenced and that the respondent will receive a written summary of the allegations;
- inform the respondent that an investigation is being commenced and provide the respondent with a written summary of the allegations of the complaint. A respondent employee who is covered by a collective bargaining agreement may consult with and have a union representative present at any interview of that employee conducted as part of such investigation;
- interview witnesses who might reasonably be expected to provide information relevant to the allegations, and review relevant documents and evidence. Both the complainant and respondent shall be informed that they have the right to provide relevant documents and to propose for interview witnesses whom they reasonably believe can provide relevant information.

Neither the complainant nor the respondent is restricted from discussing and sharing information related to the complaint with others who may support or assist them. This does not, however, permit unreasonable sharing of private information in a manner intended to harm or embarrass another, or in a manner that would recklessly do so regardless of intention. Such unreasonable sharing may constitute retaliation under this Policy.

The college Title IX Coordinator shall maintain all documents of the investigation in accordance with the CUNY Records Retention and Disposition Policy.

The college shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the investigation and resolution of a complaint are carried out as timely and efficiently as possible. However, the college may need to temporarily delay the fact-finding portion of its investigation during the evidence-gathering phase of a law enforcement investigation. Temporary delays will generally not last more than ten days except when law enforcement specifically requests and justifies a longer delay. While some complaints may require more extensive investigation, when possible, the investigation of complaints should be completed within sixty (60) calendar days of the receipt of the complaint. If there is a delay in completing the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator shall notify the complainant and the respondent in writing.

i. Role of the Advisor

In cases involving this Policy, both the complainant and respondent may be accompanied by an advisor of their choice (including an attorney) who may advise throughout the entire process, including all meetings and hearings. While advisors may represent a party and fully participate at a hearing, they may not speak during the meetings that proceed the hearing nor give testimony as a witness at the hearing.
C. Conflicts

If a complainant or respondent believes that any individual involved in the investigatory or adjudication process has a conflict of interest, he or she may make a request to the Chief Student Affairs Officer (or, if no students are involved, to the Legal or Labor Designee) to have that conflicted individual removed from the process. The request for removal must be in writing within five days of the complaint or respondent’s notification that the individual is to be involved and include a detailed description of the conflict. If the Chief Student Affairs Officer (or Legal or Labor Designee) determines that a conflict does exist, he or she will take immediate steps to address the conflict in order to ensure an impartial and fair process.

If any administrator designated by this policy to participate in the investigation or resolution of a complaint (including but not limited to the Title IX Coordinator) is the respondent, the College President will appoint another college administrator to perform such person’s duties under this policy. If the President is the respondent, the investigation will be handled by the University Title IX Coordinator or her/his designee.

D. Informal Resolution

Except in instances involving sexual assault, the Title IX Coordinator, in his or her discretion, may offer the respondent and the complainant the opportunity to participate in the informal resolution process. Informal resolution may take place after the Title IX Coordinator has completed the investigation, but before the Title IX report has been completed, in an effort to resolve the matter by mutual agreement. The informal resolution process shall be conducted by the Title IX Coordinator, or by a qualified staff or faculty member designated by Title IX Coordinator, in coordination with the Chief Student Affairs Officer.

Both the complainant and the respondent have the right to end the informal resolution process at any time. Any informal resolution must be acceptable to the complainant, the respondent, and the Title IX Coordinator. Even if both the respondent and complainant agree to a resolution, the Title IX Coordinator must also agree with the resolution for it to be final.

If a resolution is reached, the complainant and the respondent shall be notified in writing, and the Title IX Coordinator will confer with the Chief Student Affairs Officer when creating a written memorandum memorializing the agreed upon resolution and consequences for non-compliance. This memorandum will be included in the respondent’s student record.

If no agreement is reached within a reasonable time, the Title IX Coordinator shall complete the Title IX report and take action in accordance with subsection E below. Information learned during and directly from the informal resolution process will not be documented in the Title IX report.

E. Action Following the Investigation or Closure of a Complaint.

i. Within 30 days following the completion of an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator shall report her/his findings to the College President in writing (“Report of Findings”). In the event the complainant or the respondent is a student, the report shall also be sent to the Chief Student Affairs Officer. A copy of the report shall be maintained in the files of the Title IX Coordinator.
ii. In making findings regarding the allegations, the Title IX Coordinator shall use the “preponderance of the evidence” standard.

iii. Following receipt of the Report of Findings, the College President shall, when warranted by the facts, authorize such action as she/he deems necessary to address the issues raised in the Report of Findings, including action to correct the effects of the conduct investigated or prevent further harm to an affected party or others similarly situated. This may include a recommendation that disciplinary action be commenced against a respondent, as set forth in Section XII below.

iv. Within 30 calendar days following the termination of an investigation that has not been completed (for example, because it was resolved by informal resolution or the complainant withdrew cooperation); the Title IX Coordinator will summarize for the file the actions taken in response to the complaint and the basis on which the investigation was closed.

F. Malicious Allegations

Members of the CUNY community who make false and malicious complaints of violations of this policy of as opposed to complaints which, even if erroneous, are made in good faith, may be subject to disciplinary action.

XII. DISCIPLINARY PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

A. Disciplinary Action

If the College President recommends that disciplinary action be commenced against a respondent student or employee for violations of this Policy, the following procedures shall apply:

Discipline Against Students:

a. In cases where a College President recommends discipline against a student for violations of this Policy, the matter shall be referred to the college’s Office of Student Affairs and action shall be taken in accordance with Section 11.A-C of this Policy, below. This Section provides for, among other things, a University-Wide Faculty-Student Disciplinary Committee consisting of faculty members, students and in some cases staff members to hear and decide charges of violation of this Policy.

b. As described in Sections XI above, complainants have the same rights as respondents:

- to receive notice of the charges, including the date, time, location and factual allegations, concerning alleged violation of this Policy;

- to receive notice of the specific provisions alleged to have been violated and possible sanctions;

- to present evidence and testimony at any hearing, where appropriate;

- to be represented by an attorney or advisor of their choice;

- to receive access to a full and fair record of any hearing;
to receive written notice of the decision of the faculty-student disciplinary committee, specifically whether the allegations were substantiated and what, if any, penalty was imposed;

• to make an impact statement at the point when the decision maker is deliberating on appropriate sanctions;

• To written notice of findings of fact, decisions and sanctions if any, as well as the rationale for the decision and any sanction;

• to choose whether to or discuss the outcome of a conduct or judicial process;

• to appeal to a decision maker that is fair and impartial and does not include individuals with conflicts of interest;

• to have all information obtained during the conduct process protected from public release until a decision maker on appeal makes a final determination, unless otherwise required by law.

c. Penalties for students instituted after a hearing before the faculty-student disciplinary committee range from a warning to suspension or expulsion from the University. Students accused of crimes of violence are also subject to the university’s policy on transcript notations which is discussed in this Section below.

**Discipline Against Employees**

In cases where the college President recommends discipline against an employee, the matter shall be referred for disciplinary action in accordance with the applicable CUNY policies, rules and collective bargaining agreements. Penalties for employees include, depending on the employee’s title, reprimand, suspension, demotion, fine, or termination of employment following applicable disciplinary procedures. For many respondent employees, these procedures may include a hearing before a non-CUNY fact-finder, as required by the particular collective bargaining agreement.

For additional information on the disciplinary process in specific cases, complainants should consult their campus Title IX Coordinator, who will work with campus Human Resources Director to provide information. Respondents should consult their union representative, if any, or campus Human Resources Director.

**Action Against Visitors**

In cases where the person accused of sexual misconduct is not a CUNY student or employee, the college’s ability to take action against the accused is usually extremely limited. However, the college shall take all appropriate actions within its control, such as restricting the visitor’s access to campus. In addition, subject to Section VI, above, the matter may be referred to local law enforcement for legal action, including seeking Orders of Protection and/or reporting to local law enforcement, where appropriate. College Public Safety will assist both students and employees in enforcing Orders of Protection on the campus.
No Disciplinary Action

In cases where a determination is made not to bring disciplinary action, the Title IX Coordinator shall inform the complainant and respondent of that decision at the same time, in writing, and shall offer any appropriate support services, including counseling, to both.

B. Student Disciplinary Procedures

Referral of Violation for Disciplinary Action

If the President decides that discipline is warranted, the President will refer the matter to the Chief Student Affairs Officer for further action. The chief student affairs officer may rely on the investigation and determination of the Title IX Coordinator and prefer disciplinary charges.

In instances where a respondent is alleged to have violated this Policy as well as other CUNY policies, rules or bylaws, the entire matter will be heard before the University-Wide Faculty Student Disciplinary Committee and will follow the rules and procedures outlined in Section XI of this Policy.

Respondent Withdrawal Before Completion of the Process

In the event that a respondent withdraws from the college before a decision is rendered on the charges, the respondent is required to participate in the disciplinary hearing or otherwise to resolve the pending charges and shall be barred from attending any other unit of the university until a decision on the charges is made, or the charges are otherwise resolved.

Immediately following such withdrawal, the college shall place a notation on the respondent’s transcript that the respondent “withdrew with conduct charges pending.” If the respondent fails to appear, the college may proceed with the disciplinary hearing in absentia, and any decision and sanction shall be binding, and the transcript notation, if any, resulting from that decision and penalty shall replace the notation.

Issuance of Charges & Notice of Hearing

Notice of the charge(s) and of the time and place of the hearing shall be sent to the respondent by both first-class mail and email to the address appearing on the records of the college. Notice shall also be sent in a similar manner to the complainant to the extent that charges relate to the complainant. The Chief Student Affairs Officer is also encouraged to send the notice of charges to any other e-mail address that he or she may have for the respondent and the complainant.

The hearing shall be scheduled within a reasonable time following the filing of the charges or the mediation conference. Notice of at least seven (7) calendar days shall be given to the respondent in advance of the hearing unless the respondent consents to an earlier hearing. The respondent is permitted one (1) adjournment, for a reasonable amount of time under the circumstances, without specifying a reason. Additional requests for an adjournment must be made at least five (5) calendar days prior to the hearing date, and shall be granted or denied at the discretion of the chairperson of the Faculty Student Disciplinary Committee. If the respondent fails to respond to the notice,
appear on the adjourned date, or request an extension, the college may proceed without the respondent present, and any decision and sanction shall be binding.

**Content of Notice of Charges and Hearing**

The notice shall contain the following:

A. A complete and itemized statement of the charge(s) being brought against the respondent including the policy, rule and/or bylaw the respondent is charged with violating, and the possible penalties for such violation.

B. A statement that the respondent and the complainant have the right to attend and participate fully in the hearing including the right:

i. to present their side of the story;
ii. to present witnesses and evidence on their behalf;
iii. to cross-examine witnesses presenting evidence, the exception being that the complainant and respondent may not cross-examine each other as discussed below;
iv. for the respondent to remain silent without assumption of guilt; and
v. to be represented by an advisor or legal counsel at their expense; if the respondent or the complainant requests it, the college shall assist in finding a legal counsel or advisor.
vi. A warning that anything the respondent says may be used against the respondent at a non-college hearing.

**Review of Evidence before Hearing:**

At least five (5) calendar days prior to the commencement of a student disciplinary hearing, the college shall provide the respondent and the complainant and/or their designated representative, with similar and timely access to review documents or other tangible evidence that the college intends to use at the disciplinary hearing, consistent with the restrictions imposed by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"). Should the college seek to introduce additional documents or other tangible evidence during the disciplinary hearing, the respondent and the complainant shall be afforded the opportunity to review the additional documents or tangible evidence. If during the hearing the complainant or the respondent submits documentary evidence, the chairperson may, at the request of any other party grant, adjournment of the hearing as necessary in the interest of fairness, to permit the requesting party time to review the newly produced evidence.

**Admission & Acceptance of Penalty**

After the charges have been preferred by the chief student affairs officer, but prior to the commencement of a disciplinary hearing, the respondent may admit to the charges and accept the penalty that the chief student affairs officer or designee determines to be appropriate to address the misconduct. If required by this Policy, the agreed-upon penalty shall be placed on the respondent’s transcript consistent with CUNY’s policy on Transcript
Notations (see below). Before resolving a complaint in this manner, the chief student affairs officer or designee shall first consult with the complainant and provide the complainant with an opportunity to object to the proposed resolution, orally and/or in writing. If a resolution is reached over the complainant’s objection, the chief student affairs officer or designee shall provide the complainant with a statement of the reasons supporting such resolution, and the complainant may appeal the resolution to the college President.

C. Faculty Student Disciplinary Committee Structure:

Each faculty-student disciplinary committee shall consist of two (2) faculty members or one (1) faculty member and one (1) member of the Higher Education Officer series (HEO), and two (2) student members and a chairperson, who shall be a faculty member. A quorum shall consist of the chairperson and any two (2) members, one of whom must be a student. Hearings shall be scheduled promptly (including during the summers) at a convenient time and efforts shall be made to insure full student and faculty representation.

The president shall select in consultation with the head of the appropriate campus governance body or where the president is the head of the governance body, its executive committee, three (3) members of the faculty of that college to receive training upon appointment and to serve in rotation as chairperson of the disciplinary committee. The following schools shall be required to select two (2) chairpersons: CUNY School of Law, Guttman Community College, CUNY School of Professional Studies, and the CUNY School of Journalism. If none of the chairpersons appointed from the campus can serve, the president, at her/his discretion, may request that a chairperson be selected by lottery from the entire group of chairpersons appointed by other colleges. The chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the faculty-student disciplinary committee and decide and make all rulings for the committee. She/he shall not be a voting member of the committee but shall vote in the event of a tie.

The faculty members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) elected biennially by the appropriate faculty body from among the persons having faculty rank or faculty status. Members of the panel shall be trained on an annual basis in compliance with the law and this Policy. CUNY School of Law, Guttman Community College, CUNY School of Professional Studies, and the CUNY School of Journalism shall be required to select four (4) faculty members. The HEO members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) HEO appointed biennially by the president. CUNY School of Law, Guttman Community College, CUNY School of Professional Studies, and the CUNY School of Journalism shall be required to select four (4) HEO’s. The student members shall be selected by lot from a panel of six (6) elected annually in an election in which all students registered at the college shall be eligible to vote. CUNY School of Law, Guttman Community College, CUNY School of Professional Studies, and the CUNY School of Journalism shall be required to select four (4) students. In the event that the student or faculty panel or both are not elected, or if more panel members are needed, the president shall have the duty to select the panel or panels which have not been elected.

In the event that the chairperson cannot continue, the president shall appoint another chairperson. In the event that a seat becomes vacant and it is necessary to fill the seat to
continue the hearing, the seat shall be filled from the respective faculty, HEO, or student panel by lottery.

Each academic year, the chief student affairs officer, and her or his designee, shall appoint/identify one or more college employees to serve as presenters for the hearings. This list shall be forwarded to the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel and Sr. Vice Chancellor for Legal Affairs prior to the first day of the academic year.

Persons who are to be participants in the hearings as witnesses or have been involved in preferring the charges or who may participate in the appeals procedures or any other person having a direct interest in the outcome of the hearing shall be disqualified from serving on the committee.

Roles and Responsibilities of Individuals during the Hearing

a. Role and Responsibilities of Panel Chairperson:

The chairperson shall preside at the hearing. The parties to the hearing are the college, the respondent, and if the complainant chooses to participate, the complainant. At the commencement of the hearing, the chairperson shall inform the respondent of the charges, the hearing procedures, and her or his rights. After informing the respondent of the charges, the hearing procedures, and respondent’s rights, the chairperson shall ask the respondent to state whether he or she is responsible or not responsible for the conduct. Prior to accepting testimony at the hearing, the chairperson shall rule on any motions questioning the impartiality of any committee member or the adequacy of the notice of the charge(s). Subsequent thereto, the chairperson shall rule on any motions regarding the admissibility of evidence and may exclude irrelevant, unreliable or unduly repetitive evidence. The chairperson shall exclude from the hearing room all persons who are to appear as witnesses, except the respondent and the complainant.

The chairperson shall preside at all hearing sessions and meetings and make all rulings for the panel. The chairperson has discretion to limit the number of witnesses and the length of testimony for the presentations by any party and/or their representative. All hearings pursuant to this Policy shall be closed hearings. The chairperson shall not be a voting member of the panel but shall vote in the event of a tie. In the event that the chairperson cannot continue, the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, or his or his designee, shall appoint another chairperson from the University-wide committee. In the event that a seat on the panel becomes vacant and it is necessary to fill the seat to continue the hearing, the seat shall be filled from the respective faculty, HEO, or student committee members by lot.

b. Presenters:

Each academic year, the chief student affairs officer at each College or designee shall identify one or more college employees to serve as presenters for the hearings. This list will be forwarded to the Offices of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs and General Counsel and Vice Chancellor.
for Legal Affairs prior to the first day of the academic year. The employee who serves as presenter during the hearing shall be from the same institution as the respondent.

c. Recording of Proceeding

The college shall make a recording of each fact-finding hearing by some means such as a stenographic transcript, an audio recording or the equivalent. No other recording of the proceedings shall be permitted. A respondent who has been found to have committed the conduct charged after a hearing is entitled upon request to a copy of such a record without cost upon the condition that it is not to be disseminated except to the respondent’s advisor. In the event of an appeal, both the respondent and the complainant are entitled upon request to a copy of such a record without cost, upon the condition that it is not to be disseminated except to their advisors.

Basic Hearing Rules:

If, at the commencement of the hearing, the respondent admits the conduct charged, the respondent shall be given an opportunity to explain her/his actions before the hearing panel and the college shall be given an opportunity to respond and present evidence regarding the appropriate penalty. If the respondent denies the conduct charged, the college shall present its evidence. At the conclusion of the college's presentation, the respondent may move to dismiss the charges. If the motion is denied by the committee, the complainant, if the complainant choses to participate, shall be given an opportunity to make a presentation. After the college’s, and, if complainant choses to participate, complainant’s presentation, the Respondent shall be given an opportunity to make a presentation.

The college bears the burden of proving the charge(s) by a preponderance of the evidence. The role of the hearing panel is to listen to the testimony, ask questions of the witnesses, review the testimony and evidence presented at the hearing and the papers filed by the parties and make a decision as to responsibility. In the event the respondent is found responsible for the conduct, the committee shall then determine the penalty to be imposed.

The college, the respondent and the complainant are permitted to have advisors act on their behalf during the pendency of a hearing, which shall include the calling and examining of witnesses, and presenting evidence. Any party intending to appear with an attorney shall give the other party five (5) calendar days' notice of such representation.

Neither the respondent nor the complainant shall be permitted to cross-examine the other directly. Rather, if they choose to, the respondent and the complainant shall cross-examine each other only through an advisor. If either or both of them do not have an advisor, the college shall assist them to find an advisor to conduct such cross-examination. In the alternative, the complainant and respondent may provide written questions to the chairperson to be posed to the witness, in the chairperson’s discretion.

Responsibility Phase

The following rules apply to the introduction of evidence at the hearing: Evidence of the mental health diagnosis and/or treatment of a complainant, respondent, or witness may not be introduced; and b) Evidence of either party’s prior sexual history may not
be introduced except that (i) evidence of prior sexual history between complainant and respondent is admissible at any stage of the hearing, and (ii) past findings of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault may be admissible in the stage of that hearing related to penalty.

Penalty Phase

If the panel has found the Respondent responsible for the conduct, then the complainant, respondent, and college, will have the opportunity to introduce evidence and make arguments related what the appropriate penalty should be. The complainant, respondent and college will also have the opportunity to introduce evidence of and comment on the respondent’s character, including any past findings of a respondent’s responsibility for domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault or any other sexual misconduct, and submit a statement regarding the impact of the conduct.

The College may also introduce a copy of the respondent’s previous disciplinary records, if any, from any CUNY institution the respondent has attended, provided the respondent was shown a copy of the records prior to the commencement of the hearing. The previous disciplinary record shall be submitted to the panel in a sealed envelope, bearing the respondent’s signature across the seal, and shall only be opened if the respondent has been found responsible for the conduct charged. The hearing panel, to determine an appropriate penalty, shall use the disciplinary records, as well as any documents or character evidence introduced by the respondent, the complainant, or the college.

If either the complainant or the respondent chose not to participate in the hearing, they still have the opportunity to introduce evidence and make arguments related what the appropriate penalty should be and to provide or make an impact statement.

ii. Decision

The panel shall issue a written decision, which shall be based solely on the testimony and evidence presented at the hearing, including the penalty phase. The college shall send to the respondent a copy of the panel’s decision within seven (7) calendar days of the conclusion of the hearing, by regular mail and e-mail to the address appearing on the records of the college. In cases involving two or more complainants or respondents, the college has fourteen (14) calendar days of the conclusion of the hearing to send the panel’s decision. The college is also encouraged to send the decision to any other e-mail address that it may have for the respondent. The decision shall be final subject to any appeal.

In cases involving a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the complainant shall simultaneously receive notice of the outcome of the faculty-student disciplinary committee's decision as it relates to the offense(s) committed against the complainant, in the same manner as notice is given to the respondent.

When a disciplinary hearing results in a penalty of dismissal or suspension for one term or more, the decision is a university-wide penalty and the respondent shall be barred from
admission to, or attendance at, any other unit of the university while the penalty is being served.

iii. **Appeals/Review**

A respondent or a complainant may appeal a decision of the faculty-student disciplinary committee to the president on the following grounds: (i) procedural error, (ii) newly discovered evidence that was not reasonably available at the time of the hearing, or (iii) the disproportionate nature of the penalty. The president may remand for a new hearing or may modify the penalty either by decreasing it (on an appeal by the respondent) or increasing it (on an appeal by the complainant). If the president is a party to the dispute, her/his functions with respect to an appeal shall be discharged by an official of the university to be appointed by the chancellor or her or his designee.

If the penalty after appeal to the president is one of dismissal or suspension for one term or more, a respondent or a complainant may appeal to the board committee on student affairs and special programs. The board may dispose of the appeal in the same manner as the president.

An appeal under this section shall be made in writing within fifteen (15) calendar days after the delivery of the decision appealed from. This requirement may be waived in a particular case for good cause by the president or the board committee as the case may be. Within three (3) calendar days of the receipt of any appeal, either to the president or the board committee on student affairs and special programs, the non-appealing party shall be sent a written notice of the other party’s appeal. In addition, the respondent and/or the complainant shall have the opportunity to submit a written opposition to the other party’s appeal within fifteen (15) calendar days of the delivery of the notice of receipt of such appeal.

The president shall decide and issue a decision within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving the appeal or within fifteen (15) calendar days of receiving papers in opposition to the appeal, whichever is longer. The board committee shall decide and issue a decision within five (5) calendar days of the meeting at which it hears the appeal.

iv. **Transcript Notation(s)**

In cases in which the panel finds the respondent responsible and the penalty is either suspension or expulsion, the college shall place a notation on the respondent’s transcript stating that respondent was suspended or expelled after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation. In cases where a student has been expelled as a result of a Clery Act crime of violence, the notation will not be removed.

For all other cases, after four years from the date of the conclusion of the disciplinary proceeding, or one year after the conclusion of any suspension, whichever is later, the Respondent has the right to request that a transcript notation from a finding of responsibility be removed. If a finding of responsibility for any violation is vacated for any reason, the notation shall be removed.

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XIII. COLLEGE OBLIGATIONS UNDER THIS POLICY

In addition to addressing possible violations of this policy, colleges/units of CUNY have the following obligations:

a. Dissemination of Policies, Procedures and Notices

The college Title IX Coordinator, in coordination with the Office of Student Affairs, Office of Public Safety, Human Resources Department and other appropriate offices, is responsible for the wide dissemination of the following on her/his campus: (i) this Policy; (ii) CUNY’s Notice of Non-Discrimination; (iii) the Title IX Coordinator’s name, phone number, office location, and email address; and (iv) contact information for the campus Public Safety Office. Such dissemination shall include posting the documents and information on the college website, and including it in residence life materials and training and educational materials. In addition, the Students’ Bill of Rights, which is appended to and made a part of this policy, must be distributed to any individual reporting an incident of sexual misconduct at the time the report is made. It must also be distributed annually to all students, made available on the college’s website and posted in college campus centers and in CUNY owned and operated housing.

b. Training and Educational Programming

CUNY is responsible for providing training to college Title IX Coordinators and others who may serve as investigators. The college Title IX Coordinator, in coordination with other applicable offices, including Public Safety, Human Resources and Student Affairs, is responsible for ensuring that the college provides training to college employees on their obligations under this policy; provides education on this policy and on sexual misconduct (including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault) to new and continuing students; and promotes awareness and prevention of sexual misconduct among all students and employees. Specific required trainings include the following:

i. Training For Responsible and Confidential Employees

The college shall provide training to all employees who are required to report incidents of sexual misconduct under this policy, as well as those employees who have been designated as confidential employees.

ii. Training For Title IX Coordinator and other investigators

CUNY shall provide at least annual training to Title IX Coordinators and other investigators in conducting investigations of sexual misconduct, including

- the effects of trauma;
- impartiality;
- the rights of the respondent, include the right to a presumption that the respondent is "not responsible" until any finding of responsibility is made;
• relevant CUNY policies and procedures; and
• other issues including what constitutes crimes of sexual misconduct.

iii. Student Onboarding and Ongoing Education

Each college shall adopt a comprehensive student onboarding and ongoing education campaign to educate students about sexual misconduct, including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. During the student onboarding process, all new first-year and transfer students shall receive training on this policy and on a variety of topics relating to sexual misconduct. In addition, each college shall offer and administer appropriate educational programming to residence hall students, athletes, and student leaders. Each college shall also provide such educational programming to any other student groups which the college determines could benefit from education in the area of sexual misconduct. The college shall also share information on domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault prevention with parents of enrolling students. This may be done by linking to http://www1.cuny.edu/sites/title-ix/information-for-parents-and-families/campus/university/

c. Campus Climate Assessments

Each college of the University shall conduct, no less than every other year, a climate assessment using an assessment instrument provided by the University central office, to ascertain its students’ general awareness and knowledge of the University’s policy and procedures regarding sexual misconduct, including but not limited to student experiences with and knowledge of reporting, investigation and disciplinary processes. The assessment instrument shall include all topics required to be included under applicable law, including Section 129-B of the New York State Education Law. The University shall publish the results of the surveys on its Title IX web page. The published results shall not contain any information which would enable a reader to identify any individual who responded to the climate assessment.

XIV. Rules Regarding Intimate Relationships

d. Relationships between Faculty or Employees and Students

Amorous, dating or sexual activity or relationships (“intimate relationships”), even when apparently consensual, are inappropriate when they occur between a faculty member or employee and any student for whom he or she has a professional responsibility. Those relationships are inappropriate because of the unequal power dynamic between students and faculty members and between students and employees who advise or evaluate them, such as athletic coaches or workplace supervisors. Such relationships necessarily involve issues of student vulnerability and have the potential for coercion. In addition, conflicts of interest or perceived conflicts of interest may arise when a faculty member or employee is required to evaluate the work or make personnel or academic decisions with respect to a student with whom he or she is having an intimate relationship. Finally, if the relationship ends in a way that is not amicable, the relationship may lead to charges of and possible liability for sexual misconduct.
Therefore, faculty members and other employees are prohibited from engaging in intimate relationships with students for whom they have a professional responsibility, including undergraduates, graduate and professional students and postdoctoral fellows.

For purposes of this Section, professional responsibility for a student means responsibility over any academic matters, including teaching, counseling, grading, advising for a formal project such as a thesis or research, evaluating, hiring, supervising, coaching, making decisions or recommendations that confer benefits such as admissions, registration, financial aid, other awards, remuneration, or fellowships, or performing any other function that might affect teaching, research, or other academic opportunities.

e. Relationships between Supervisors and Employees

Many of the concerns about intimate relationships between faculty members or employees and students also apply to relationships between supervisors and employees they supervise. Those relationships therefore are strongly discouraged. Supervisors shall disclose any such relationships to their supervisors in order to avoid or mitigate conflicts of interest in connection with the supervision and evaluation of the employees with whom they have an intimate relationship. Mitigation may involve the transfer of either the supervisor or employee, reassigning the responsibility to evaluate the employee to a different supervisor, or other appropriate action.

For purposes of this Section, supervising an employee means supervising in an employment setting, including hiring, evaluating, assigning work, or making decisions or recommendations that confer benefits such as promotions, raises or other remuneration, or performing any other function that might affect employment opportunities.

The City University of New York
Students’ Bill of Rights

For CUNY students who experience Sexual Violence, including sexual assault; domestic, dating or, intimate partner violence, stalking or voyeurism

All students have the right to

1. Make a report to local law enforcement and/or state police;
2. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously;
3. Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/or criminal justice process free from pressure by the institution;
4. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard;
5. Be treated with dignity and to receive from the institution courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available;
6. Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and
violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations;

7. Describe the incident to as few institutional representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;

8. Be protected from retaliation by the institution, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the institution;

9. Have access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;

10. Be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused, or respondent throughout the judicial or conduct process including during all meetings and hearings related to such process; and

11. Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the institution.

This Student Bill of Rights was established by the “Enough is Enough” Law, New York State Education Law Article 129-B, effective October 7, 2015.

For more information about preventing and addressing Sexual Violence at CUNY see http://www1.cuny.edu/sites/title-ix/campus-websites.

Information about filing a report, seeking a response, and options for confidential disclosure is available also available CUNY’s Title IX web page.

Questions about CUNY’s Sexual Misconduct policy and procedures may be directed to your campus Title IX Coordinator.

Policy adopted by the Board of Trustees on 12/1/2014 Cal. 4.C., with effective date of 1/1/2015. Amended by the Board of Trustees on 10/1/2015. Cal. 6.B. Adopted as revised by BOT on 6/25/2018. Cal.9.A.