2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

(ASFSR)

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act 20 USC.1902 f.

Collected Data: 2022-2024

Table of Contents

Contents	Page
General Information About Purchase College	3
Disclosure of Policy Statement	3
Preparing and Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics	3
Security and Access of Campus Buildings	4
Campus Law Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction	4
Daily Logs	5
Reporting: Policy On-Off Campus Crimes	5
Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies	5
To Report a Crime to The University Police	6
ADA Accessibility and Office of Disability Resources	6
Procedure After a Call Comes into New York State University Police	7
Reporting Missing Persons	8
Campus Security Authorities	8
Contact List	9
Voluntary Anonymous Reporting Procedures	9
Confidential/Private Reporting	10
Silent Witness	10
Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistic Act	10
Clery Geography	11
Interactive Campus Map	11
Non-Campus Locations	12
Clery Act Criminal Offenses-Federal Offenses	12
New York State Law Definitions	16
VAWA-Violence Against Women's Act Offenses	21
Campus Crime Statistics Clery Crime Statistics Grid	22
Hate Crimes Statistics	22
Emergency Management	23
Rave Purchase College Alert	23
Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications to the Campus Community	23
Campus Security Programs and Procedures - Safety Programs & Initiatives	25
Emergency & Blue Light Phones	26
The 911 Emergency System	26
Police Internships	27
NYSUPD Community Services	28
Coffee or Ice Pop with a Cop	28
University Police Courtesy Walking Escort	28
Women's Self Defense with RAD	28
Active Shooter Education	29
Sexual Assault Awareness and Personal Safety	30
Campus Advocacy Services (CAS)	30
Alcohol and Other Drug Education, Prevention Services and Programs	30

Alcohol and Drug Use Possession Disclosure Policies **31**
Campus Controlled Substance Policy **31**
New York State Law **32**
Drug Free Schools and Campuses **32**
Alcohol Policy **33**
The Law **33**
The Policy **34**
Alcohol and Controlled Substances in the Workplace Policy **36**
Employees/Students **36**
Penalties for Drug Possession and Sale **36**
New York State Laws Regarding Alcohol Violations **37**
New York State Penalties for Controlled Substances **38**
Office of Diversity and Compliance-Hate or Bias Crimes **39**
Sexual Violence Response Policy **40**
Office of Community Standards **44**
Code Violations & Sanctions **46**
Office of Disability Resources **47**
Hearing Procedures for Sexual & Interpersonal Violence **47**
Persona Non Grata Status **50**
No Contact Order **51**
Order of Protection/Restraining Orders **51**
Title IX Sexual Assault, Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment **52**
Privacy Versus Confidentiality **52**
On/Off Campus Confidential Resources **54**
FAQs **54**
Amnesty Policy **54**
What You Can Do If You or Your Friend Is Sexually Assaulted **55**
Sexual Offenders Registry **58**
Megan's Law **58**
Annual Fire Safety Report **59**
Conclusion **61**

General Information about Purchase College:

Governor Nelson Rockefeller founded "SUNY Purchase" in 1967 as the cultural center of the State University of New York's network of 64 universities and colleges. He envisioned a singular campus, a creative and intellectual laboratory—where conservatory training in the visual, performing, and theatre arts would coexist with programs in the liberal arts and sciences creating an environment where each informed and inspired the other. Today, with a full-time student population of approximately 3,100, Purchase College, SUNY is a community of students, faculty, and friends where open minded engagement with the creative process leads to a lifetime of intellectual growth and professional opportunity. At Purchase, the safety and wellbeing of students, faculty, staff, and visitors is of the highest concern. On duty 24/7, we are committed to keeping our campus safe and secure. However, a truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of all members of the campus community. The Campus Security Report helps to ensure this collaborative endeavor is effective and in compliance with the federal Student Right-to-Know and Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 and The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998.

Disclosure of Policy

Statement Preparing and Reporting the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Purchase College complies with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. Statistics are compiled in accordance with the Uniform Crime Reporting System of the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Campus crime, arrests and referral statistics include those reported to the University Police Department, other local law enforcement entities and designated campus officials including but not limited to: Title IX Investigator, Athletics, Student Affairs, International Studies, Residential Life, Human Resources and Community Standards. The statistics also include reports made to campus personnel serving as directors, deans, department heads, student organization advisors, and athletic coaches. Crimes reported herein have occurred either on campus, or on locations that are contiguous to the campus, and/or at buildings or properties that are either owned or controlled by a campus affiliated entity, including officially recognized student organizations.

Purchase College encourages every member of the campus community to report a crime promptly to the University Police, other campus security authorities or in the case of sexual violence, to the Title IX Investigator. Students are also informed of their right to obtain support services by making a confidential report to the Counseling Center, Health Services, or the Harbor Center. The College's voluntary confidential reporting options are offered for those who may not want to pursue action either within the federal or state criminal justice system or within the College's discipline system, but who need support services. A procedure is in place to capture crime statistics which are disclosed anonymously to University Police or the Title IX Investigator. These statistics are published yearly in this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report and reported to the U.S. Department of Education. Additionally, an email notification is sent to all enrolled students, faculty and staff that provides the website to access this report.

It should also be noted that with the collaboration of Residential Life, The Harbor Center, University Police and the Counseling Center, many programs are offered to provide personal safety tips and risk reduction strategies to the members of the campus community. In addition, the Health and Crisis Counseling services are available. Campus Advocacy Services (CAS) is committed to empowering a victim to reassume control over his/her or their life and supporting the victim' journey to becoming a survivor. Additionally, CAS provides training with Residence Assistants and Clubs regarding interpersonal violence education and awareness. The Counseling Center provides services to matriculated students and referrals to non-matriculated students who may be experiencing psychological stress.

In 2024, the Counseling and Behavioral Health staff provided sexual assault/interpersonal violence prevention services, and (CAS) education at 44 events, with engagement of 2,459 students. In addition, Purchase College offers the RAD (Rape Aggression Defense), a Sexual Assault and Interpersonal Violence Awareness accredited course, a unique and powerful program attended by 150 students annually. Lastly, Purchase College is deeply committed to promoting situational awareness, preventative education, and empowerment to bystanders, survivors, and the general campus community.

All prospective students and employees may obtain a copy the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report by calling NYSUPD 914-251-6905 or the Office of Admissions 914-251-6300.

Security and Access of Campus Fire Building

Residence Halls and Apartments
During the past several years, Purchase College has enacted many programs to enhance the security of residents. These initiatives include:

- Security viewing holes on most residence hall room doors.
- Residence hall access doors locked 24-hours a day.
- Card readers on entrance doors of newly renovated buildings.
- Security patrols of all residential areas during all hours.
- Emergency Blue Light phones strategically placed in proximity of residence halls and apartments.
- A Residence Coordinator and Resident Assistants are always on duty when students are in residence. There is always a back-up manager on duty as well.
- Throughout the year, Residential Life staff offer programs relating to personal safety. Many are conducted in conjunction with the New York State University Police (NYSUPD). The Personal Safety Committee on Campus Security meets regularly to recommend safety improvements to college administration.
- If keys are lost, lock changes will be performed, and all involved student residents are issued new keys.

Other Campus Buildings, Academic and Non-Academic
Most campus facilities, except for residence halls, are open to the public during the day and evening hours when classes are in session. The general public is encouraged to attend cultural, athletic and other activities on campus with access limited to the facilities in which the events take place. At night and during periods of time when classes are not in session, college buildings are generally locked. Faculty, staff, and limited numbers of students with proper identification and appropriately issued keys and access cards are allowed access to the buildings. Campus employees with assigned offices are issued keys. They are responsible for reporting missing and stolen keys.

Campus Law Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction

The New York State University Police Department (NYSUPD) at Purchase College is responsible for law enforcement, security, and emergency response for the campus. The department consists of the Police Chief, Police Assistant Chief, Inspector, 5 Lieutenants, Investigator, 16 Police Officers, 4 Communication Officers, 4 Community Service Officers, 1 Coordinator of Physical Security Systems, 1 Physical Security Specialist and an Administrative Assistant to the Chief. All sworn members are New York State certified police officers.

The members of the NYSUPD are Police Officers pursuant to Section 1.20, Paragraph 34 (S) of the Criminal Procedure Law of the State of NY. In addition, the Police officers are appointed by the State University of New

York (SUNY) pursuant to Subdivision 2 of Section 355 of NYS Education Law. NYSUPD Officers are trained at local police academies and receive their certifications from the New York State Municipal Police Training Council. Officers also receive specialized training in first aid, CPR, Narcan, defensive tactics, New York State Law, criminal investigation, victim services, and a variety of other law enforcement topics.

Officers have full policing authority. This authority allows them to apprehend and arrest perpetrators of crime anywhere in New York State. NYSUPD may arrest for crimes that include major offenses such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and auto theft to minor offenses such as traffic violations. Officers also have the authority to execute arrest, search, and bench warrants. Officers may conduct a temporary detention and emergency search for a weapon and accept possession of lost property. In accordance with the NYS Mental Hygiene Law, officers can take into custody and transport a person likely to be a danger to themselves or others.

If minor offenses involving violations of college rules and regulations are committed, NYSUPD may refer the individual to the disciplinary Office of Student Affairs and the Office Community Standards or the Office of Human Resources. This includes but is not limited to violations of the Student Code of Conduct. NYSUPD works closely with local, state, and federal police agencies, and it has direct access to national and statewide computer databases for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information as well as other law enforcement information. NYSUPD also maintains cooperative agreements with the Rye Brook Police and Harrison Police relative to joint policing, investigations, and enforcement to secure the safety of the campus, and the contiguous town and village. Namely, these agreements state that NYSUPD will be primarily responsible for the investigation of crimes occurring on campus property, and the contiguous law enforcement agencies will be primarily responsible for the investigation of crimes occurring in their respective jurisdictions; the departments will cooperate with each other in such investigations.

Officers are responsible for enforcing all state, federal and local laws, as well as the rules and regulations of the college. In addition to this, they also provide services including medical assistance, crime prevention, and community policing programs. NYSUPD patrols the campus and adjoining roadways by means of vehicle, bike, and foot. The department also employs unsworn Community Service Officers to augment police patrols in academic buildings and the academic mall, providing courtesy escorts, emergency blue light phone and AED inspections.

Daily Logs

NYSUPD maintains a daily log of all campus criminal activity, which is available for viewing at the station upon request. The Monthly Blotter can be found online.

Reporting Process

Policy for Reporting On/Off Campus Crimes

Purchase College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal activity, medical emergencies and suspicious: persons, vehicles, and incidents to the NYSUPD, and/or appropriate police agencies when the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. This includes all on/off campus community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

To Report a Crime to the New York State University Police
In person: at the New York State University Police Department.
By phone: Main No. (914) 251-6900 – Emergency No. (914) **251-6911**

- On campus telephones including intercom phones dial **6911 or 911**
- Emergency Blue Light Telephones- pick up receiver or press button to automatically dial.
- Other telephones, including cell phones, dial 914-251-6911

To Report a Crime to the NYS University Police (24 hours/365 days)**.**
The New York State University Police Department is located in the Lincoln Avenue underpass. If you would like to meet with a Police Officer, please call (914) 251-6900 and a police officer will be dispatched to a location of your choosing.

ADA Accessibility:
To access Police Headquarters from the Main Plaza level, please take the elevator in the CMFT building to basement level and follow directional signage through tunnels to the Lincoln Avenue Underpass.

**For Office of Disability Resources: ** located in the Student Services building.

To Report a Less Serious Incident:
The Office of Community Standards and Office of Residential and Student Life (for incidents occurring in campus residences) call: 914-251-6320 or
The New York State University Police Department: 914-251-6900

To Report Crimes Occurring Off Campus

When a Purchase College student is involved in an off-campus offense, NYSUP officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. Local law enforcement routinely communicates with NYSUPD on any serious incidents that involve students.

Dial 911 or Dial Directly for Local Agencies

- Harrison PD: 914-967-5111
  650 North Street Harrison, NY 10528
- Rye Brook PD: 914-939-1121
  938 King Street Port Chester, NY 10573
- Port Chester PD: 914-939-1000 350
  N. Main Street #1 Portchester, NY 10573
- White Plains PD: 914-422-6111 77 South Lexington Ave. White Plains, NY 10601
- Westchester County PD: 914-864-7700
  1 Saw Mill River Pkwy Hawthorne, NY 10532
- New York State Police Troop K: 914-769-2600 – 200 Bradhurst Ave. #2 Hawthorne, NY 10532

Victims' options about the involvement of law enforcement and campus security authorities:

- Notify proper law enforcement authorities including on campus and local, county or state police.
- Be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim chooses.
- Decline to notify such authorities.

Services:
Victim Assistance Services of WestCop (Westchester Community Opportunity Program)
2 Westchester Plaza, Elmsford, NY 10523
(914) 345-3113 Office (914) 345-3513 Fax (855)
VAS-CALL Hotline (914) 345-9111 Hotline

Off Campus Student Groups

SUNY Purchase College does not recognize or permit any off-campus student groups, such as fraternal groups or sporting groups, to have official off-campus property.

Procedure after a Call Comes Into NYS University Police

After a call comes in, police or other College personnel, fire and/or ambulance service will be dispatched as appropriate to the location of the call. Criminal offenses are pursued by NYSUPD.

Steps to Making a Report:

- Choose a resource (page 9) that you feel comfortable reporting to such as: Campus Security Authority, NYSUPD and Confidential Sources such as Health Services, Counseling and Behavioral Health Services Center.
- Once you have chosen your resources, you can expect to meet with the appropriate staff.
- NYSUP will give you the option to make your report at police headquarters or at a location that makes you feel comfortable and safe.

Note: Depending on your situation, the campus advocate, counseling and/or medical services will be provided.

At your meeting you should expect to provide the following information:

- Your name and pedigree (DOB, address, phone number etc.)
- The suspect's name and pedigree (if known)
- The nature of the complaint (describe verbally, written or both)
- Verbal: Talking through the incident with an officer.
- Written: Writing a formal document detailing what occurred in an accurate truthful and descriptive manner in a chronological order.
- The officer will explain various options such as filing criminal charges (if applicable). At this time, you can request an Order of Protection. Whether or not you decline to press criminal charges, the report will be referred to the Office of Student Affairs and Office of Community Standards where you may request a No Contact order. Other residential and classroom accommodation can also be requested at this time.

At the commencement of an investigation, NYSUP will:

- Collect all appropriate evidence.
- Communicate with the Assistant District Attorney's (ADA) Office
- File the appropriate court paperwork
- Apprehend suspect, interview and process if charges apply
- Victims may have to appear in court and communicate with the ADA. If you choose not to file criminal charges at the time of the incident, the officer will explain your options on how to file criminal charges later.
- If applicable, your report will be disseminated to the appropriate departments dealing with the handling of your report.

Reporting Missing Persons

Purchase College Missing Persons Policy

If a member of the Purchase College community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she or designated pronoun should immediately notify NYSUPD at (914) 251-6911 and the NYSUPD 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 identify a confidential individual to be contacted by Student Affairs in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Student Affairs will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so through the Office of Student Affairs. 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 NYSUPD determine that the student has been missing for 24 hours, Student Affairs will notify the student's emergency contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Student Affairs will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after NYSUPD has determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours. Note that while the above notifications are required under federal law, nothing precludes contacting these or any other persons during the investigation if doing so may further the investigation, whether 24 hours has passed or not; regardless of if over the age of 18, emancipated, or confidential contact.

Appropriate to the particulars of the report, other resources may be contacted to assist with an investigation, including other law enforcement agencies.

Campus Security Authorities -CSA

The following are designated as Campus Security Authorities where the College wants students and other members of the community to report crimes for the purposes of making timely warning reports and the annual statistical disclosure:

- University Police department including security personnel.
- Student Affairs Department, Residential and Student Life and Professional Staff in Athletics (including coaches)
- Counseling and Behavioral Health Services and Health Services
- Human Resources and Title IX & Affirmative Action Officers
- Academic Advisors, Educational Opportunity Program (EOP)
- Faculty Advisor's to student groups.

Campus Security Advisors at Purchase College	Telephone Number
Vice President for Student Affairs and Enrollment Management	914-251-5985
Dean of Student Affairs	914-251-6363
Director of Athletics	914-251-6534
Assistant Dean for Students	914-251-7988
Director of Community Standards	914-251-6027
Interim Chief of NYS University Police	914-251-6905
Interim Assistant Chief of NYS University Police	914-251-6900
Director of Residential and Student Life	914-251-6548
Chief Diversity Officer/Title IX and Affirmative Action Officer	914-251-5992
ADA Compliance and Accessibility Officer	914-251-5992
Chief Human Resources Officer	914-251-5961
Associate Director for Student Engagement and Involvement	914-251-7043
Director of Health Services	914-251-6380
Director of Counseling and Behavioral Health Services Center	914-251-6390
Victim Advocate	914-251-6390
Educational Opportunity Program (EOP)	914-251-6520
Coordinator of Education Abroad	914-251-5931

The process for identifying Campus Security Authorities is based on departmental exposure with students and employees within the campus community, where reporting is essential. Their roles are actuated through meetings throughout the course of the year. CSAs are trained through local, SUNY training/conferences and workshops. Pastoral counselors, advocates and mental health counselors at the college are not Campus Security Authorities and are therefore exempt from disclosing or reporting allegations of crimes and incidents. However, to be exempt from the Clery Act reporting requirements, the counselor must be acting in their professional role of pastoral or mental health counselors at the University. For example, a dean who has PhD in psychology is not acting in the counseling role, but rather as a dean; and a PhD student in psychology working in the counseling center as part of his/her education and training is acting in the counseling role. Pastoral counselors, advocates and mental health counselors are trained in the procedures for reporting crimes and the procedures for reporting crimes confidentially. The college encourages them to inform their clients of the procedures in accordance with their professional judgment, given the individual victim and circumstances before them.

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

Pastoral Counselor: A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. In addition, the Student Health Services employees, including the medical director, physicians, and nurses, are not Campus Security Authorities

Voluntary Anonymous-Confidential Reporting Procedures

The college encourages all members of its community to report crimes to NYSUPD or other Campus Security Authorities, whether he or she is a victim or a witness. If you are a victim or a witness to a crime and you do not want to pursue action within the College's discipline system or the criminal justice system, you may still want

to consider making a confidential report. Accommodation can be made for those that wish to report in a non-traditional form. The following are methods available for reporting crimes:

Confidential and Private Reporting:
Victims (students and employees) can file a report with Counseling and Behavioral Health Services, Health Services Center, Harbor Center or Pastoral Counselors. Confidential resources will provide (if necessary):

- Referrals for medical emergencies
- Counseling services
- Off-campus referrals
- Explain the reporting process and encourage people to report to NYSUPD, local law enforcement and/or Student Affairs.
- Seek medical treatment at campus Health Services Center or local hospitals.

Below are confidential resources:

Confidential Resources	Telephone Number	Location
The Counseling & Behavioral Health Services Center	914-251-6390	Humanities Bldg., Lower Level, Lincoln Ave. Across from Central 3 Parking Lot
Health Services Center	914-251-6380	Campus Center South-Lower-Level Entrance from Central 3 Parking Lot
NYS Employee Assistance Program	914-251-6098	Humanities Buildings Room 1002

For those who wish to report a crime or suspicious activity anonymously to New York State University Police can do so by calling 914- 251-6868. This is not for crimes or suspicious activity in progress. NYSUPD also maintains an electronic anonymous reporting system on its website "Silent Witness" which is not to be used with crimes in progress. Crimes in progress should be reported to the police promptly and accurately in a timely manner.

Silent Witness

Silent Witness will not retain email addresses, IP addresses or other identifying information unless the reporting person voluntarily includes identification information. NOTE: Silent Witness is NOT for Crimes in Progress. If this is an actual emergency or a crime in progress; please call NYSUPD at: 914-251-6911. The purpose of an anonymous report is to comply with your wishes to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With this information, the college can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, faculty, and staff, determine where there is a pattern of crime relative to location, method, and assailant and alert the campus community to potential harm. Anonymous reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the campus. Please understand that while the crime is counted for statistical purposes, confidential reporting of a crime may impede a speedy investigation and/or a thorough investigation, or it may prohibit an investigation in its entirety.

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy & Campus Crime Statistics Act

In accordance with the guidelines established by the State University of New York, and pursuant to federal law, identified as the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998," all currently enrolled students, campus employees, and all prospective students and prospective employees are entitled to request and receive a copy of the Purchase College Annual Campus Security Report.

To learn more, visit The Jeanne Clery Story.

The report contains crime statistics about certain specified crimes/incidents that have been reported to the New York State University Police Department and other college officials over the past three years and which have occurred either on-campus, in off-campus buildings, property owned or controlled by the college, or on public property adjacent to campus. The report also contains policies and practices pertaining to campus security, crime reporting, alcohol and drugs, victim's assistance programs, student discipline, campus resources, community safety alerts, crime prevention, access to campus facilities/properties, and personal safety tips. The report encourages the reporting of all crime occurrences. The report tells how and to whom to report crimes, especially sexual assault crimes. Copies of this report may also be obtained in person from the New York State University Police Department. Under the Clery Act campuses are required to report campus crime statistics for certain offenses, hate crimes, arrests, and disciplinary referrals to the campus judicial process. The Clery Act also requires any incident which is classified as unfounded, be reported. An incident may be classified as unfounded only after being investigated by a law enforcement agency. To classify an incident as unfounded there must be evidence that demonstrates the offense was not committed. In all cases, this data must be broken down according to the geographic location of the occurrence of the offense. These locations are defined as the campus "Clery Geography" under the Act.

Clery Geography

Purchase College -SUNY
735 Anderson Hill Rd
Purchase, NY 10577

On Campus:

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

Refer to **Interactive Campus Map** for Clery Geographical Areas.

On Campus Student Housing Facility: Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. These areas are highlighted in Green on the campus map:

Central-AB Dorm
Crossroads-CD Dorm
Farside -EF Dorm
The Olde-Phase I Apts
Alumni Village
Campus Center North
Outback
The Commons (Neu) - Phase II Apts
Wayback
Fort Awesome

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

Non-Campus Locations-Purchase college does not have non-campus locations.

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.
Anderson Hill Road along the property line falls in the Town of Harrison.
North Lincoln Ave at rear entrance falls in Westchester County

Clery Act Criminal Offenses

Federal Offense Definitions

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

Arrest: Persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

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

Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Category of Fire: For HEA purposes, there are three categories of fire:
- **Unintentional Fire:** A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread fire into an area where the fire should not be.
- **Intentional Fire:** A fire that is ignited, or that results from a deliberate action, in circumstances where the person knows there should not be a fire.
- **Undetermined Fire:** A fire in which the cause cannot be determined.

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.

Dating Violence: violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition–
- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Destruction or Damage/Vandalism of Property: is to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Domestic Violence: is a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common.

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

Drug Abuse Violation: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics-manufactured narcotics which can cause true addiction (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Fire: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire-Related Death: Any instance in which a person- (1) 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 (2) Dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the 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, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Hate Crime: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of Clery, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or national origin, and disability.

Hierarchy Rule: A requirement in the FBI's UCR program that, for purposes of reporting crimes in that system, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense be counted. Beginning with the most serious offense, the following list shows the hierarchy for Clery Act reporting:

- Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft

There are exceptions to using the Hierarchy Rule:

- If arson is committed, an institution must always record the arson in its statistics, regardless of whether or not it occurs in the same incident as another crime.
- If rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape occurs in the same incident as a murder, an institution must record both the sex offense and the murder in its statistics.

The Hierarchy Rule does **not** apply to counting Hate Crimes or VAWA Offenses.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Larceny-Theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. *Constructive possession* is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Liquor-Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Include in this classification: manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., of intoxicating liquor, maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on train or public conveyance; and attempts to commit any of the above.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

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

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

Simple Assault: is an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Sex Offenses: any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- ***Fondling (old definition):** the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable

of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- ***Criminal Sexual Contact (new definition):** The intentional touching of the clothed or unclothed body parts without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation; or the forced touching by the victim of the actor's clothed or unclothed body parts, without consent of the victim for the purpose of sexual degradation, sexual gratification, or sexual humiliation.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent**.**
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

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

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Unfounded Crime: A reported crime that upon investigation by law enforcement authorities is found to be false or baseless. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime. Crime reports can be properly determined to be false only if the evidence from a complete and thorough investigation establishes that the crime reported was not, in fact, completed or attempted in any matter.

Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.: The violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Include in this classification: manufacture, sale or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., of silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the above.

***Additional categories defining Hate crimes:**

Bias: is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin

Disability: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term "race" in that "race" refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

Gender: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non- conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender non-conforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.

National Origin: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

Race: a preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religion: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. *Sexual Orientation* is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

New York State Law Definitions

Of note, the federal Clery Act defines certain crimes differently than the New York State Penal Code. For the purposes of this report, the College uses the Clery Act definitions of crimes.

Consent: Lack of consent results from: forcible compulsion; or incapacity to consent; or where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct. Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree, a criminal sexual act in the third degree, or forcible compulsion in circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor's situation would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances. A person is incapable of consent when he or she is: less than 17 years old; or mentally disabled; or mentally incapacitated; or physically helpless; or committed to the care and custody of the state department of correctional services, a hospital, the office of children and family services and is in residential care, or the other person is a resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated by the office of mental health, the office for people with development disabilities, or the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody of such department or hospital.

Consent Abbreviated: Clear, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement between the participating to engage in specific sexual activity.

Dating Violence: New York State does not specifically define "dating violence" but it does define Dating Abuse. However, under New York Law, intimate relationships are covered by the definition of domestic violence when the crime constitutes a crime listed elsewhere in this document and is committed by a person in an "intimate relationship" with the victim. See "Family or Household Member" for definition of "intimate relationship." General definition, dating violence is controlling, abusive, and aggressive behavior in a romantic relationship. Includes verbal, emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, or a combination.

Domestic Violence: An act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct,

forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction or breaching or blood circulation, or strangulation; and such acts have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to a person or a person's child. Such acts are alleged to have been committed by a family member. The victim can be anyone over the age of sixteen, any married person or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person's child is a victim of the act.

Family or Household Member: Persons related by consanguinity or affinity; Persons legally married to one another; Person formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; Unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; Persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an "intimate relationship" include but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an "intimate relationship"; any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation. Intimate relationship status shall be applied to teens, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgender, and elderly individuals, current and formerly married and/or dating heterosexual individuals who were or are in an intimate relationship.

Hate Crime:1. A person commits a hate crime when he or she commits a specified offense and either: (a) 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 (b) 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.
2. Proof of race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of the defendant, the victim or of both the defendant and the victim does not, by itself, constitute legally sufficient evidence satisfying the people's burden under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision one of this section.

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

Sexual Assault: New York State does not specifically define sexual assault. However, according to the Federal Regulations, sexual assault includes offenses that meet the definitions of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program. NY Penal Code Sex Offenses

Sex Offenses; Lack of Consent: Whether specifically stated or not, it is an element of every offense defined in this article that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim. NY Penal Law Sex Offenses

Sexual Misconduct (class A misdemeanor): When a person (1) He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or (2) He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct without such person's consent; or (3) He or she engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

Rape in The Third Degree (class E felony): When a person (1) He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; (2) Being 21 years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 17 years old; or (3) He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

Rape in The Second Degree (class D felony): When a person (1) being 18 years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 15 years old; or (2) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Rape in The First Degree (class B felony): When a person engages in sexual intercourse with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; or (2) Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) who is less than 11 years old; or (4) who is less than 13 years old, and the actor is 18 years old or more.

Forcible Touching (class A misdemeanor): When a person 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. It includes squeezing, grabbing, or pinching.

Sexual Abuse in The Third Degree: When a person subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent. For any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that (1) such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than 17 years old; and (2) such other person was more than 14 years old and (3) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person.

Sexual Abuse in The Second Degree: When a person subjects another person to sexual contact and when such other person is (1) incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; or (2) less than 14 years old.

Sexual Abuse in The First Degree: When a person subjects another person to sexual contact (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than 11 years old; or (4) when the other person is less than 13 years old.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse: For the purposes of this section, conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in The Fourth Degree: When a person inserts a (1) foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; or (2) finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in The Third Degree: When a person inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person (1) (a) by forcible compulsion; (b) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) when the other person is less than 11 years old; or (2) causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in The Second Degree: When a person inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person by (1) forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than 11 years old.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse in The First Degree: When a person subjects another person to sexual contact: (1) By forcible compulsion; or (2) when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (3) when the other person is less than eleven years old; or (4) when the other person is less than thirteen years old and the actor is twenty-one years old or older.

Course of Sexual Conduct Against a Child in The Second Degree: When over a period of time, not less than three months, a person: (1) Engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than 11 years old; or (2) being 18 years old or more engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than 13 years old. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charges offense occurred outside of the time period charged under this section.

Course Of Sexual Conduct Against a Child In The First Degree: When a person over a period of time, not less than three months in duration, a person: (1) Engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, or aggravated sexual contact with a child less than 11 years old; or (2) being 18 years old or more engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct which includes at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, or aggravated sexual contact with a child less than 13 years old.

Facilitating A Sex Offense With A Controlled Substance: A person is guilty of facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance when he or she: (1) knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain and administers such substance or preparation, compound, mixture or 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 defined in this article; and (2) commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in this article.

Incest in The Third Degree: A person is guilty of incest in the third degree when he or she marries or engages in sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece.

Incest in The Second Degree: A person is guilty of incest in the second degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the second degree, or criminal sexual act in the second degree, against a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or the half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece.

Incest in The First Degree: A person is guilty of incest in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, or criminal sexual act in the first degree, against a person whom he or she knows to be related to him or her, whether through marriage or not, as an ancestor, descendant, brother or sister of either the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece.

Stalking In The Fourth Degree: When a person intentionally, and for not legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such

conduct (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 (2) 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, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct; or (3) is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that his or her 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.

Stalking In The Third Degree: When a person (1) Commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree against any person in three or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted; or (2) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding ten years of a specified predicate crime and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or (3) with an intent to harass, annoy or alarm a specific person, intentionally engages in a course of conduct directed at such person which is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear physical injury or serious physical injury, the commission of a sex offense against, or the kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment or death of such person or a member of such person's immediate family; or (4) commits the crime or stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted within the preceding ten years of stalking in the fourth degree.

Stalking In The Second Degree: When a person: (1) Commits the crime of stalking in the third degree and in the course of and furtherance of the commission of such offense: (a) displays, or possesses and threatens the use of, a firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, plastic knuckles, metal knuckles, chukka stick, sand bag, sand club, slingshot, shuriken, "Kung Fu Star," dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, dangerous instrument, deadly instrument or deadly weapons; or (b) displays what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm; or (2) commits the crime of stalking in the third against any person, and has previously been convicted within the preceding five years, of a specified predicate crime, and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or (3) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted of stalking in the third degree; or (4) being 21 years of age or older, repeatedly follows a person under the age of fourteen or engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts over a period of time intentionally placing or attempting to place such person who is under the age of fourteen in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death: or (5) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree, against ten or more persons, in ten or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted.

Stalking in The First Degree: When a person commits the crime of stalking in the third degree or stalking in the second degree, and in the course and furtherance thereof, him or her intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crimes.

Criminal Possession of a Weapon in the Fourth Degree: A person is guilty of criminal possession in the fourth degree when:

(1) He or she possesses any firearm, electric dart gun, electronic stun gun, gravity knife, switchblade knife, pilum ballistic knife, metal knuckle knife, cane sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, plastic knuckles, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bad, sandclub, wrist-brace type slingshot or slungshot, shirken or "Kung Fu star"; or

(2) He possesses any dagger, dangerous knife, dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon with intent to use the same unlawfully against another; or

(3) He possesses a rifle, shotgun, antique firearm, black powder rifle, black powder shotgun, or any muzzle-loading firearm and has been convicted of a felony or serious offense; or
(4) He possesses any dangerous or deadly weapon and is not a citizen of the United States; or
Other Firearms and Dangerous Weapons sections: Article 265.00

VAWA – Violence against Women's Act Offenses

Domestic Violence: is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

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

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

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

Stalking: defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or
a reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Displayed Below Is the Clery Crime Statistics Grid:

	On Campus			Residential			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Offense	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**
Murder/non-negligent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	6	4	3	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling (forcible touching)	7	2	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary (including attempted)	3	10	5	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	28	11	46	25	5	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrest	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action Referrals: Drug Law Violations	35	12	24	34	9	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Action Referrals: Illegal Weapons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	4	6	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes Statistics:

Calendar Year 2024 - No crimes to disclose.

Calendar Year 2023 - One reported robbery-religious and/or ethnicity/national origin bias.
One reported criminal mischief-religious and/or ethnicity/national origin bias.

Calendar Year 2022 - No crimes to disclose.

Emergency Management

The college maintains and tests an Emergency Management Plan (EMP). The EMP utilizes the communications methods noted in the "Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications to the Campus Community" section below. The RAVE Purchase College Alert is a primary communications method. The system is tested multiple times annually with community-wide tests having occurred during the semester. Our goal in testing is to ensure the proper function of the RAVE Purchase College Alert. Prior to each annual test, a notification is sent to the community via email announcing when the test will occur, delineating the parameters of the test, advising the community how to participate in the RAVE Purchase College Alert program and advising the community how and where to comment on the testing process.

Purchase College Emergency Response Management Team

The Emergency Management Team (EMT) is charged to make operational decisions on behalf of the institution during times of emergencies and critical incidents for the purpose of protecting lives, property, and the environment. The Emergency Management Team meets regularly to discuss emergency response and evacuation policies and procedures. Regular discourse includes but is not limited to communication processes, alarm system evaluations, scheduling drills/exercises and assessing and evaluating the response and effectiveness of prior incidents. Scheduling drills and exercises are carefully designed to monitor and assess timely response and evacuation for effective implementation. We evaluate the outcomes of these drills, exercises, and procedures to enhance our emergency response plan.

Emergency Management Testing

RAVE Alert Purchase College Alert
A primary communications system tested at least annually with community-wide tests having occurred on a on a semester-by-semester basis. Our goal in testing is to ensure the proper function of the **RAVE Purchase College Alert** Program. Prior to each annual test, a notification is sent to the community via email announcing when the test will occur, delineating the parameters of the test, advising the community how to participate in the **RAVE Purchase College Alert** program and advising the community how and where to comment on the testing process.

Active Shooter Presentations
NYSUPD conducts active shooter presentations throughout the year to prepare the Purchase College community in the event of an emergency.

Fire Drills - (located on page 59)

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications and Evacuation to The Campus Community

What Warrants A "Timely Warning" Or “Emergency Notification”?

Timely Warnings will be issued whenever a Clery Act Crime is considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees, is reported to the New York State University Police Department or a local police agency and has occurred within the college’s Clery Geography. Whenever a Timely Warning is sent, it will be sent as soon as possible to the entire community. Purchase College will, in a manner that is timely and that withholds as confidential, the names and other identifying information of victims, as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (**42 U.S.C.13925** (a)(20)), and that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes, report to the campus community [Clery Act] crimes that are:

Reported to campus security authorities and considered by the institution to represent a threat to students and employees. It is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Emergency Notifications shall be issued when a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurs on the campus. Purchase College must immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. (Ex. Meningitis, approaching tornado, gas leak, terrorist incident, armed intruder, bomb threat, etc.)
As appropriate, emergency notifications may be targeted at only a segment or segments of the campus community that is at risk. Emergency notifications will be issued without delay unless doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Chief of Police, ERMT Incident Commander or Director of Health Services shall confirm the existence of a situation that may warrant a warning or notification and determine if a timely warning or emergency notification is warranted and the extent of the notification as appropriate. In addition to criminal incidents emergency notifications may be issued in situations such as, but not limited to:

1. Safety Related Issues:

- An incident that occurs on campus that affects the personal safety and security of our population.
- An incident that occurs in proximity to the college that may potentially affect the personal safety and security of our students, faculty, and staff population.

2. Health Related Issues:

- A member of our population is diagnosed with a serious or life threatening.
- Communicable/infectious disease.
- Evidence of bio terrorism.

Methods of communication will be chosen based on the nature of the incident. A decision will be made on notification methods by the Director of Health Services, the Chief of Police, or EMT Incident Commander. The following methods can be used to get the word out.

- Letters to students and/or parents (communication to parents is extremely minimal, most likely done in cases of measles, mumps, or rubella. Viral Meningitis would be communicated to the parents whose students are directly affected.)
- Letters to faculty and staff, if appropriate
- Student operated media outlets based on timing of the incident.

The only reason an immediate notification for a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation would not be issued is if doing so will compromise efforts to: assist a victim, contain the emergency, respond to the emergency, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Ways to Communicate These Issues

For Safety Related Issues:
The following methods can be used to get the word out. Methods of communication will be chosen based on the nature of the incident. A decision will be made on notification methods by the Chief of Police in conjunction with the President of Purchase College.

- Email to all students and/or faculty/staff

- Student operated media outlets
- **RAVE Purchase College Alert** in the case of a critical campus wide emergency
- Post to myHeliotrope portal,
- Campus Public Address (PA) Systems (External/Internal)

Waves—Wide-Area Mass Notification System (External Public Address System)
WAVES is designed to protect, alert, and inform people of what to do in an emergency or disaster. Covering large geographic outdoor areas, it broadcasts crystal clear voice messages, tones and sirens.

RAVE Purchase College Alert

The Purchase College is one of many New York State University campuses that have adopted an emergency messaging service.

The system will allow Purchase College to communicate on matters of Critical Emergencies with all members of the college community who sign up for this service. The system allows e-mail, phone and text messages to be sent automatically to all members of the campus community who have provided their contact information. Students, faculty, and staff can register and/or regularly update their emergency contact information by logging on to myHeliotrope.

Campus Security Programs and Procedures

Safety and security on campus is built on a strong foundation that includes:

- Community Policing: NYSUPD strives to develop and maintain a positive relationship with all members of the Purchase College community with a supportive community-oriented approach to law enforcement.
- Individual Responsibility: Every member of the college community is responsible for his/her own safety by taking simple, common-sense precautions and reporting incidents to the police and other campus authorities.

Safety Programs & Initiatives

Purchase College encourages you to take full advantage of safety programs and initiatives designed to protect your person and your property. Programs are designed to provide awareness and encourage the campus community to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Announcement of events includes but not limited to broadcast email, postings and signage. They include:

Residence Hall Safety Enhancements
Most suite doors are equipped with viewing holes; exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day; key or card access to exterior doors allows for additional security; emergency blue light phones provide urgent on campus calls; security patrols in residential areas; personal, property and fire safety programs coordinated by residential life staff. Residence halls are locked twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Advisory Committees on Campus Safety A group of policy level personnel, including faculty, professional staff and students, examines and makes recommendations relative to safety conditions on the college campus. For examples The Personal Safety Committee meets bi-weekly on Wednesdays.

Lighting
NYSUPD, Facilities Management, and the Personal Safety Committees annually survey lighting on campus to ensure that areas are adequately lit. Numerous additions have been made to lighting in the last five years.

Anti-Intrusion Alarms
Many academic and support areas of special sensitivity are protected by alarm systems which creates an audible alarm directly into the Communications Office to NYSUPD. Officers are dispatched to intruded areas to evaluate the situation.

Emergency & Blue Light Phones
There are more than 50 emergency blue light phones located on the campus. These telephones connect directly to the New York State University Police Department when picked up, making the reporting of emergency situations, or suspicious persons instantaneous. These phones are visible by their blue or red lights or in the case of Fort Awesome, the bright caution-yellow phone housing box.

Academic Mall

Athletic Trail

Fort Awesome

Academic/Residential Buildings

Residential Areas

Fort Awesome Trail

The 911 Emergency System
The 911 phone system was established to assist members of the college community in contacting the NYSUPD in case of situations such as: fires, crimes in progress, or medical emergencies. This system routes 911 calls directly to the NYSUPD Communications Center.

Operation Identification
Available through the NYSUPD, this program is a nationwide system that tracks your property in the event it is lost or stolen. A personal number and NYSUPD's agency identifying number are engraved on your property.

Police Internships

Internships are student based and offered each semester for credit.

Community Liaison-Interpersonal Violence
The Community Liaison-Interpersonal Violence intern will assist the NYSUPD with community engagement and crime prevention as it relates to interpersonal violence. The intern will assist in the planning and coordination of events and activities that foster community relations and awareness on campus and beyond.

Community Liaison
The Community Liaison Intern will assist the NYSUPD with community engagement. The intern will assist in the planning and coordination of events and activities that foster community relations on campus and beyond.

Covid Greeter Internship*

The Covid Greeter Internship assisted the ERMT by implementing a Covid-19 Welcome Checkpoint Station located in the CMFT lobby. The greeter ascertained each student, staff and visitor of the Covid-19 policies and safety protocols set forth by the College which included the mask policy, Covid-19 survey completion, testing sites and updates, vaccine verification, sanitation stations, etc. Masks and sanitizer were provided at the Welcome Station. The hours of operation were Monday through Friday, 7:00am – 5:00pm. *Internship becomes available if reported cases of COVID are heightened.

Learning/Teaching Internship

This credit-based semester long internship allows "RAD Grads" to continue with the RAD program by learning classroom teaching skills by assisting the certified RAD instructor in the classroom setting.

Purchase Firefighter Internship
The Purchase Firefighter internship will prepare new firefighters to operate in the areas of a fire scene. The internship will take place in three phases: observation, member, firefighter 1. Participation within the fire department will be acknowledged on a point-based award system. Points are obtained based on fire calls attended, department meetings attended, drills attended, standby hours, apparatus maintenance, parades attended, wake/funerals attended, etc.

Police Auxiliary Internship
This work-study program will allow 10 students to receive training in police and security disciplines to include legal, social, and procedural aspects of policing. The program will introduce participants to a uniformed police academy environment. The participants will apply what they learned by performing as an adjunct to the Police Department by providing security at campus events. Additional training will include tactical awareness, counterterrorism, media relations, role-plays, simulations, and workshops to educate community members about police training and tactics. The goal of having participants acquire a better understanding of the authority and limitations of police. The information and insight gained from the program will allow all involved to assess their roles and responsibilities in fostering effective and productive police-community partnerships.

Crime Prevention Pamphlets
NYSUPD and the Office of Community Engagement publish numerous pamphlets which are distributed to students and staff to assist them in preventing victimization for specific types of crimes.

NYSUPD Community Services

Several campus events were conducted which gave the students, faculty/staff unique opportunities to connect with Police Officers.

Coffee or Ice Pop with a Cop

This popular program allows for the campus community to meet with some of our New York State UPD in either Starbucks or another campus eatery to meet with the public and engage in a general discussion. Officers set up tables and provide free snacks and beverages provided by NYSUPD in a relaxing and enjoyable atmosphere where students can ask officers any type of questions. Offered throughout the academic year.

Operation Safe Travel

A program where a local vehicle roadside assistance agency will perform an inspection free of charge of your vehicle (topping off fluids and recommending safety issues). Offered to students, faculty and staff during the Fall Semester prior to the Thanksgiving holiday break.

2K Run for Hope Event

The University Police Community partnership hosts a 2K Run for Hope Event. This first annual Run for Hope event was created to spread awareness about the importance of mental health to the campus and the surrounding Hudson Valley. This event is a catalyst to the month of May which is dedicated to Mental Health Awareness. Mental health is life- long journey and our goal is to bring all members of the Purchase community and Westchester together. All are welcomed, students, faculty, staff, family, friends along with our neighboring police departments to spread awareness and foster a healthy mind and body. The University Police Department has seen a growing need for mental health support since the pandemic and everyone has seen someone struggling with mental health whether in their own life or in the news. Guest speaker(s) will promote our resources on campus and beyond for anyone who may be in need of support. This event will be an ongoing effort to reduce the stigma, make connections and provide resources.

Bike Patrol

NYSUPD bike patrol provides more effective access to residential and academic areas of the campus and gives the community greater access to the officers.

Community Service Officer (CSO)

Officers assist the campus community with courtesy escorts, unlocking doors and engaging the community through outreach events. The CSOs are security services assistants employed by the college and are identifiable by their khaki uniform with heliotrope shirts.

University Police Courtesy Walking Escort

A courtesy walking escort provides a safe on-campus escort to the campus community. Please call NYSUPD at 914-251-6900 or use one of the Blue Light phones. Community Service Officers or New York State University Police personnel will walk you from one location safely to your destination.

Women's Self Defense with RAD – Rape Aggression Defense

A gender-based interpersonal violence awareness self-defense course designed to develop and enhance the options of self-defense for those who identify as female. A popular semester long 2 credit Phys. Ed class is taught by New York State University Police certified RAD Instructors where it is offered each semester. Non-credit workshops are also offered to the campus community.

Westchester County Domestic Violence Council -Campus Advocate and the Interim Assistant Chief of Police attend quarterly meetings.

Active Shooter Education
The safety of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors is our top priority. NYSUP trains with neighboring agencies in an emergency/active shooter response. Active Shooter workshops were offered throughout each semester. The campus community can help the NYSUPD by reporting any person seen carrying a firearm on campus by calling **(914) 251-6911.**

If there is an active shooter situation, the following actions are suggested:

Run: Have an escape route and plan in mind - Leave your belongings behind-Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow - Help others escape if possible- Do Not attempt to move the wounded - Prevent others of entering an area where the active shooter may be –Keep your hands visible - Call 911 when you are safe.

Hide: Hide in an area out of the shooter's view -Lock door or block entry to your hiding place- Silence your cell phone (including vibrate mode) and remain quiet.

Fight: As A Last Resort and Only When Your Life Is Imminent Danger**.**
Attempt to incapacitate the shooter -Act with as much physical aggression as possible - Improvised weapons at throw items at the active shooter -Commit to your actions. Your life depends on it!

Keep in Mind: Responding officers are trained in active shooter response. This may mean that they will run past you and in the direction of the shooter to stop the threat. The first responding officer will not stop to render aid of any kind, however, be assured that other responding officers will arrive to assist all victims. Once outside and away from the active shooter, some possibly safe areas to run are: The West lawn (behind the PAC), Lower Gym Lot, Facilities Lot, Administrative Lot, or anywhere else that you can get to that is away from the sound of gunfire or danger.

Check out our Active Shooter PSA Training video. (Run-Hide-Fight)

Community Education

Programs are designed to inform campus community about awareness, safety procedures, and practices while encouraging to be responsible for their own security and the security for others.

NYSUPD 2024 Programs and Events
SOL's Training July-2024
New Student Orientation-July and August 2024 (8)
International Student Orientation- August 2024
Resource Fairs-(5) Spring & Fall 2024
Safety Day on the Great Lawn 10/09/2024
Coffee with a Cop - at Starbucks 10/2/24
FREE Vehicle Safety Inspection and Fluid Top Off -12/04/2024
Toys for Tots Bin at UPD 12/16/2024
Run for Hope projected for the Spring

Sexual Assault Awareness and Personal Safety

With the collaboration of Community Engagement, NYSUPD and the Counseling Center and Behavioral Health Center, these programs are offered to provide personal safety tips and risk reduction strategies to members of the campus community. health and crisis counseling services are available.

Campus Advocacy Services (CAS) is committed to empowering a victim to reassume control over his/her life and to supporting the victim's journey to becoming a survivor.

Counseling and Behavioral Health Services provides services to matriculated students and referrals for non- matriculated students who may be experiencing psychological stress.

Programs offered in Summer/Fall 2024:
Intro to Services (18)
SDG Phase 2 Orientation (2)
EOP mentors' presentation
SOLS presentation
EOP Academy students' presentation
RA Resource fair
International Student Orientation
Tennis team-intro to services and activity
How to Support & Refer a Peer (peer mentor trainees) (3)
RAD class-CAS & IPV (2)
Life Skills for Student Athletes
Stress reduction/healthy coping for EOP
ALT Center Intern training (3)
Crisis Response for peer mentors
Leadership class
Cornerstone Healthy Relationships
Red Zone-sexual assault awareness (5)
Sexual Assault Awareness Clothesline Project
Community Quilting
Domestic Violence Remember My Name.
Reali-Tea
And more…

Campus Advocacy Services training with the RAs and Clubs regarding interpersonal violence education and awareness.
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Clothesline Project:
Come make a T-shirt and add to the Westchester Clothesline Project (shirts and assorted paints are provided). The Westchester Clothesline Project is part of the National effort to bear witness against violence against women and children. The shirts are made by survivors and/or their friends and family members.

Alcohol and Other Drug Education, Prevention Services and Programs Offered by the Harbor Center

The college offers a wide range of alcohol and drug education prevention services and programs, including a highly visible social norms campaign targeting substance use and widespread delivery of an empirically supported screening and brief intervention program for at risk populations (e.g., first year

students, student athletes, etc.). Additional services include National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week, facility use for Alcoholics Anonymous meetings and peer education programs.

Current information regarding alcohol and drug prevention services and educational programs can be found at the Harbor Center for Health Promotion.

Alcohol or Drug Use/Possession Disclosure Policy

Disclosure of Alcohol or Drug Violations of Student Under 21

Pursuant to the Warner Amendment to the Higher Education Reauthorization Act of 1998 [Section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C 1232g)], institutions of higher education may disclose, "to a parent or legal guardian of a student, information regarding any violation of any Federal, State, or local law, or of any rule or policy of the institution, governing the use of possession of alcohol or a controlled substance, regardless of whether that information is contained in the student's education records, if (A) the student is under the age of 21; and (B) the institution determines that the student had committed a disciplinary violation with respect to such use or possession."

The types of cases in which parents or legal guardians of students who are under the age of 21 may be informed about a drug or alcohol related incident:

1. Any case where a student is separated from the College for reasons related to alcohol or a controlled substance. A separation from the College, for the purposes of this policy, shall include an interim suspension, expulsion, or involuntary medical leave.
2. Any case where a student is transported from the College by ambulance for reasons related to alcohol or controlled substances.
3. Any case where a student is found responsible for any charge related to alcohol, marijuana, or a controlled substance.

Note: Please see the Purchase College Parental Notification Policy for additional parental notification information.

Controlled Substance Policy

Purchase College is committed to developing and maintaining the health, stability and well- being of the collegiate learning environment. The College considers the possession, use, sale, and other distribution of illegal drugs to be detrimental to the individual student and to the education process.

A. The use of illegal drugs is a threat to the health of the individual and also interferes with the efficient pursuit of the individual's educational goals.
B. The presence of drugs is detrimental to the entire educational community. Their presence interferes with the educational development and creative process.
C. Possession, use, sale, or other distribution of illegal drugs violates federal, state and local laws. The College expects adherence to these laws. No special exemption from civil or criminal law exists for members of a college community.

The Policy

In order to protect the educational environment and safeguard the health and well-being of the individual and the community, the College policy concerning illegal drugs will be as follows:

A. The possession, use, sale, or other distribution of narcotics, hallucinogens or controlled substances (except as permitted by law) on the campus by any student, employee, or visitor, will be considered a serious offense.

B. The use, sale, or possession of any drug paraphernalia, including, but not limited to, water pipes, bongs, and hypodermic syringes/needles not prescribed by a licensed physician will be subject to disciplinary action.

Enforcement

New York State University Police Officers are authorized to arrest violators of drug laws. Should conditions warrant, the College may ask assistance of other law enforcement or investigative agencies. These agencies also have the legal right to operate on the campus without consulting the College. The College cannot and will not shield violators of drug laws from law enforcement agencies.

A. Violations of these policies will result in disciplinary or administrative action, as well as criminal prosecution whenever possible. Campus disciplinary action will be taken through administrative discipline processes for employees and through the discipline process for students.
B. Sanctions for specific controlled substance offenses by students are outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. The College provides confidential counseling, educational programs and other services for those students seeking assistance for problems related to the use of illegal drugs.

The following resource:
The Counseling and Behavioral Health Services Center

New York State Law

Articles 220 and 221 of the New York State Penal Law set criminal penalties for possession or sale of drugs considered harmful or subject to abuse. The seriousness of the offense and the penalty imposed upon conviction depends upon the individual drug and amount held or sold.

Marijuana

On March 31, 2021, New York State legalized the possession of up to 3 ounces of marijuana and up to 24 grams of marijuana concentrate for adults who are at least 21 years old, among many other important reforms. New York State's Marihuana Regulation and Taxation Act repealed Article 221 & enacted Article 222 where all the new marijuana reforms are contained. Article 221 is provided for reference only; it no longer exists in New York law.

Controlled Substances (Cocaine and Crack)

Possession of any amount, no matter how small, is the most serious class of misdemeanor punishable by up to 12 months in a county jail. Possession of 500 milligrams or more is a class D felony punishable by 2.3 to 7 years in a state correctional facility. Sale of any amount is a felony.

Effects and Symptoms of Overdose, Withdrawal and Misuse of Alcohol and Drug

A description of alcohol and drug categories, their effects, symptoms of overdose, symptoms of withdrawal and indications of misuse can be found at the Drug Enforcement Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. Here you can find Federal Trafficking Penalties.

Drug-Free Schools and Campuses

Annual Notification Procedure:

- A campus email will be sent out each fall and spring semester to students by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs or designee, and annually to faculty/staff by the Director of Human Resources or designee that includes where the biennial review can be found online. These annual notification emails will also include text that states "Standards of Conduct, possible legal

sanctions and penalties; statements of the health risks associated with alcohol and other drug abuse, programs and resources available, and campus disciplinary sanctions for violations of the standards of conduct can be found online for Faculty/Staff Policies and Student Policies.

- The notification will also be contained in the packet of information sent to new hires by Human Resources.
- Human Resources will also post hard copies on bulletin boards for staff that are not email users that state where hard copies of the policy can be procured.

Alcohol Policy (Student Affairs and Enrollment Management)

The College's policies and procedures governing the use of alcohol at events which are under the supervision of the college, whether these occur on or off campus, reflect the following considerations:

A. Recent changes in societal attitudes regarding the use and abuse of alcohol, coupled with the general concern for its impact on the public's health and well- being, have been mirrored in changes in local and state laws.
B. An increasingly litigious society makes all individuals and organizations who serve alcohol and those who sponsor events at which alcohol is provided, regardless of the public or private nature of the event, vulnerable to great liability.
C. Confusing messages are sent frequently about the role of alcohol in contemporary society; a formal educational program which promotes the responsible use of alcohol is important so that members of the College Community are better able to make informed choices about their behavior.
D. The College - as a public agency – expects adherence to the laws of the State of New York and/or the jurisdictions in which a college-sponsored event occurs. No special exemption from civil or criminal law exists for members of the College community.

The College recognizes that the abuse of alcohol is a very serious problem which is detrimental to the individual student, to the educational process, and to the learning environment. Accordingly, the College provides confidential counseling and help for those who have problems with alcohol abuse through the Counseling and Behavioral Health Services and Health Services. Purchase College is committed to fostering an environment that will offer alternative academic and social settings to mitigate against alcohol abuse, e.g., maintaining facilities open to students for socializing after hours; library, studio, and/or study settings that encourage student scholarship; and appropriate social/academic programming that will engage student interest and participation, particularly on weekends.

Legal Background-The Law

College policy governing the use and abuse of alcohol beverages reflecting New York State Laws and local ordinances of Town of Harrison, each of which is summarized here:

A. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, Section 65 (Prohibited Sales):
No person shall sell, deliver, or give away or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away any alcoholic beverages to:

1. Any person actually or apparently under the age of 21 years;
2. Any visibly intoxicated person;
3. Any habitual drunkard known to be such to the person authorized to dispense any alcoholic beverages.

B. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law Section 65 – C (1 And 2) (Unlawful Possession):
Except as hereinafter provided no person under the age of twenty-one years shall possess any alcoholic beverage, as defined in this chapter, with the intent to consume such beverage. A person under the age of

twenty-one years may possess any alcoholic beverage with intent to consume if the alcoholic beverage is given to:

A. a person who is a student in a curriculum licensed or registered by the state education department and the student is required to taste or imbibe alcoholic beverages in courses which are part of the required curriculum.
B. the person under twenty-one years of age by that person's parent or guardian.

C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, Section 65 – B (2)(A) (Fraudulent Identification): No person under the age of twenty-one years shall present or offer to any license under this chapter, or to the agent or employee of such license, any written evidence of age which is false, fraudulent, or not actually his own for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage.

D. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, Section 65 – B (3) (Fraudulent Use Of Driver's License*)*: In addition to the penalties otherwise provided in subdivision one of this section, if a determination is made sustaining a charge of illegally purchasing or attempting to illegally purchase an alcoholic beverage, the court may suspend such person's license to drive a motor vehicle for ninety days if it is found that it was the written evidence of age used for the purpose of such illegal purchase or attempt to illegally purchase.

E. General Obligations Law: Article 11- 100 (Known As The Social Host Law): Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise, by reason of the intoxication or impairment of ability of any person under the age of 21 years, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action to recover actual damages against any person who knowingly causes such intoxication or impairment of ability by unlawfully furnishing to or unlawfully assisting in procuring alcoholic beverages for such person with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such person was under the age of 21 years.

F. General Obligations Law: Article 11- 101 (Known As The Dram Shop Act): Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawful selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person have caused or contributed to such intoxication; and in any such action such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages.

G. Open Containers Prohibited: Town of Harrison Ll#21 978 85 – 4: No person shall consume or ingest alcoholic beverage in any public place or transportation facility within the Town of Harrison. Carrying on the person, holding or possessing any open, unsealed, or partially full bottle, can or container which contains an alcoholic beverage in a public place as defined hereinabove shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

H. Open Containers in Vehicles: Town of Harrison Ll#21 978 85 – 5: Any open, unsealed, resealed, or partially full bottle, can or container which contains an alcoholic beverage found in any vehicle in any such public place or transportation facility shall be prima facie evidence that the same is in possession of all the occupants of said vehicle and in possession of the person last having control and custody of said vehicle.

The Policy

The use of alcoholic beverages by those of legal age is permitted on College property and at College sponsored events in accordance with applicable State Laws and College policies as stated herein. Responsibility for ensuring compliance with these laws and policies rests with each member of the College community, whether student, faculty, or staff.

In compliance with State law and Town ordinance, open containers of alcoholic beverages are permitted in public spaces on campus only at registered events or contract vendor operations. “Public spaces” include hallways, stairwells, lounges, and instructional areas of all buildings.

In support of the responsible use of alcohol, kegs are not permitted on campus except as provided by a contract vendor at registered public events and in food service operations as provided in this policy.

When alcohol is used illegally or when inappropriate behavior accompanies and/or follows the use of alcoholic beverages (e.g., behavior which violates the rights of others in the community or causes personal injury and/or property damage), these actions become a legitimate concern of the College community. Such behavior shall be considered a serious offense and may result in disciplinary, administrative, criminal, or civil action. Campus disciplinary action will be taken through the judicial process and consequences may range from verbal warnings to the most severe disciplinary penalty.

The College provides confidential counseling, educational programs, and other services for those students seeking assistance for problems related to alcohol.

This policy shall be reviewed on an annual basis by the Alcohol and Drug Policy Review Committee who will make recommendations for changes and updates in the policy to the College governance structure.

Policies for Personal Use and Possession in Private Facilities

A. The College permits personal use and possession of alcoholic beverages by those of legal age in small, informal gatherings in private facilities as provided in this policy. Personal use and possession of alcoholic beverages as defined in this section do not have to be registered.

B. Residence Facilities (Residence Halls & Apartments): In private living units (rooms, suites, or apartments) where none of the assigned residents are 21 years old or older, alcoholic beverages may not be present.

C. Residence Facilities (Residence Halls & Apartments): In private living units (rooms, suites, or apartments) where one or more of the assigned residents are 21 years old or older, alcoholic beverages may be consumed by residents and their guests who are 21 years old or older under the following guidelines:

1. Private living units are defined as: Rooms, suites, apartment spaces which are not generally accessible to the general public, where a student may have a reasonable expectation of privacy. Alcoholic beverages may not be consumed outside at any time, including in the apartment complexes.
2. Under the “Personal Use” category, the maximum number in attendance may not exceed the limits set below:
    - For units designed to accommodate one to two persons: 6 persons.
    - For units designed to accommodate four persons (apartments/suites): 10 persons.
    - For units designed to accommodate six to eight persons (apartments/suites): 14 persons.
3. The host(s) will prevent disruptive and excessive noise, which may be disturbing to area residents, and be accountable for the behavior of his/her guests.

D. Other Campus Facilities: Students, faculty, or staff members who are 21 years of age or older may consume alcoholic beverages within their office, personal studio, or similar private space in groups of 10

or fewer individuals if permitted under guidelines established by their supervisor and the Dean/Director responsible for managing the building.

Alcohol and Controlled Substances in the Workplace Policy - Human Resources

It is the policy of Purchase College to maintain a workplace and campus free from unlawful and unauthorized possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and controlled substances. In compliance with the Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and New York State Policy on Alcohol and Controlled Substances in the Workplace, employees of Purchase College must, as a condition of employment, be aware of and comply with this policy.

This Policy applies to all Purchase College employees and anyone working on the Purchase College campus, other property, or work location (including property leased or rented by Purchase College, and remote work sites) while on duty or in the course of performing duties of employment with the College, or when on official college business. When this Policy refers to "employee," it includes student employees, volunteer, contractors, and interns.

Penalties for Drug Possession and Sale

Federal Trafficking Penalties

The Federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) provides penalties of up to 40 years imprisonment and fines of up to $1 million for unlawful distribution or possession with intent to distribute narcotics. For unlawful possession of a controlled substance, a person is subject to one year of imprisonment and fines up to$100,000. Any person who unlawfully distributes a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age may be punished by up to twice the term of imprisonment and fine otherwise authorized by law.

Federal trafficking penalties for first offense Schedule I & II drugs range from a minimum of 5 years to a maximum of life in prison and a fine of $1 million for an individual or $5 million if not an individual. Penalties for first offense trafficking Schedule III & IV drugs range up to 5 years in prison and a fine of $250,000 for an individual or $1 million if not an individual. Federal penalties for first offense trafficking marijuana range up to a maximum of life in prison and up to $4 million fine for an individual or $10 million if not an individual, depending on the quantity of marijuana.

Types of Drug Scheduling

Schedule I drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Some examples of Schedule I drugs are: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy), methaqualone, and peyote.

Schedule II drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a high potential for abuse, with use potentially leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. These drugs are also considered dangerous. Some examples of Schedule II drugs are: combination products with less than 15 milligrams of hydrocodone per dosage unit (Vicodin), cocaine, methamphetamine, methadone, hydromorphone (Dilaudid), meperidine (Demerol), oxycodone (OxyContin), fentanyl, Dexedrine, Adderall, and Ritalin

Schedule III drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Schedule III drugs abuse potential is less than Schedule I and Schedule II drugs but more than Schedule IV. Some examples of Schedule III drugs are: products containing less than 90 milligrams of codeine per dosage unit (Tylenol with codeine), ketamine, anabolic steroids, testosterone

Schedule IV drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with a low potential for abuse and low risk of dependence. Some examples of Schedule IV drugs are: Xanax, Soma, Darvon, Darvocet, Valium, Ativan, Talwin, Ambien, Tramadol

Schedule V drugs, substances, or chemicals are defined as drugs with lower potential for abuse than Schedule IV and consist of preparations containing limited quantities of certain narcotics. Schedule V drugs are generally used for antidiarrheal, antitussive, and analgesic purposes. Some examples of Schedule V drugs are: cough preparations with less than 200 milligrams of codeine or per 100 milliliters (Robitussin AC), Lomotil, Motofen, Lyrica, Parepectolin

New York State Laws Regarding Alcohol Violations

New York State Penalties for Alcohol or Drug-Related Violations

Driving while intoxicated is a crime. Your judgment, coordination, and ability to drive a vehicle change when you consume any amount of alcohol. The level of impairment depends on five conditions:

- the amount of alcohol you drink.
- the amount of food you eat before or while you drink alcohol.
- the length of time you drink alcohol.
- your body weight.
- your gender

There is no quick method to become sober. The best method is to wait until your body absorbs the alcohol. The average rate that your body processes alcohol is approximately one drink per hour.

Driving While Ability Impaired by Alcohol (DWAI) (Bac of .05 To .07) - $500-$1000 fine, up to 1year in jail and license revoked for 6 months.
Driving While Ability Impaired by a Combination of Alcohol/Drugs (DWAI – Combination)- $500- $1000 fine, up to one year in jail and revoked for at least six months.
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) or Driving While Impaired by a Drug (DWAI) (BAC of .08 or more) - $500-$1000 fine, up to 1 year in jail and minimum 6-month license revocation.
Aggravated Driving While Intoxicated (AGG DWI) (BAC of .18 or more) - $1000 - $2500 fine, up to 1 year in jail, ignition interlock device installed on vehicle. License revoked at least one year.
Second DWI or DWAI-Drug violation in 10 years (E felony) - $1,000 -$5,000 fine, up to 4 years in prison and license revoked at least one year.
Procuring Alcohol for Persons under the Age of 21-($200 fine), up to 5 days in jail or both.
Possession by Persons under 21 - $50 fine per offense and/or completion of alcohol awareness program and/or community service.

Use of False ID for Alcohol Purchase - $100 fine, and/or community service, and/or completion of an alcohol awareness program, and/or revocation of driver's license for 90 days.

New York State Penalties for Controlled Substances

The State of New York has established severe sanctions for the possession, use, and sale of controlled substances which are consistent with Federal penalties established for such. The specific criminal sanctions are delineated in the New York State Penal Law. The severity of the offense depends on the type and the quantity of the illegal substance, as well as the holder's intent (personal use, distribution or sale). For example, in New York State, the criminal possession of four or more ounces of cocaine is a class A-1 felony, punishable by a minimum of 15-25 years and a maximum of life in prison, and a maximum $100,000 fine. Unlawful possession of a small quantity of marijuana is a violation, resulting in a fine of not more than $100 for the first offense. Additional violations result in larger fines and the imposition of misdemeanor criminal charges, which include the establishment of a permanent record.

Health Risks

The use of illegal drugs, tobacco, and the abuse of alcohol may have serious health consequences, including damage of the heart, lungs, and other organs. Alcohol-related accidents are the number one cause of death for persons aged 15-24. The most significant health risk, besides death, is addiction. Chemical dependency is a disease that, if not arrested, is fatal. No addict (including alcoholics and smokers) ever thought he/she would become addicted.

- Abuse of alcohol and marijuana during puberty can result in an imbalance of sex hormones resulting in reduced muscle mass and shrinkage of testicles in males and menstrual difficulties and infertility in females.
- The risk of breast cancer is increased by 30% among women who consume as few as 3 alcoholic drinks per day.
- The use of hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, Mescaline) can result in an irreversible drug induced psychotic state and/or delusions which may trigger life- threatening behavior.
- The use of cocaine or amphetamines greatly increases the risk of heart attack.
- Stimulants ("uppers", speed, crack, methyl, crystal) may cause permanent damage to the brain, heart, lungs, and other organs from long-term use.
- Medical consequences of alcohol abuse include liver damage and disease, gastrointestinal problems, and brain damage, as well as causing injury to a fetus during pregnancy.
- Inhalants ("poppers", rush, laughing gas, glue, paint thinner) may cause mental confusion, mood swings, delusions, and hallucinations.
- Depressants ("downers", ludes, reds, 714s, barbs) greatly increase the risk of car crashes because they affect vision, judgment, coordination, and physical skills.
- In cases of rape, 75% of the men and 55% of the women involved had been using alcohol or other drugs.

About Alcohol:
In addition to the immediate dangers from drinking at a single event, there are dangers from patterns of drinking. Some people drink for unhealthy reasons, and it can cause negative consequences in their lives. They are alcohol abusers, or problem drinkers. For others (as many as 13% of college males and 5% of college females), the drinking has progressed even further, to alcoholism. Alcoholics cannot live without alcohol and cannot control its use.

The Following Are Warning Signals That May Indicate a Problem in Your Drinking Pattern:

- Missed classes or work due to hangovers; unfulfilled academic potential or even failing grades due to drinking.
- Accidents and injuries due to drinking.
- Blackouts (inability to remember something that happened while drinking).

- Doing something (for example, a sexual act) contrary to one's values while under the influence of alcohol.
- Fights and arguments, loss of friends or lovers, due to drinking.
- Drinking alone to relieve anxiety, depressions, boredom, or loneliness.
- Drinking to feel socially confident.

Why Alcohol Is Considered a Dangerous Drug?
The consumption of alcohol is considered by some experts to be the leading cause of death in the U.S. today.
Alcohol is a drug that significantly affects all body systems, contributing to the incidence of cancer, heart disease, liver disease, digestive disorders, and brain dysfunction. In fact, its contribution to these problems is greater than that of any other known legal or illegal drug.
Alcohol impairs judgment in very specific ways: it may make one "feel" as if he or she is doing better than he or she is. You feel more attractive, wittier, and more in control of the situation – thus, the temptation to take extraordinary risks. The awareness of being impaired is reduced!

Resources:
Assistance and information can be obtained from the following.

Purchase College:
Counseling and Behavioral Health Services - (914) 251-6390
Health Services - (914) 251-6380
University Police - (914) 251-6900
Student Affairs - (914) 251-6030
Residential and Student Life - (914) 251-6548
Human Resources - (914) 251-6090
Employee Assistance Coordinator - (914) 251- 6098

Off Campus:
Al-Anon - (914) 946-1748
Cocaine/Crack Hotline - (888) 883-0988
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence - (800) 622-2255
NYS Hope Line - (877) 846-7369 (HOPENY)
Narcotics Anonymous - (800) 974-0062

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Programs under the Drug Free Schools Community Act (DFSCA)

AlcoholEdu and Sexual Assault Prevention

Office of Diversity and Compliance Our office specializes in creating and implementing policies, procedures, and practices that align with the college's values and ideals to ensure fairness and compliance. We provide support and resources for all to thrive academically, professionally, socially, and personally. We educate and train everyone to fully understand the compliance requirements and our overall expectations regarding diversity, Title IX, affirmative action, and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Hate or Bias Crimes

Purchase College strives to protect all members of the campus community by prosecuting bias or hate crimes that occur within the campus jurisdiction.

Hate crimes, also called bias crimes or bias- related crimes, are criminal activity motivated by the perpetrator's bias or attitude against an individual victim or group based on perceived or actual personal characteristics, such as national origin, color, race, age, religion or creed, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, veteran status, marital status, or disability. Hate/bias crimes are against the law and Purchase College policy.

Hate Crime: New York State Law Penal Law
1. A person commits a hate crime when he or she commits a specified offense and either: (a) 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 (b) 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.
2. Proof of race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religion, religious practice, age, disability or sexual orientation of the defendant, the victim or of both the defendant and the victim does not, by itself, constitute legally sufficient evidence satisfying the people's burden under paragraph (a) or (b) of subdivision one of this section. Penalties for bias-related crimes are very serious and range from fines to imprisonment for lengthy periods, depending on the nature of the underlying criminal offense, the use of violence or previous convictions of the offender. Perpetrators who are students will also be subject to campus disciplinary procedures where sanctions, including dismissal, are possible.

Hate or Bias-Related Incidents – Bias Response

Purchase College strives to protect all members of the campus community by prosecuting bias or hate crimes that occur within the campus jurisdiction. In addition to preventing and prosecuting hate/bias crimes, the New York State University Police at Purchase College also assist in addressing bias-related activities that do not rise to the level of a crime. These activities, referred to as bias incidents and defined by the college as acts of harassment and/or threatens or intimidation directed at a member or group within the Purchase College community based on national origin, ethnicity, race, age, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability, veteran status, color, creed, or marital status, may be addressed through the Purchase College's campus code of conduct and policy.

The **Office of Disability Resources** (ODR) coordinates academic adjustments and auxiliary aids and services for students with disabilities to ensure equal access to all programs, services, and activities at Purchase College. If you have a disability and require accommodations throughout the conduct process, please call or e- mail the ODR to initiate your request for accommodations, (914) 251-6035, odr@purchase.edu.

Sexual Violence Response Policy

In accordance with the Students' Bill of Rights, reporting individuals shall have the right to pursue more than one of the options at the same time listed in the Policy or to choose not to participate in any of the listed options.

Copies of this Bill of Rights shall be distributed annually to students, made available on every college's website, and posted in each campus residence hall, dining hall, and student union or campus center and shall include links or information to access the Sexual Violence Response Policy and Options for Confidentially Disclosing Sexual Violence.

SUNY strictly prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

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

All students have the right to:

- Make a report to local law enforcement and/or state police.
- Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously.
- Decide 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 from the institution.
- Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard.
- Be treated with dignity and to receive from the institution courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available.
- 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.
- Describe the incident to as few institutional representatives as practicable and not to be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident.
- Be free from retaliation by the institution, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family, and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the institution.
- Access to at least one level of appeal of a determination.
- 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.
- Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the college.

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

- Receive resources, such as counseling and medical attention.
- Confidentially or anonymously disclose a crime or violation (for detailed information on confidentiality and privacy, refer to **Options for Confidentially Disclosing Sexual Violence**.

The State University of New York and Purchase College want you to get the information and support you need, regardless of whether you would like to move forward with a report of sexual violence to campus officials or to police.

You may want to talk with someone about something you observed or experienced, even if you are not sure that the behavior constitutes sexual violence. A conversation where questions can be answered is far superior to keeping something to yourself.
Confidentiality varies, and this document is aimed at helping you understand how confidentiality applies to different resources that may be available to you.

In this Policy

- **Privileged and Confidential Resources**
- **Nonprofessional Counselors and Advocates**
- **Privacy versus Confidentiality**
- **Requesting Confidentiality**: How the College/University Will Weigh the Request and Respond
- **Public Awareness/Advocacy Events**
- **Anonymous Disclosure**
- **Institutional Crime Reporting**

Privileged and Confidential Resources

Individuals who are *confidential* resources will not report crimes to law enforcement or college officials without your permission, except for extreme circumstances, such as a health and/or safety emergency. At Purchase College, the following are confidential resources for students:
Counseling and Behavioral Health Services Center: **(914) 251-6390** or counseling@purchase.edu
Health Services: **(914) 251-6380** or mailto:hse@purchase.edu
Campus Advocacy Services: **914-251-6390** or mailto:catherine.vanbomel@purchase.edu

Employees seeking a confidential resource can contact the **Employee Assistance Coordinator**:
(914) 251-6098 or mailto:EAP@purchase.edu.
Off-campus options to disclose sexual violence *confidentially* for students and employees include (note that these outside options do not provide any information to the campus):

- Off-campus counselors and advocates. Crisis services offices will generally maintain confidentiality unless you request disclosure and sign a consent or waiver form. More information on an agency's policies on confidentiality may be obtained directly from the agency:
- Victim Assistance Services of Westchester Community Opportunity Program:
  2 Westchester Plaza, Elmsford, NY 10523
  (914) 345-3113 Office
  (914) 345-3513 Fax
  855-VAS-CALL Hotline
  (914) 345-9111 Hotline

When the accused is an employee, a reporting individual may also report the incident to Human Resources or may request that one of the above referenced confidential or private employees assist in reporting to Employee Relations or Human Resources. Disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements. When the accused is an employee of an affiliated entity or vendor of the college, college officials will, at the request of the reporting individual, assist in reporting to the appropriate office of the vendor or affiliated entity and, if the response of the vendor or affiliated entity is not sufficient, assist in obtaining a persona non grata letter, subject to legal requirements and college policy.

- Office of Human Resources
  Purchase College, SUNY
  735 Anderson Hill Road, Purchase, NY 10577 914-251-6090 human.resources@purchase.edu
- You may withdraw your complaint or involvement from the Purchase College process at any time.

- Every college shall ensure that, at a minimum, at the first instance of disclosure by a reporting individual to a college representative, the following information shall be presented to the reporting individual: "You have the right to make a report to New York State University Police or Campus Security, local law enforcement, and/or State Police or choose not to report; to report the incident to your institution; to be protected by the institution from retaliation for reporting an incident; and to receive assistance and resources from your institution."

Resources:
To obtain effective intervention services.

- Counseling and Behavioral Health Services: 914-251-6390 or counseling@purchase.edu (No charge or fee).
- Health Services: 914-251-6380 or hse@purchase.edu. Sexual contact can transmit Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and may result in pregnancy. Testing for STIs is free at Health Services but are sent to commercial laboratories that charge one's insurance. Emergency contraception is available at Health Services for $12.00. Health Services is located on the bottom floor of Campus Center South.
- Victim Assistance Services of Westchester Community Opportunity Program: 914-345- 3113
- Within 96 hours of an assault, you can get a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (commonly referred to as a rape kit) at a hospital. While there should be no charge for a forensic kit, there may be a charge for medical or counseling services off campus and, in some cases, insurance may be billed for services. You are encouraged to let hospital personnel know if you do not want your insurance policyholder to be notified about your access to these services. The New York State Office of Victim Services may be able to assist in compensating victims/survivors for health care and counseling services, including emergency funds. More information may be found here: Know Your Rights, or by calling 1-800-247- 8035. Options are explained here: Help for Crime Victims**.**
- To best preserve evidence, victims/survivors should avoid showering, washing, changing clothes, combing hair, drinking, eating, or doing anything to alter physical appearance until after a physical exam has been completed.

Protection and Accommodations:

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

outside of the jurisdiction or to call on and assist local law enforcement in effecting an arrest for violating such an order.

- When the accused is a student and presents a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, to have the accused subject to interim suspension pending the outcome of a conduct process. Parties may request a prompt review of the need for and terms of an interim suspension.
- When the accused is not a student but is a member of the college community and presents a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, to subject the accused to interim measures in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements, employee handbooks, and Purchase College policies and rules.
- When the accused is not a member of the college community, to have assistance from New York State University Police or other college officials in obtaining a persona non grata letter, subject to legal requirements and college policy.
- To obtain reasonable and available interim measures and accommodations that effect a change in academic, housing, employment, transportation, or other applicable arrangements in order to ensure safety, prevent retaliation, and avoid an ongoing hostile environment. Parties may request a prompt review of the need for and terms of any interim measures and accommodations that directly affect them. While reporting individuals may request accommodations through any of the offices referenced in this policy, the following office can serve as a point to assist with these measures:

  Chief Diversity/Affirmative Action Officer and Title IX Coordinator
  914-251-5992
  titleix@purchase.edu

Community Standards

General Information
The discipline system of the college is designed to promote individual student development and to uphold the community standards of conduct that are necessary to create and sustain a social and educational environment that supports the academic mission of the college.

The rules governing student behavior—known as the "Student Code of Conduct"—exist to create an atmosphere in which all members of the college community—students, faculty, administrators, staff and other citizens—may feel secure in the constitutional and civil rights granted to them in the society at large, and that the conditions necessary for freedom of inquiry and expression, which are at the core of any academic community are protected. The college's disciplinary system seeks to facilitate student ethical development through education, behavioral consequences, developmental exercises, and when necessary, separation from the college.
The Office of Community Standards maintains the discipline system and is geared toward building student understanding of the rights and responsibilities of students as members of the Purchase College community. The Student Code of Conduct is necessary to meet the fundamental requirements of an academic/professional learning environment.

The campus discipline process is an administrative, rather than a legal process. In making determinations of responsibility, the standard of proof that is used in campus disciplinary proceedings is "… what is "more probable than not" (aka preponderance of evidence). This standard of proof is more similar to the one used in 'civil' than in 'criminal' proceedings." Procedures are fair, respectful of student rights, and applied equally and consistently.

Campus Email Policy
The Office of Community Standards follows the campus email policy which states that email is the college's primary means of communication between students, faculty, and staff. Disciplinary paperwork

and notifications will be sent to the student's official Purchase email account. Students are responsible for the consequences of not reading communications sent to their account in a timely manner.

Sexual and Interpersonal Violence

A student has the right to make a report to university police or campus security, local law enforcement, and/or state police or choose not to report; to report the incident to your institution; to be protected by the institution from retaliation for reporting an incident; and to receive assistance and resources from your institution.

In consideration of the traumatic nature of incidents of sexual/physical aggressive/violent behavior, the College will conduct a timely review of complaints of sexual misconduct, sex discrimination, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking.

The College does not limit the time frame for filing a formal complaint of sexual or interpersonal violence. Complaints may be submitted at any time following an incident. However, the College's ability to take action may be limited by the matriculation of the accused student/respondent and/or the availability of information. Purchase College's student conduct process extends only to currently enrolled students. When a disclosure or formal complaint is received by the college, every effort is made to complete the investigative phase within a timely manner barring extenuating circumstances.

The standard of proof related to sexual misconduct, sex discrimination, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking is "the preponderance of the evidence." Ultimately, whether it is "more likely than not" that the sex discrimination, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurred. If the information presented meets this standard, then the accused student/respondent must be found responsible.

Confidential Resources

Students involved in a sexual misconduct, sex discrimination, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking cases can speak with the following offices confidentially. These resources are professionally bound to not report any information:

- Counseling and Behavioral Health Services Center – 914-251-6390
- Health Services – 914-251-6380

Additionally, students can contact the following hotlines:

- 24-Hr Rape Crisis Hotline - 1-855-827-2255
- Victim's Assistance Services - 914-345-9111

Non-Retaliation Statement

No member of the University community shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against a person who files a complaint, serves as a witness, assists, or participates in any way in a proceeding involving allegations of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking. Individuals who experience retaliation should report the incident to University Police at (914) 251-6900, the Director of Community Standards at 914-251-6033 and/or the Affirmative Action Officer at 914 -251-5982.

University Police

Students involved in sexual misconduct, sex discrimination, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking incidents, can file reports with University Police. Once a report is received, the incident is promptly investigated by the police and the information is shared with the Office of Community Standards and the Title IX Coordinator/Investigator. The sharing of information allows for legal and/or

administrative action to take place. Please contact University Police at 914-251-6900 (general) or 914-251-6911 (emergency) for additional information.

Non-Title IX

Code Violations and Sanctions

Section C of the Student Code of Conduct addresses sexual misconduct violations. The college considers sexual misconduct, sex discrimination, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking as extremely serious violations that are subject to disciplinary probation, residence suspension, suspension and/or expulsion from the college. To learn more regarding these violations, please visit the Student Code of Conduct; to learn more about sanctions, please visit Sanctions.

Interim Accommodations

Any student (accused student/respondent, complainant/reporting party, bystander, etc.) has the right to:

- request that an interim measure or accommodation be implemented.
- challenge the assignment of an interim measure or accommodation.
- present information/evidence to support their request or their challenge of the interim measure or accommodation.

The College's Sexual Violence and Prevention and Response policy, Protection and Accommodations, has more information regarding interim accommodations.

The Office of Community Standards can provide more information regarding No Contact Orders.
The Office of Student Affairs Policies can provide more information regarding interim suspensions.
If a student wishes to present information that would challenge or modify their interim suspension or No Contact Order, they should email the Office of Community Standards at saf.conduct@purchase.edu for additional information. To challenge or modify any other accommodations, please contact the Office of Diversity and Compliance at mailto: **titleix@purchase.edu**.

Resources

Confidential Resources

Students involved in a sexual misconduct, sex discrimination, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking cases can speak with the following offices confidentially. These resources are professionally bound to not report any information:

- Counseling and Behavioral Health Services Center -914-251-6390
- Health Services - 914-251-6380

Additionally, students can contact the following hotlines:

- 24-Hr Rape Crisis Hotline -1-855-827-2255
- Victim's Assistance Services - 914-345-9111

Affirmative Consent, Amnesty, Bill of Rights, and Transcript Notation Policy

The College's Sexual Violence Prevention and Response web page provides the definition of Affirmative Consent, an explanation of the College's Amnesty Policy pertaining to sexual and interpersonal misconduct, as well as the Student's Bill of Rights and transcript notation policy.

Accommodations Offered at the Time of Complaint and/or Application of Charges

In cases of sexual/ physical aggressive/violent behavior, complainants/reporting parties and accused students/respondents may request any, or all, of the following accommodations:

1. To confidentially discuss an incident with a staff member in Health Services.
2. To confidentially discuss an incident with a staff member in the Counseling Center. Complainants/reporting parties may also confidentially discuss an incident with an outside victim service agency regarding crisis services and options for filing charges and to freely choose whether to participate with the discipline process.
3. To request an administrative review to discuss modification of on-campus living arrangements, if applicable.
4. To request an administrative review to discuss modification of academic/class arrangements, if applicable.
5. To request a No Contact Order, or if appropriate, a Persona Non Grata Status (PNG) or have an administrative review of an order or PNG status.

Accommodations during the Conduct Process

The **Office of Disability Resources** (ODR) coordinates academic adjustments and auxiliary aids and services for students with disabilities to ensure equal access to all programs, services, and activities at Purchase College. If you have a disability and require accommodations throughout the conduct process, please call or e-mail the ODR to initiate your request for accommodations, (914) 251-6035, mail to: **odr@purchase.edu**.

Investigations

Fact Finding Investigation
In cases related to sexual misconduct, sex discrimination, sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and/or domestic violence, a fact-finding inquiry will be conducted and documented by the Office Diversity and Compliance. During the fact-finding phase, the Office Diversity and Compliance will implement appropriate remediation measures, including but not limited to interim-suspension, housing or academic accommodations, and/or No Contact Orders to ensure the safety of the college community. The College's Sexual Violence Prevention and Response web page can provide additional information.

Complaint Received/Application of Charges
After the Office Diversity and Compliance provides documentation to the Office of Community Standards (OCS). OCS will review the information. If the office proceeds with the application of charges under the Student Code of Conduct, the accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s) will meet with the office to discuss the alleged charges, potential sanctions, and to obtain an explanation of the hearing process.

Hearing Information **Sexual & Interpersonal Violence Hearing Process & Student Rights:**

Hearing Composition
In consideration of the traumatic nature of incidents of sexual and interpersonal violence, the College will convene a hearing panel consisting of three (3) faculty/staff members. A Procedural Officer will be present during the hearing panel. Information about the role of the Procedural Officer can be found on the hearing procedures web page.

Throughout conduct proceedings, the accused student(s)/respondent(s) and the complainant(s)/reporting parties will have:

- The right to a prompt response to any complaint and to have the complaint investigated and adjudicated in an impartial, timely, and thorough manner by individuals who receive annual training in conducting investigations of sexual violence, the effects of trauma, impartiality, the rights of the accused, the presumption that the accused is not responsible unless a disciplinary finding indicates otherwise, and other issues related to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.
- The right to an investigation and disciplinary process conducted in a manner that recognizes the legal and policy requirements of due process (including fairness, impartiality, and a meaningful opportunity to be heard), and that is conducted by individuals with no conflict of interest.
- The right to receive advance written or electronic notice of the date, time, and location of any meeting or hearing they are required or are eligible to attend. Accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties will also be informed of the factual allegations concerning the violation(s), the specific alleged violation(s) from the Student Code of Conduct, as well as the potential sanction(s) outlined for those violation(s) in the Student Code of Conduct.
- The right to be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise the accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties throughout any related meetings or hearings. Participation of the advisor in any proceeding is governed by federal law and the Student Code of Conduct. A person who is otherwise involved in the conduct case or hearing may not serve as an advisor of choice. The advisor may speak privately to the advisee during any disciplinary proceeding. The accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties may request a break(s) during the hearing to consult with the advisor. Breaks will be granted at the discretion of the Office of Community Standards. The advisor of choice may not present information, question witnesses, or speak during any meetings or hearings to anyone other than the student they are advising. Accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties are responsible for presenting all information, documents, requests, and opening and closing statements. Obtaining an advisor of choice is the responsibility of the accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties.
- The right to have a conduct process run concurrently with a criminal justice investigation and proceeding, except for temporary delays as requested by external municipal entities while law enforcement gathers evidence. Temporary delays should not last more than 10 days except when law enforcement specifically requests and justifies a longer delay and are granted at the discretion of the Office of Community Standards.
- The right to offer evidence/information during an investigation and to review available relevant information in the case file held by the College.
- The right to a hearing panel consisting of three (3) faculty/staff members. A Procedural Officer will be present during a hearing panel. Information about the role of the Procedural Officer can be found on the hearing procedures web page.
- The right to request a one-time rescheduling of a disciplinary hearing not to exceed five (5) business days, barring extenuating circumstances. The accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties must submit a written request to the Office of Community Standards who will make a determination. The requesting party will be notified via Purchase email of the decision. Barring extenuating circumstances, these requests must be received no later than two (2) business days prior to the scheduled hearing. Extenuating circumstances that may warrant a delay of a hearing include, but are not limited to: illness, death/bereavement of parent/guardian or sibling, university closures, breaks between semesters due to activities such as study abroad, and failure to meet composition requirements for the hearing body. Note: a change in employment/work schedule or pre-scheduled medical appointment does not constitute an extenuating circumstance.
- The right to exclude prior sexual history with persons other than the other party in the conduct process and their own mental health diagnosis or treatment from admittance in the college disciplinary stage that determines responsibility. Past findings of responsibility for domestic

violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault pertaining to the accused will be admissible in the disciplinary stage that determines sanction. This information will be provided to the hearing panel at the time sanctioning is determined.

- The right to written or electronic notice of the charges that will be imposed under the Student Code of Conduct and the range of sanction(s) that may be imposed on the accused student(s)/respondent(s) if found responsible through the disciplinary proceeding. For students found responsible for sexual assault, the available sanctions are suspension (which may include additional requirements) and expulsion.
- The right to a range of options for providing statements or questioning parties in the hearing via alternative arrangements, including telephone/videoconferencing or using a room partition.
- The right to simultaneous written or electronic notification of the outcome of a conduct proceeding. This includes the decision, sanctions (if applicable), and the rationale for the decisions and sanctions.
- The right to ask questions of the hearing officers and ask questions indirectly via the hearing officers and request responses from other parties and witnesses present.
- The right to make an impact statement during the point of the proceeding where the hearing officers are deliberating on appropriate sanctions. The impact statement should be a typed document placed in a sealed envelope that is given to the Office of the Community Standards at the time of the hearing. The Procedural Officer will read the statement to the hearing officers at the time sanctioning is determined.
- The rights afforded to them in a hearing as outlined herein and in the Student Code of Conduct.
- The right to present evidence/information and testimony at a hearing.
- The right to understand how the hearing will proceed. For example, the parties that will be present, how the hearing will be scheduled, and the estimated time commitment of the hearing.
- The right to appeal the outcome of a disciplinary hearing to an appeal board which includes at least one faculty member, staff member, and student, is fair and impartial, and does not include any individuals with a conflict of interest.
- The right to have access to a full and fair record of the conduct hearing, which shall be preserved and maintained for a minimum of seven years. For access to the records, the Office of Community Standards should be contacted at (914) 251-6027 or at **saf.conduct@purchase.edu** to schedule an appointment during normal operating hours to review the record.
- The right to choose whether to disclose or discuss the outcome of a conduct hearing. Please note that the unreasonable sharing of private information with the intention to harm or embarrass another individual, or in a manner that would recklessly do so regardless of intent, could be viewed as retaliation and may result in separate charges under the Student Code of Conduct.
- The right to have all information obtained during the course of the discipline process be protected from public release until the appeal board makes a final determination, unless otherwise required by law.

Presentation of Information in a Hearing

The accused student(s)/respondent(s) and/or complainant(s)/reporting parties must submit any hearing information (i.e.: incident witnesses, character witness letters, etc.) via email at least two (2) business days in advance of the scheduled hearing. The Office of Community Standards will share any submitted information with the accused student(s) and complainant(s) prior to the hearing as required by state and federal law. The Procedural Officer may exclude information that has not been shared, require a break for all parties to review the excluded information, or reschedule the hearing.

Hearing Outcome Notification

The accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties will receive simultaneous written or electronic notice of the findings, sanctions imposed, and rationales for each. This notice will also include information pertaining to the appeal procedures available. Accused student(s)/respondent(s)

and complainant(s)/reporting parties will be notified of the outcome of the hearing within ten (10) business days of the hearing, barring extenuating circumstances.

Appeal

Appeal Process

The hearing outcome letter provided to accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties via their Purchase College email account will include information about the appeal process. The accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties can write a letter appealing the hearing outcome. For more information regarding the grounds for appeal and the appeal process, please see the appeal web page.
The accused student(s)/respondent(s) and complainant(s)/reporting parties may also choose to submit a statement of support of the hearing outcome.
The letter of appeal or support must be submitted within five (5) business days of receipt of the hearing finding letter.

Appeal Notification

An appeal finding letter will be sent simultaneously to the accused student(s) and the complainant(s) within ten (10) business days of the appeal board meeting.

Title IX -Final Rule

The College's Title IX Grievance Policy for Addressing Formal Complaints of Sexual Harassment can provide you with all information regarding this policy and hearing procedures.

Persona Non Grata Status:

Residence Suspension with Residence Area Persona Non Grata Status: This sanction separates the student from the residence areas for a specified period of time ranging from a portion or all of a given semester to a full calendar year and is automatically accompanied by the assignment of a Residence Area Persona Non Grata status. The student may not at any time or for any purpose be present in the residence areas (including interiors and surrounding areas of Residence Halls, the Dining Hall, Apartment Complexes, residence area parking lots, and college housing at off campus locations) of the State University of New York at Purchase. Please note this does not include non-residential classrooms and retail space on the first floor of Fort Awesome. No invitation from any person supersedes the Persona Non Grata status. If the student is found in the residence areas after receipt of this letter, they are subject to arrest for criminal trespass. If students have complied with all sanctions associated with their residential separation, they may contact the Office of Community Standards requesting to pay their housing deposit for the semester they plan to return. However, failure to comply with any ongoing or additional sanction that is due after an approved payment of deposit will result in the student being withdrawn from housing. If the student does not return to Purchase College housing, the residence area Persona Non Grata status will remain in effect until such time as it is formally lifted in writing by the college. The student must vacate their current residence by the assigned date and time and their Persona Non Grata status will take effect at that time.

Suspension with Persona Non Grata Status:

This sanction separates a student from the college for a specified period of time ranging from a portion or all of a given semester to a full calendar year and is automatically accompanied by the assignment of a Persona Non Grata status. The student may not at any time for any purpose, be present on the campus

of Purchase College, State University of New York, or be present at any college sponsored event on or off campus. No invitation from any person supersedes the Persona Non Grata status. If the student is found on the campus or at a sponsored event, they are subject to arrest for criminal trespass. If students have complied with all sanctions associated with the separation, they may contact the Office of Community Standards prior to the end of the suspension date requesting to register for classes and pay their housing deposit for the semester they plan to return. However, failure to comply with any ongoing or additional sanction that is due after an approved registration or payment of deposit will result in the student being withdrawn from classes and housing. If the student does not return to Purchase College, the Persona Non Grata status will remain in effect until such time as it is formally lifted in writing by the college. Conditions for return to the college, if any, will be outlined at the time of suspension. The student must vacate the campus by the assigned date and time and their Persona Non Grata status will take effect at that time.

Expulsion with Persona Non Grata Status:

Expulsion is the permanent separation of the student from the college. It is reserved for the most serious offenses against the college and is automatically accompanied by the assignment of a Persona Non Grata status. The student may not at any time for any purpose, be present on the campus of Purchase College, State University of New York, or be present at any college sponsored event on or off campus. No invitation from any person supersedes the Persona Non Grata status. If the student is found on the campus or at a sponsored event, they are subject to arrest for criminal trespass. The student must vacate the campus by the assigned date and time and their Persona Non Grata status will take effect at that time.

No Contact Order:

A formal administrative directive issued by the College requiring parties in any interpersonal conflict to have no direct or indirect interaction, including but not limited to written or electronic communication (i.e., letters, social media, text messages, etc.), telephone, recordings, or third-party contact (i.e., friends, family members, acquaintances, etc.). A No Contact order remains in effect until it is officially removed in writing by the College. The no contact order can be issued in student cases only.
In cases involving sexual misconduct, when the accused is a student, the college may issue a “No Contact Order,” meaning that attempts to contact the protected individual is a violation of college policy subject to additional conduct charges, if the accused and a protected person observe each other in a public place, it is the responsibility of the accused to leave the area immediately and without directly contacting the protected person.
In any case, a violation of a No Contact Order should be reported to either New York State University Police or the Office of Community Standards. A violation of a No Contact Order is subject to disciplinary action.

Order of Protection/Restraining Orders:
Whether you are looking to file one or whether you are on the receiving end, it is important that you know the rules regarding restraining orders in New York State. Also known as orders of protection, restraining orders may be filed with the Family Court, or Criminal Court of the state of New York. They are used to limit the behavior of someone deemed threatening in any way. Situations that legally prompt filing a restraining order include but are not limited to threats of harm to someone or their family and verbal or written harassment.

Types of Restraining Orders
There are two main types of restraining orders: family and criminal. In all cases, a restraining order can be used to compel someone to stay away from certain people, certain locations, and it can be used to force someone to get rid of their gun(s).

About Family Restraining Orders
Family restraining orders are also known as civil restraining orders. They may only be filed against related individuals, current or former spouses, common parents of a child or anyone with whom you have had an "intimate relationship." Intimacy is determined by several factors including length of time you have known each other, how often you see each other and whether you are physically intimate. Family restraining orders are most used in cases where domestic violence is present and are sometimes attached to divorce agreements, custody agreements or other affairs that go through Family Court.

How to Get a Family Restraining Order
To file a Family Court Order of Protection, it is best to go through a lawyer or domestic violence agency. They can help you file the necessary forms to prove that you are in need. Many DV agencies offer battered women's shelters for women suffering from domestic violence; this may be an important first step for your or your children.

About Criminal Restraining Orders
Criminal restraining orders are similar to family restraining orders, but they are filed against individuals who have been arrested or who have a warrant out for their arrest. If you have been abused, assaulted or otherwise harmed, you may file for a restraining order through the New York Criminal Court.

Other Restraining Order Rules
If somebody violates their restraining order, you should contact the police immediately. It is a crime to violate an order of protection, and this will result in the violator's arrest.

Persona Non Grata-PNG: the phrase is Latin for "an unwelcome person."
A person who's entering or remaining on campus is not authorized by the University Police or College President. The PNG was previously issued due to some type of violation on college grounds.

Title IX - Sexual Assault, Sexual Violence, and Sexual Harassment

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. – Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 Purchase College, State University of New York, is a recipient of federal financial assistance for education activities, and in accordance with the provisions of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, all of its education programs and activities are subject to the provisions of Title IX of that act that protect against discrimination on the basis of gender. Athletic programs are not the only academic realm governed by Title IX. Title IX applies to all departments, programs, and activities, on and off campus, available to students at Purchase College, in addition to employment. Title IX prohibits sexual harassment, which includes sexual assault and sexual violence.

Privacy versus Confidentiality:

Even Purchase College offices and employees who cannot guarantee *confidentiality* will maintain your *privacy* to the greatest extent possible. The information you provide to a nonconfidential resource will be relayed only as necessary to investigate and/or seek a resolution and to notify the Title IX investigator or designee, who is responsible under the law for tracking patterns and spotting systemic issues. Purchase College will limit the disclosure as much as possible, even if the Title IX Investigator determines that the request for confidentiality cannot be honored.

Requesting Confidentiality:

How Purchase College Will Weigh the Request and Respond:
If you disclose an incident to a Purchase College employee who is responsible for responding to or reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment but wish to maintain confidentiality or do not consent to the institution's request to initiate an investigation, the Title IX Investigator must weigh your request against our obligation to provide a safe, nondiscriminatory environment for all members of our community, including you.

We will assist you with academic, housing, transportation, employment, and other reasonable and available accommodations regardless of your reporting choices. While reporting individuals may request accommodations through several college offices, the Title IX Investigator can serve as a primary point of contact to assist with these measures:

We also may take proactive steps, such as training or awareness efforts, to combat sexual violence in a general way that does not identify you or the situation you disclosed.

We may seek consent from you prior to investigating. You may decline to consent to an investigation, and that determination will be honored unless Purchase College's failure to act does not adequately mitigates the risk of harm to you or other members of the college community. Honoring your request may limit our ability to meaningfully investigate and pursue conduct action against an accused individual. If we determine that an investigation is required, we will notify you and take immediate action as necessary to protect and assist you.

When you disclose an incident to someone who is responsible for responding to or reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment, but wish to maintain confidentiality, Purchase College will consider many factors to determine whether to proceed despite that request. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- Whether the accused has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender.
- Whether the incident represents escalation, such as a situation that previously involved sustained stalking.
- The increased risk that the accused will commit additional acts of violence.
- Whether the accused used a weapon or force
- Whether the victim/survivor is a minor; and
- Whether we possess other means to obtain evidence, such as security footage, and whether the report reveals a pattern of perpetration at a given location or by a particular group.

- If the Purchase College determines that it must move forward with an investigation, the reporting individual or victim/survivor will be notified, and the Purchase College will take immediate action as necessary to protect and assist them.

Public Awareness/Advocacy Events:
If you disclose a situation through a public awareness event such as "Take Back the Night," candlelight vigils, protests, or other public event, Purchase College is not obligated to begin an investigation. The college may use the information you provide to inform the need for additional education and prevention efforts.

Institutional Crime Reporting:
Reports of certain crimes occurring in certain geographic locations will be included in the Purchase College Clery Act Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in an anonymized manner that neither identifies the specifics of the crime nor the identity of a reporting individual.

Purchase College is obligated to issue timely warnings of Clery Act crimes occurring within relevant geography that represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees (subject to exceptions when potentially compromising law enforcement efforts and when the warning itself could potentially identify the reporting individual or victim/survivor). A reporting individual will never be identified in a timely warning.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act allows institutions to share information with parents when (1) there is a health or safety emergency, or (2) when the student is a dependent on either parents' prior year federal income tax return. Generally, Purchase College will not share information about a report of sexual violence with parents without the permission of the reporting individual.

On-Campus Confidential Resources Include -For Students:

The Counseling and Behavioral Health Services Center 914-251-6390
Humanities Building, Lower Level, Lincoln Ave, across from Central 3 Parking Lot

Health Services Center 914-251-6380
Campus Center South—Lower Level, entrance from Central 3 Parking Lot

For Employees and Off-Campus Confidential Resources Include: Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc., (WestCOP)

Make A Report To:
An employee with the authority to address complaints, including:
Title IX Investigator and Affirmative Action Officer: 914-251-5982
Community Standards: 914-251-6033 or **saf.conduct@purchase.edu**
Human Resources: 914-251-6090 or **HRM.human.resources@purchase.edu**
New York State University Police: 914-251-6911 (emergencies) or **upd@purchase.edu**
Family Court or Civil Court; and/or:

- **Harrison PD**: 914-967-5111 – 650 North Street Harrison, NY 10528
- **Rye Brook PD**: 914-939-1121 – 938 King Street Portchester, NY 10573
- **Portchester PD**: 914-939-1000 – 350 North Main Street #1 Portchester, NY 10573
- **White Plains PD**: 914-422-6111 – 77 South Lexington Ave. White Plains, NY 10601
- **Westchester County PD:** 914-864-7700 – 1 Saw Mill River Parkway Hawthorne, NY 10532
- **New York State Police**: 914-769-2600 – 200 Bradhurst Ave. #2 Hawthorne, NY 10532

FAQs:
What is Affirmative Consent**?** Affirmative consent is a knowing, and voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in sexual activity.

What Is An Amnesty Policy**?** Policy for Alcohol and/or Drug Use Amnesty in Sexual and Interpersonal Violence Cases

What Is Affirmative Action?

What Can You Do if You or Your Friend Is Sexually Assaulted?
Here at Purchase College, the New York State University Police in conjunction with the Counseling and Behavioral Health Services, recognize that some students may feel conflicting emotions about notifying police regarding sexual assault. Therefore, students have the option of consulting with the Victim Advocate of the Counseling and Behavioral Health Center prior to reporting to the police.

For Immediate Help

- **Emergency & safety concerns:** Call 911 or 914-251-6911 New York State University Police
- **Get yourself to a safe place:** Friend's place, Hospital, Police
- **Save Evidence:** Try not to shower, wash, or change clothing
- Seek immediate medical care:
  Westchester Medical Center- Fact (Forensic Acute Care Team) 914-493-7000

Talk to Campus Victim Advocate:
Seek counseling and support:
Campus Advocacy Services (CAS) (914) 251-6390
Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc., (WestCOP)
Office: (914) 345-3113
24 Hour Helpline: (914) 345-9111
Toll Free Hotline: 1 (855) VAS-CALL (827-2255)
My Sisters' Place (914) 683-1333
RAINN (Rape Abuse & Incest National Network)
National 24 hr. Hotline (800) 656-4673
Victims Assistance Program 24 Hour Helpline: (914) 345-9111
Toll Free Hotline: (855) VAS-CALL (827-2255) Office: (914) 345-3113

Report the incident to:
NYS University Police: (914) 251-6911 or 911
Student Affairs: (914) 251-6030
Community Standards: (914) 251- 6027
Affirmative Action/Chief Diversity Officer and Title IX Investigator: (914) 251- 5982

Help A Friend:

- Be a supportive listener. Do not blame or judge.
- Provide information and resources.
- Let them decide the next steps. It is very important to allow your friend to gain back a sense of control over their body and environment.
- Seek assistance for yourself. Ask others for information and gain support so you can help the person you care about. The college is committed to creating a campus atmosphere that is supportive of the needs of sexual assault victims/survivors.

Options to Consider

- Get Yourself to A Safe Place
- Save Evidence: See Forensic Rape Exam ("Rape Kit") for more information.
- Forensic rape exam is provided for free to all individuals (male, female, and transgender).
- The exam is free whether you choose to file a police report.
- **It is best not to shower, bathe, douche, rinse your mouth, or wash the clothes you wore.**
- **It is best to be seen within 36 hours,** but you can still go within 5 days of the assault for emergency care.
- A forensic rape exam is done to collect evidence.

- Evidence can be kept at the ER up to 30 days while you decide whether you want to pursue charges.

Seek Immediate Medical Treatment

- Seek medical care from an ER where professionals are certified to do a forensic rape exam.
- Receiving medical care does not require you or the medical staff to file a police report.
- Most injuries are not obvious.
- Seek medical care even if you decide not to do a forensic rape exam.
- College Health Center does offer some medical services (emergency contraception and testing for STI's), but they do not provide rape kits or HIV prevention medication.

Q: If I tell a college faculty or professional that I was assaulted or raped, do they have to tell someone, and would they include my name when they tell?
A: If you tell a faculty or professional you can request to remain anonymous. They do have to provide some information indicating an assault has occurred along with the date, time and general location of the incident. They cannot include your name or any other identifying information without your consent. Staff members should be able to provide you with or direct you to campus resources.

Q: If I go to the hospital, do I have to report it to the police?
A: No, not in New York State. If you have a forensic rape exam done it can be held for up to 30 days at the hospital while you decide whether, you want to pursue charges. The kit will not leave the hospital unless you file a report.

Q: If I want to report an incident or file a complaint, whom should I call?
A: You have several reporting options:
To file a criminal report, call the New York State University Police at 914-251-6900
*If the incident occurred off campus, please refer to the list of numbers on page 54. You may pursue a college judicial case through the Office of Community Standards 914-251-6027 Other reporting options include the:
Office Student Affairs 914-251-6030
Title IX Investigator, 914-251-5982, and
Office of Residential and Student Life 914-251- 7040.

Do You Know?

- Sexual assault is a broad term including sexual exploitation, forcible touching, and rape.
- Over 79% of sexual assaults are committed by someone the victim knows.
- Over 50% of all sexual assaults involve alcohol use by at least one person.
- It can be considered a sexual assault even if there was no penetration of any oral, anal or genital opening.
- If you seek medical care at a hospital, you can ask for financial assistance.
- Approximately 10% of those who are victims of rape at college are males.
- You can be sexually assaulted by your partner.
- If one or both of you were drinking it can still be considered a sexual assault.

Make a personal pledge:

- Pledge to never commit, condone, or remain silent about relationship violence and sexual violence. Choose to respect, listen to, seek equality with and share power with every person you go out with or decide to be intimate with.
- Acknowledgement-*White Ribbon Campaign Men Working to End Violence Against Women*

The college will make every effort to be responsive and sensitive to victims of these serious crimes. Protection of the victim and prevention of continued trauma is the College's priority. If the victim and the accused live in the same residence hall, an immediate hearing with the Director of the Office of Community Standards will be held to determine the need for modifying the living arrangements. Purchase College is committed to providing a safe and secure environment in which all its members are treated with dignity and respect. To that end, the college takes the strongest possible stance against sexual assault in all its forms including sexual violence or the use of coercion, sexual contact absent the free, knowing, and active consent of the involved parties, including but not limited to cases involving impaired judgment and physical helplessness, and intimidation or exploitation of others for sexual purposes. The college is actively engaged in educating its members about these vital issues and in providing timely support and assistance to victims of sexual assault.

Should a sexual assault occur, it is imperative that victims be fully supported in their efforts to heal and respond as they determine is in their own best interests. To this end the college will safeguard the victim's confidentiality, respect the victim's privacy, and support the victim's right to make choices about resources and options.

All members and representatives of the Purchase College community, including campus officers, administrators, faculty, professional staff, employees, and students are expected to recognize and abide by the following principles regarding victims of campus-related sexual assaults:

Human Dignity

Victims shall:

- Be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity.
- Have their privacy honored.
- Be free from any suggestions that they must report sexual assaults to be assured recognition of any other identified principles or rights.
- Have their allegations of sexual assault treated seriously?
- Be free from any suggestion that they are responsible for the sexual assaults committed against them.
- Be free from unwanted pressure from campus personnel to: ° Report sexual assaults if they do not wish to do so.
- Report sexual assaults as less serious offenses.
- Refrain from reporting sexual assaults for any reason, including the fear of unwanted personal publicity.

Sexual Offender Registry

The Sex Offender Registration Act requires the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to maintain a Sex Offender Registry. The Registry contains information on sex offenders classified according to their risk of re-offending:
Level 1 = low risk
Level 2 = moderate risk
Level 3 = high risk
The Act requires that the Division also maintain a Subdirectory of Level 3 Sex Offenders. The DCJS Sex Offender Registry site may be found on the web (listed below) and contains their Subdirectory of Level 3 Sex Offenders as well as other information regarding New York State's Sex Offender Registry.

Sex offenders registered in New York are now required to notify the Registry of any institution of higher education at which he or she is, or expects to be, whether for compensation or not, enrolled, attending, or employed, and whether such sex offender resides or expects to reside in a facility operated by the institution. Changes in status at the institution of higher education must also be reported to the Registry no later than ten days after such change.

Megan's Law

At the end of 2022 there were 42,851 convicted sex offenders registered in New York State under the Sex Offender Registration Act, better known as "Megan's Law." (According to the Sex Offender Registry 2022 Annual Report)
Under Megan's Law, sex offenders are required to register with the State after conviction, or if they serve time in prison, upon their release, and notify the registry when they relocate. Sex offenders who move to New York from another state also must register.

Megan's Law creates 3 levels of sex offenders: Level 1 (low risk), Level 2 (moderate risk), and Level 3 (high risk). Local law enforcement decides whether to notify the public about Level 2 and 3 offenders. No information may be given out about Level 1 offenders.

The public may inquire about registered sex offenders by asking your local police or calling:

Megan's Law Hotline in New York State
Sex Offender Registry Information Line: 1-800-262-3257
8am.-5pm, Monday-Friday

To view previous Annual Fire Safety Reports (2024-2023-2022-), click link below:

Annual Fire Safety Reports

2025 Annual Fire Report

1. Residence 2024 Fire Statistics

Name of Residential Facility	On Campus Address	Number of Fires	Category of Fire	Cause of Fire	Fire-related Injuries	Fire-related deaths	Property Damage
Dorms	Lincoln Ave & Brigid Flanigan East Rd	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Outback	Lincoln Ave	1	Unintentional	Other Overloaded dryer basket	0	0	$1,000-$9,999
WayBack	Lincoln Ave	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Fort Awesome	Lincoln Ave	1	Unintentional	Electrical	0	0	$100-$999
Commons - Phase II	Phase II Drive	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Olde Apts - Phase I	Lincoln Ave & Brigid Flanigan East Rd	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Alumni Village	Brigid Flanigan East Rd	1 1	Unintentional Unintentional	Open Flames Cooking	1 0	0 0	$100-$999 0
Campus Center North	Lincoln Avenue	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0

2. Student Housing Facility Fire Safety Systems

Smoke/Heat Detectors are present in all student housing areas in accordance with the New York State Fire Code.

Sprinkler protection is installed as follows:

- Dormitories – partial (janitor closet only)
- Outback – Full
- Wayback - Full
- Fort Awesome – Full
- Phase I (Olde) – None
- Phase II (Commons) – Full
- Alumni Village –Full
- Campus Center North – Partial (closet in kitchen only)

3. Fire Drills in 2024

Resident Coordinators and Resident Assistance work with UPD to ensure proper completion of fire evacuation drills in all residence buildings.

- Residence Buildings – 208

The Associate Director Environmental Health & Safety conducts evacuation drills in all academic and support buildings.

- Academic / Support Buildings – 39

4. Policies are enforced regarding portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in student housing facilities.

The following are prohibited in all residence areas and it is explained in the 2024-2025 License Agreement:

- Smoking in any residence area, as well as any campus grounds - students will be billed up to $200 for cleaning/painting in a bedroom, and $350 for a common area, should smoking occur in the living space.
- Burning incense, candles, or any other open flame devices.
- Cooking and cooking appliances (except a MicroFridge, coffee pot with auto shut-off feature, or hot pot) in residence hall areas. (This does not apply to apartments or kitchen suites in Outback).
- High wattage electrical equipment (i.e., halogen lamps, sun lamps, air conditioners, etc.) – unless approved though ODR.
- Firearms, explosives, weapons, fireworks, swords, bb/pellet/paint/air guns, daggers, X-Acto knives, nunchakus, or other dangerous articles or substances injurious to person or property.
- Flammable/combustible substances (Christmas trees, lighter fluid, propane, paper decorations, acetone, oil paints, paint thinner, flammable solvents, etc.).
- Gasoline operated vehicles.
- Smoke/Fog machines.
- Tampering with or disabling fire equipment, fire alarms, or fire exit doors are a violation of law as well as College policy.

5. Evacuation procedures for student housing are available on the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Emergency Evacuation Procedures web page

6. Training and Communications

   All students and staff living on campus received several communications from The Office of Residential & Student Life highlighting significant polices connected to fire safety, as well as regarding the fire safety equipment, such as smoke detectors and sprinklers, in each residential space. These emails were sent in January 2024 and August 2024 upon student move in, and in

October 2024 prior to state fire inspections. There are also periodic emails sent to residents including fire safety reminders.

Additional training is provided for all students that are moving into an on-campus apartment regarding proper cooking/cleaning to minimize fire safety concerns.

Office of Residential & Student Life Professionals and Paraprofessionals participated in a half-day Fire Safety training provided by the NY Fire Prevention and Control Office and the Associate Director Environmental Health & Safety.

Meetings between the Associate Director Environmental Health & Safety, Office of Residential & Student Life staff, Facilities staff, University Police and the Office of Fire Prevention and Control are ongoing to develop new plans for the safety of the campus community.

Additionally, any students moving into an apartment area were trained in the PASS fire extinguisher method upon receiving their keys in August 2024. This is documented on their key sign out form.

If students are documented through Community Standards to have violated some fire safety policy, they may be sanctioned a meeting with Environmental Health and Safety to discuss additional fire safety practices, and/or complete a short online module on fire safety.

Students and employees **are instructed to** report fires immediately to the University Police at extension 6911 (914-251-6911).

"Fire Safety" class for RCs and RAs presented by NYS OFPC at the start of the Fall 2024 semester.

7. Training and communications provided by the Associate Director of Environmental Health & Safety:

   - "Fire Safety" during orientation for first year students.
   - Staffed a Fire Safety resource table at the annual campus 'Safety Day'.
   - Fire Safety Broadcast emails to campus community.

8. Plans for ongoing fire safety improvements include updating paperwork in residential spaces regarding the fire evacuation procedures and routes.

Conclusion

The New York State University Police Department collaborates closely with all relevant on and off campus offices, resources and agencies detailed in the above sections to generate this report.
We have a memorandum of understanding with these agencies and work cohesively to provide the information you may need. The Annual Security Report aims to provide accurate and up-to-date information on campus policies, procedures, emergency management and statistics regarding campus crimes, offenses, and programs. Purchase College encourages you to read the Annual Security Reports each year and direct any questions to the appropriate offices as listed within the report. The New York State University Police department can be reached directly at (914) 251-6900.