

SUNY



BROOME



2018

Annual Campus Safety Report & Crime Statistics [Clery Act]



From the Chief:

Campus security and safety are critical to postsecondary education. Faculty, staff, and students require a safe environment in which to work and learn. In 1990, the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act, or Clery Act, was established to improve security and safety on college campuses and provide students and families, as higher education consumers, with information on the progress of U.S. institutions in achieving this goal.

SUNY Broome Office of Public Safety is committed to compliance with the Clery Act and to safety and security. This report describes the procedures and policies established by SUNY BROOME to ensure our success. It also provides annual crime statistics as required by the Act.

I hope you find the report helpful in understanding the actions taken for your protection. If there are any questions regarding this report or any policies and procedures, please feel free to contact me. I welcome any questions, comments, or suggestions that will help me to improve the quality of our services.

Respectfully,
Joe O'Connor

Chief, Office of Public Safety

Table of Contents

To Report Crimes	1
Timely Warnings	2
Security and Access to Campus Facilities.....	2-3
Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction	3
Bias-Related Crime Prevention	3-4
Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs	4
Daily Log	5
Crime Prevention Tips.....	5
Off-Campus Activity	6
Campus Policy on Use of Alcohol.....	6
Campus Policy Relating to Other Drugs	6
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education.....	6
New York State Alcohol Beverage Control Law	7
Warning Signs of Alcoholism/Health Risks	7-8
Questions Related to the Use of Alcohol	9
“Controlled Substances” per New York State Penal Law.....	9-10
Other Drug Health Risks.....	10
Psychoactive Drugs	11
Alcohol and Drug Services.....	11-12
College Policy on Sexual Assault and Interpersonal Violence.....	13
Title IX	13
SUNY BROOME Support Services.....	16
College’s Procedures for Dealing with Sexual Assault	16
Students’ Bill of Rights	13-14
Additional Title IX Resources	15
Applicable Laws/Policies Concerning Rape/Sexual Offenses	15
Definitions.....	15-21
Sexual Offenders Registration	21
Crime Victim’s Support	22
Missing Persons Policy	22
Crime Statistics.....	23-36
Fire Statistics.....	37

Report Preparation

This report is filed as required by the federal “Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act” or Clery Act. It was last amended in 1998 and has become better known as the Public Safety Act (hereafter referred to as The Act). The purpose of this report is to provide our faculty, staff, and students with Public Safety information including crime statistics and procedures to follow to report a crime.

The crime and referral statistics contained in this report are compiled by the Vice President for Student Development & Chief Diversity Officer (VPSD & CDO) and Chief of Public Safety (Chief). Data regarding crimes on campus are generated via Public Safety criminal incident reporting software. Data from local police is collected manually and compiled with data from the internal reports. The data from Public Safety and other reporting authorities on campus is reported manually to the VPSD & CDO and reviewed by the VPSD & CDO and Chief. The final report is then prepared by the office of Public Safety. It is electronically available at www.sunybroome.edu/services/security/index.php Any questions regarding this report should be directed to the Public Safety Building, or telephone (607) 778-5083.

To Report Crimes

All campus community members are expected to report criminal incidents, emergencies, and suspicious activity in a timely manner. In an emergency, dial 911 from a cell phone or 9-911 from a campus phone. You may also use the emergency push button phones or Blue Light Phones available across campus designated by blue lights. Dispatchers will respond 24 hours a day to answer your call.

The locations of Blue Light Phones are noted on the Office of Public Safety web site at <https://mycollege.sunybroome.edu/web/www/callbox>. Please take time to locate these phones in the event of an emergency. All reports are classified, logged, and responded to thoroughly.

Members of the campus community can also report criminal incidents to the following offices:

- Vice President for Student Development & Chief Diversity Officer778-5199
- Dean of Students778-5681
- Hall Director Housing - Student Village778-5525
- Director of Housing - Housing - Student Village778-5307
- Student Village Case Manager - Housing - Student Village778-5691
- Student Health Services778-5181
- Director of Athletics778-5003
- Counseling Center778-5210
- Director of Student Activities.....778-5033
- Director of the Ice Center778-5423

Faculty and staff with responsibility for student advisement and counseling are advised annually of their responsibility to report criminal incidents. Crimes reported confidentially under the reporting. Reports of this nature are filed with the Office of Public Safety for information purposes, but there is no formal investigation of the incident.

NOTE: Confidential Reporting Procedures

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus “Pastoral Counselors” and Campus “Professional Counselors”, when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged— if and when they deem it appropriate—to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

The rulemaking committee defines counselors as: Pastoral Counselor: An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. Professional Counselor: An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Chief of Public Safety, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through SUNY BROOME’s RAVE system to students, faculty, staff and other guests who have signed up for the program. Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime— especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals— the Office of Public Safety may also post a notice on the campus-wide electronic bulletin board at www.sunybroome.edu, providing the campus community with more immediate notification. The electronic bulletin board is immediately accessible via computer by all faculty, staff, and students. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Office of Public Safety, at 778-5083 by phone or in person at the Public Safety Building.

Information provided by students when they register is uploaded to RAVE. During orientation, student activities day, and parents’ day they are reminded to ensure their contact information is up to date and reflects numbers to be used for the RAVE system. To update information or learn more about SUNY Broome’s RAVE system go to <http://www.sunybroome.edu/rave-alert>

Security and Access to Campus Facilities

Throughout the year, the campus and its facilities are available to students daily Monday through Friday, 7 a. m. - 10 p. m. These hours may be extended for special events. In addition, Student Village residents and their authorized guests have 24 hour access to the campus, but may not access any building other than the Student Village when the campus is closed. The specific days and hours that classroom and support facilities are scheduled open to students for registration, counseling, classes, and special events (i. e., musical, theatrical, athletic or other activity) are advertised in various college publications. Unauthorized access to a closed campus or to closed buildings is prohibited.

If the above general schedule of access to the campus is adjusted temporarily during the year for holidays, power outages, inclement weather, etc., the new temporary schedule will be made known through our RAVE system, radio/TV announcements, switchboard operator/voice mail information, the college website or portal, campus email or bulletin board distribution, and notices posted at entrances to facilities. During hours of scheduled classes, (Monday - Friday, 7 a. m. - 10 p. m.), Deans, Chairpersons and classroom/laboratory instructors, student activity advisors and administrative supervisors, with the support of Public Safety, are responsible for ensuring the safety and well-being of students attending class, performing work study, or taking part in other College activities. Observations made by these individuals of breaches in physical security or safety hazards such as broken windows are reported to Campus Operations.

Campus Operations maintains the campus buildings and grounds. It makes repairs affecting safety and security, and responds to reports of potential safety and security hazards, such as broken windows and locks. Concerns about the physical safety of campus buildings and

rounds, should be directed to the Director of Campus Operations Office, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., at extension 5007. For emergencies that occur during non-business hours, call the Office of Public Safety at extension 5083 or 911 (9-911 from a Campus Phone).

Security and Access to the Student Village

The Student Village is secured 24 hours a day. Students that are residents have assigned key fobs to enter the building. Students that are not residents must sign in at the front desk. The front desk is staffed by security personnel 24 hours a day. Additionally, the hallways in the Student Village is monitored by cameras.

Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction

The Office of Public Safety provides 24 hour coverage with the support of the Broome County Sheriff's Office. The Public Safety Office staff consists of a Chief, Assistant Chief, Campus Peace Officers, Public Safety Officers, and clerical support. The Chief and Campus Peace Officers in the Office of Public Safety have authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on-campus and areas immediately adjacent to the campus. If minor offenses involving SUNY BROOME's Code of Conduct are committed by a SUNY BROOME student, both Public Safety Officers and Campus Peace Officers may also refer the individual to the Dean of Students Office.

Major offenses such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, and robbery, are reported to the Broome County Sheriff's Office. A joint investigative effort with their investigators is deployed to solve these serious felony crimes. The prosecution of all criminal offenses, both felony and misdemeanor, are conducted at either the Town of Dickson Court, Broome County Court, or Federal Court.

The Office of Public Safety is also a part of the Broome County Emergency Services 911 system. Public Safety personnel work closely with local, state, and federal police agencies and have radio communication through Broome County Emergency Services to these agencies

Bias-Related Crime Prevention

It is a SUNY BROOME mandate to protect all members of the campus community by preventing and prosecuting bias or hate crimes that occur within the campus's 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 their race, religion, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or disability. Hate/bias crimes have received renewed attention in recent years, particularly since the passage of the Federal Hate/Bias Crime Reporting Act of 1990 and the New York State Hate Crimes Act of 2000 (Penal Law Article 485). Copies of the New York law are available from the Office of Public Safety and Security or can be accessed on line at http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/legalservices/ch107_hate_crimes_2000.htm 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, and/or previous convictions of the offender. Perpetrators who are students will also be subject to campus disciplinary procedures where sanctions including dismissal are possible.

In addition to preventing and prosecuting hate/bias crimes, Public Safety also assists in addressing bias-related activities that do not rise to the level of a crime. These activities, referred to as bias incidents and defined as acts of bigotry, harassment, or intimidation directed at a member or group within the campus 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 Campus Discrimination Complaint Procedure. Bias incidents can be reported to Public Safety (778-5083) or the Dean of Students Office (778-5681) as well as to the Affirmative Action Officer in the Human Resources Department (778-5319) Wales Room 103.

If you are a victim of, or witness to, a hate/ bias crime on campus, report it to Public Safety at 778-5083. In an emergency, call 911 from a pay phone, 9-911 from a campus phone, or use a Blue Light Callbox. Public Safety will investigate and follow the appropriate adjudication procedures.

Victims of bias crime or bias incidents can avail themselves of counseling and support services from the campus by contacting the Counseling Center at 778-5210, Student Service Room 210.

More information about bias-related and bias crimes, including up-to-date statistics, is available from Public Safety at 778-5083.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

During Orientation, Student Activities Day, and Open House, Public Safety sets up a booth, distributes literature, and discusses safety and security with parents and students. Public Safety also conducts presentations in the Freshman Experience classes offered by the various academic departments. Workplace Violence training for faculty and staff is conducted annually which addresses the New York State requirements and provides information on physical and personal security. In addition, employee annual Right-to-Know training includes information on emergency procedures and other safety concerns.

Daily Log

Public Safety maintains a daily log of crimes and incidents that occur on campus. This log is available for the public to view. The information is recorded by date, time, and general location, and disposition of the complaint. This daily log is available at the Office of Public Safety or can be viewed at the <https://www.sunybroome.edu/web/www/publicsafety> website. Please note that entries or updates are generally made within two business days after the event occurs. Incidents or situations deemed to pose a threat to the campus community are logged as soon as possible. While most events are logged, the Office of Public Safety may determine that an incident be classified as “confidential” in order not to jeopardize a criminal investigation or the identity of a victim.

Crime Prevention Tips

The following common sense precautions will help ensure your personal safety and security of your property:

- Walk with someone whenever possible.
- At night, walk in well-lit areas.
- Have keys between fingers before leaving buildings and while walking to car.
- Park your vehicle in your assigned or designated lot and then lock your vehicle.
- Park your car in a well-lit area.
- Valuable items carried from your vehicle should be labeled or marked for easy identification.
- Do not leave purses, wallets, jewelry or books out of your sight, or in your vehicle in plain view.
- Contact Public Safety for an escort to or from various locations on campus.
- Lock all desks, lockers, file cabinets, and offices.
- Make sure your keys are in your possession at all times and are not loaned to anyone.
- Immediately report any criminal or suspicious activity to the Public Safety Office at extension 5083. If you report an incident or condition without delay, you provide the Officer an opportunity to resolve the matter quickly and efficiently, which can protect you and others from further harm.

Off-Campus Activity

The Director of Student Activities maintains contact with recognized clubs on campus. SUNY BROOME does not have off-campus residences nor does the Office of Public Safety provide law enforcement services off campus. However, criminal activity is monitored and recorded by local authorities. Student & Economic Development and Public Safety enjoy a close working relationship with these agencies when violations of federal, state, or local laws surface. This cooperative team approach addresses situations as they arise as well as future concerns.

Campus Policy on the Use of Alcohol:

Alcoholic beverages are not to be present at any on-campus student event nor in the possession of a student on campus at any time. No portion of Student Activities fees or earned money of College sanctioned student organizations may be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages. Any infractions of this policy will be handled by the Dean of Students, Director of Housing, Hall Director or Public Safety.

College Policy Relating to Other Drugs:

SUNY Broome prohibits the use, consumption, sale, purchase, transfer, or unlawful possession of any controlled or illicit substance by a student while on campus premises or at any College sponsored function off campus. Any student who violates Federal, State, or local laws related to the use of illegal drugs is subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from classes and the campus. Disciplinary/dissmissal action for students will be handled through the offices of the Dean of Students and Public Safety.

Legally prescribed medications are excluded from this prohibition, and are permitted only to the individual to whom they were prescribed and extent that the use of such medications does not adversely affect the student's academic ability or the safety of such student or others. Prescriptions for controlled substances must be in their original pharmacy container and clearly labeled with the name of student, name of drug and dosage, name of the physician and pharmacy, and the date of the prescription and expiration date.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education

SUNY Broome recognizes the importance of a safe and healthy campus environment for all of its students. Being under the influence of alcohol or any other drug poses serious health and safety risks to the individual and others within the campus community. Consequently, SUNY Broome has implemented the following regulations based on Federal, State and local laws including:

New York State Alcohol Beverage Control Laws

Note: the following information contains only certain subsections of the laws.

New York State Alcohol & Beverage Control Laws restrict the use of alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, and liquor). A partial listing of the laws include:

New York State's "Zero Tolerance Law" provides that anyone under 21 years of age found to have a blood alcohol level in excess of .02 percent, but not more than .07 percent when driving a motor vehicle and stopped by the police, will immediately lose their license for six months. **This means one drink can put you over the limit. Prohibited Sales (Section 65)**-Legal minimum purchase age - no person shall sell, deliver, or give away, or cause, or permit, or procure to be sold, delivered, or given away, any alcoholic beverage to:

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

This is a Class B Misdemeanor. A conviction may result in a fine of up to \$500 and/or three months in jail.

False ID - If a person presents written evidence of age that is false or fraudulent for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase any alcoholic beverage, a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or a penalty of up to six months in jail may be imposed, and/or be required to do community service for up to 30 hours. Further, if a New York State driver's license is used to fraudulently purchase alcohol, the license may be suspended for 90 days.

Health Risks

Health Risks related to the misuse of alcohol include:

Cirrhosis of the liver, toxic psychosis, neurologic damage, physical and emotional dependence. Alcohol use is also a factor in 40-60 percent of all personal injury auto accidents.

Facts related to the abuse of alcohol: Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)- Women who are pregnant should not consume alcohol. If one does, there is an increased chance of physical and psychological harm to the fetus, including spontaneous abortion, mental retardation, seizures, facial abnormalities, and other developmental malformations. Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks in a row one or more times during a two-week period for men, and four or more drinks in a row one or more times during the same period for women-a gender-specific modification to a national standard measure. Harvard School of Public Health documents that it takes four drinks for women to run the same risk of various alcohol-related health and behavior problems as men who have had five drinks.

The problems include getting into arguments, getting injured, forgetting where they were or what they did, and engaging in unplanned or unprotected sex. "Blackouts" may occur when a person drinks alcohol heavily. A blackout is not the same as "passing out". Blackout is a term used to describe an interval of temporary memory loss during which the person remains conscious and active, may even appear sober, but later has no recollection even if reminded of where they were, or what they might have done. Alcohol is the drug most used by college students.

Early drinkers tend to be heavy drinkers for life. In contrast, those who begin drinking after age 21 have low rates of heavy drinking. Alcohol is a "norm-setting drug." This is due to the relative societal approval and acceptance of drug use in the form of alcohol consumption as compared to illicit drug use. Alcohol is treated as a "rite of passage".

Several studies indicate that students have definite perceptions about alcohol related behaviors and attitudes of other students, which in turn influences their own pattern of use. The problem is, that these perceptions are often incorrect and lead students to be wrongly influenced about alcohol and drug use; most students think that their peers are using more alcohol and other drugs than they really are.

Cultural factors are exploited to influence alcohol use patterns, primarily to promote sales.

Alcohol plays a significant role in crime on college campuses. According to a recent national survey, alcohol contributes to 70 percent of violent behavior on campus. Seventy-five percent of acquaintance rapes involve alcohol or other drugs.

Alcohol can have a negative impact or influence on social interactions, including personal relationships and sex. Since alcohol depresses the central nervous system, it lowers inhibitions and clouds judgment. Under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, individuals can make unwise sexual decisions that are unsafe, risking disease and unwanted pregnancy.

Four percent, or nearly one-half million of all college students, drink every day. New York State students living in dorms or their own apartments have over twice the rate of heavy drinking of those who live at home (23% versus 11%).

Information source from, "Networking for Healthy Campuses". A New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Service Publication.

Warning Signs of Alcoholism

Alcoholism is a disease and can be fatal if left untreated according to the American Medical Association. If you answer yes to two or more of the following questions, it would be in your best interest to seek professional assistance. You can begin by contacting the Counseling Center to speak with a certified alcohol counselor. The Counseling Center is located in the Student Services Building, Room 210. All services are confidential.

Questions Related to the Use of Alcohol

1. *Do you ever feel remorse after drinking?*
2. *Do you ever take a drink or two before going to a party where you know drinks will be served?*
3. *Do you find yourself “sneaking” extra drinks at a party or gulping? drinks while other people are drinking slowly?*
4. *Do you argue or have “discussions” with your friends or family members about your drinking and the money it costs?*
5. *Do you ever take a drink to “calm down” or to feel “together”?*
6. *Have you ever awakened in the morning and been unable to remember events that occurred while you’re drinking?*
7. *Do you ever drink alone to “feel good”?*
8. *Do you take a drink first thing in the morning?*
9. *Have you missed time from work because of your drinking or a hangover?*
10. *Do you look for occasions to drink or excuses to celebrate?*
11. *Do you drink frequently —go on binges?*
12. *Do you ever lie about your drinking or hide the amount you drink?*
13. *Do you ever take a drink when you’re angry or upset?*
14. *Have you ever avoided attending functions where you think drinks will not be served?*
15. *Do you crave a drink at a particular time of day?*
16. *Do you deny your drinking?*

Alcoholism is a progressive disease and will worsen in time without treatment. DO NOT DISMISS the early signs of alcoholism. Alcoholism is a serious condition; one for which help is available.

“Controlled Substances” per New York State Penal Law:

Definition of “controlled substances” as defined by New York State Penal Law, Article 220 are all narcotic, depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs. Marijuana, peyote, and their variants, as well as LSD, amphetamines, and their variants, and the so-called “hard drugs”, derivatives of opium, are included in this definition. The penalties for the illegal use, possession, or distribution of dangerous drugs are clearly spelled out by Federal and State Laws which include prison terms ranging from one year to life, upon conviction.

The possession of any illegal drug(s) as defined by Federal, State, and/or local laws can result in a felony conviction. The giving or offering to give another person an illegal drug is defined by law to mean “selling” and is also a felony. Conviction of such under Federal Law can result in a prison term of up to thirty years and/or fines up to \$250,000.

An individual convicted of Federal or State offenses involving the distribution or possession of a controlled substance can be delegated ineligible for any or all Federal benefits including but not limited to Federal financial aid and student loans.

Other Drug Health Risks

Health risks related to the misuse of illicit, or what is commonly referred to as “recreational drugs”, include:

Marijuana, otherwise known as cannabis, hashish, THC, grass, can cause impaired driving ability for at least four to six hours after smoking a single cigarette. Also, it can cause possible lung damage, reduced sperm motility, and an overdose may cause paranoia/psychosis.

Cocaine is a stimulant. It produces an accelerated heart rate while at the same time constricting the blood vessels, which are trying to handle the additional flow of blood. These physical changes may be accompanied by seizures, death due to an over-dose (cardiac arrest/respiratory arrest), stroke, chronic insomnia, severe headaches and nausea, chronic fatigue, tremors, nasal bleeding and inflammation, damage to the nasal septum and blood vessels, toxic psychosis, death due to an overdose(heart or respiratory failure), decreased sexual performance, hepatitis, and there is a high risk of psychological dependency. Other names for cocaine are coke, snow, toot, white lady, blow, flake, cocaine powder, crack, and free-base coke.

Heroin causes physical and psychological problems such as shallow breathing, nausea, panic, insomnia, and a need for increasingly higher doses of the drug to get the same effect. Dependency on heroin can develop within a few weeks of daily use.

Psychoactive Drugs

Psychoactive drugs are most frequently used for social or “recreational” purposes. Many produce tolerance and dependence (psychological, physical, or both). The more frequently a person uses a drug and/or the larger the dose, the greater his or her tolerance to the drug. This means that over time, large quantities may be needed to produce the desired effect.

Although dependence is associated with tolerance, it is not the same thing. A person who is physically dependent on a drug needs it to function “normally”. Discontinued use of the drug results in withdrawal symptoms that can be painful and even life threatening. Taking the drug again relieves these symptoms, but only temporarily.

There are three basic categories of psychoactive drugs: stimulants, psychedelics, and depressants.

- **Stimulants** - also called uppers – increase alertness, energy, physical activity, and feelings of wellbeing.
- **Psychedelics** - also called hallucinogens - can cause visual, auditory, and other sensory hallucinations.
- **Depressants** - also called downers – decrease body processes such as breathing, heartbeat and brain activity.

Sedating drugs(i.e., Rohypnol, GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate) or Ecstasy or “Easy Lay”)-

Everyone reacts differently to sedating substances depending on the dosage, their metabolism and sensitivity to the substance, and the presence of alcohol and/or other drugs. Depending on the substance and the presence of alcohol and other drugs in the person’s system, the drug’s side effects can be at times life threatening. Telltale signs that an individual may be under the influence of a sedating substance include impaired judgment, dis-inhibition, dizziness, and confusion. If an individual appears to be extremely intoxicated after consuming a non-alcoholic beverage, or only a small amount of alcohol, they may have unknowingly ingested one of a number of substances. The person may find it difficult to remain awake and conscious; may not remember events while under the influence of the drug.

Information source for Cocaine and Cannabis from, “Alcohol and Other Drugs: Risky Business” ACHA pamphlet

Alcohol and Drug Services

- **SUNY BROOME Student Health Services** - Science Building, Room 102, Telephone 778-5181
- **SUNY BROOME Counseling, Career, and Transfer Services** - Student Services Building, Room 210, Telephone 778-5210

Additional services may be found by contacting:

- **New York State Drug Abuse Hot Line** 1-800-522-5353

- **Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)**

210 Clinton Street, Binghamton, NY 13902-2103,
Telephone: 722-5983

- **Addiction Center of Broome County**

30 West State Street, Binghamton, NY 13901,
Telephone: 723-7308

Provides outpatient treatment for alcoholics, alcohol abusers and significant others using individual, group, and family counseling.

• **Chenango County Alcohol and Drug Abuse Service**

105 Leilani's Way, Norwich, NY 13815,

Telephone: 337-1680

Provides information, family/spouse support, outpatient referral and group counseling.

• **Fairview Recovery Services/Alcohol Crisis Center/Sober Supportive Living**

5 Merrick Street, Binghamton, New York 13904

Telephone: 722-8987

Provides living facilities for persons with stabilized alcohol and drug problems.

• **Fairview Halfway House/Alcohol Crisis Center/Non-Medical Detox**

247 Court Street, Binghamton, New York 13901

Telephone: 722-4080

Provides sobering-up services to intoxicated individuals who seek this service. Emergency walk-ins accepted.

• **Narcotics Anonymous**

Southern Tier Area, PO Box 763, Vestal, NY 13850

Telephone: 774-4907

Provides schedules of various substance abuse meetings throughout the region.

• **New Horizons Chemical Dependency Services**

General Hospital 10-42 Mitchell Avenue, Binghamton, New York 13903

Telephone: 762-3232 or 762-3288

Detox/Rehab Unit 762-2255 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. Admitted through ER or by physician referral. 24 Hour Crisis Hot Line 762-2257

• **The Salvation Army**

3-5 Griswold Street, Binghamton, New York 13904,

Telephone: 723-5381 Adult rehabilitation center for males, 21 years of age and over, who are alcoholics, addicts, emotionally disturbed, or homeless.

• **Tioga County Department of Mental Hygiene**

80 Williams Donnelly Indus Parkway Waverly NY 14892

Telephone: 565-9594

Outpatient mental health and drug and alcohol services including evaluation, counseling and referral services. Certified by NYS Divisions of Alcohol/Alcohol Abuse and NYS Division of Substance Abuse.

• **Young Women's Christian Association**

80 Hawley Street, Binghamton, NY 13901 - Telephone: 772-0340 –

Provides a supportive living arrangement for women and children in need.

College Policy on Sexual Assault and Interpersonal Violence

Sexual assault is a crime of violence. It includes any kind of overt, forced sexual contact with someone who does not consent, who is physically helpless, or who is under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Upon receiving information that an alleged sexual assault has occurred, staff members from the Student Health Services, Counseling Center, and Public Safety, will present available options to the victim including Title IX protection (Title IX section). Specifically, the victim will be directed to Student Health Services and provided with transportation to a local hospital. Crisis intervention services will be provided to the victim through the Counseling Center with referrals to appropriate community support services. Additionally, Public Safety will be notified, whereupon appropriate security reports will be filed. Public Safety will encourage and assist the victim in filing a formal complaint, and work with the Broome County Sheriff's Office to investigate.

Title IX

SUNY Broome Community College prides itself on creating an environment where all students, faculty, staff, and visitors can feel safe from being a victim of sexual, or any other violence. However, if there is an instance of sexual or interpersonal violence where a member of the SUNY Broome community is involved, we will take direct action in addressing such behavior. Below are the Student's Bill of Rights followed by links to important information that can help those affected by sexual or interpersonal violence. Should you have any questions that you cannot find the answers to, or if you just want to talk to someone, please contact the SUNY Broome Community College Title IX Coordinator, Scott Schuhert, at 607-778-5681 or by emailing him at dos@sunybroome.edu.

STUDENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

The State University of New York and SUNY Broome Community 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 SUNY Broome Community College 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:

1. Make a report to local law enforcement and/or state police;

2. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously;
3. Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/or criminal justice process free from pressure by the college;
4. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard;
5. Be treated with dignity and to receive from the college courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available;
6. Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid crimes or violations;
7. Describe the incident to as few institutional representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;
8. Be protected from retaliation by the college, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the college;
9. Access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;
10. Be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused, or respondent throughout the judicial or conduct process including during all meetings and hearings related to such process;
11. Exercise civil rights and practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process of the college.

Options in brief:

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

1. Receive resources, such as counseling and medical attention;
2. Confidentially or anonymously disclose a crime or violation
3. Make a report to:
 - An employee with the authority to address complaints, including the Title IX Coordinator,
 - The Dean of Students
 - SUNY Broome Office of Public Safety
 - Local law enforcement; and/or
 - Family Court or Civil Court

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 the Options for Confidentially Disclosing Sexual Violence.

Additional Title IX Resources

[Reporting Options](#)

[Policy for Alcohol and/or Drug Use Amnesty in Sexual and Interpersonal Violence Cases](#)

[SUNY Broome Response Policy](#)

[Options for Confidentially Disclosing Sexual Violence](#)

[Options for Anonymously Disclosing Sexual Violence](#)

[Title IX Conduct Process](#)

[Additional SUNY Broome Information](#)

[Faculty/Staff Resources](#)

Applicable Laws/Policies Concerning Rape/Sexual Offenses

New York State Laws applicable to sexual assault are found in Article 130 of the New York State Penal Code. The law provides the legal definitions of sex offenses. One significant element of every sex offense is the lack of consent. Forcing or coercing someone to have sexual intercourse or engage in other sexual behavior is against the law.

Specifically in New York State, if an individual has sexual intercourse during they are fearful of their life or her safety, or if she is unable to consent, the behavior of the perpetrator is considered rape. The perpetrator does not need to use a weapon or beat the individual to make them fearful for their safety. A person is considered unable to consent if she/he is incapacitated or is physically helpless due to drug or alcohol consumption, is mentally incompetent, is asleep, or is less than 17 years of age. If a person has intercourse under these circumstances, it is rape. Forcing or coercing a man or a woman to engage in any sexual experience other than sexual intercourse under the circumstances mentioned above is considered sexual abuse.

Definitions:

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

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.

DATING VIOLENCE: New York State does not specifically define dating violence. However, dating violence would include the crimes listed elsewhere in this document when committed by a person in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or threat of abuse. It does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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: Person's related by consanguinity or affinity; Persons legally married to one another; Person formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together at any time; Unrelated persons who are continually or at regular intervals living in the same household or who have in the past continually or at regular intervals lived in the same household; Persons who are not related by consanguinity or affinity and who are or have been in an intimate relationship regardless of whether such persons have lived together at any time. Factors that may be considered in determining whether a relationship is an "intimate relationship" include, but are not limited to: the nature or type of relationship regardless of whether the relationship is sexual in nature; the frequency of interaction between the persons; and the duration of the relationship. Neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary fraternization between two individuals in business

or social contexts shall be deemed to constitute an “intimate relationship”; Any other category of individuals deemed to be a victim of domestic violence as defined by the office of children and family services in regulation.

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.

SEX OFFENSES; LACK OF CONSENT: Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this article that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT: When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person’s consent; or (2) engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct without such person’s consent; or (3) engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

RAPE IN THE THIRD DEGREE: When a person (1) 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) 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: 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: 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.

CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT IN THE THIRD DEGREE: When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct (1) with a 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, with a person less than 17 years old; (3) with another person without such persons consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT IN THE SECOND DEGREE: When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) and is 18 years or more and the other person is less than 15 years old; or (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT IN THE FIRST DEGREE: When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; (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: 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.

PERSISTENT SEXUAL ABUSE: When a person commits a crime of forcible touching, or second or third degree sexual abuse within the previous ten year period, has been convicted two or more times, in separate criminal transactions for which a sentence was imposed on separate occasions of one of one of the above mentioned crimes or any offense defined in this article, of which the commission or attempted commissions thereof is a felony.

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, chuka stick, sand bag, sandclub, sligshot, slungshot, shirken, "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 commits the crime of stalking in the third degree or stalking in the second degree and, in the course and furtherance thereof, he or she intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crime.

Sexual Offender Registration

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires state law enforcement agencies (in New York, the Division of Criminal Justice Services) to provide SUNY BROOME with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are either enrolled, employed, or carrying on a vocation at SUNY BROOME.

Information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained from the Chief of Public Safety in the Public Safety Building or the NYS Sex Offender Reporting homepage, http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/SomsSUBDirectory/search_index.jsp

The CSCPA further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

This statement is provided in compliance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000.

Crime Victims' Support

All victims of crime, not just those subject to sexual offenses, shall be treated with compassion and dignity. Support for victims is available through SUNY Broome's Counseling Center (SS210, 778- 5210) and SUNY BROOME Student Health Service (Science Bldg. 102, 778-5181) Assistance will be provided in accordance with our resources. Victims will be made aware of community resources and referrals to those agencies made as requested or needed. Crime victims may also contact these resources directly. The Crime Victims Assistance Center can be reached at 723-3200. In a crisis, phone the 24-hour Crisis Line at 722-4256. Find additional information at their website www.cvac.us

Missing Person Policy

- It shall be the policy of this Public Safety to thoroughly investigate all calls of missing persons and complete required reports. Additionally this agency holds that every person reported as missing will be considered at missing until significant information to the contrary is confirmed.
- Jurisdictional conflicts are to be avoided when a person is reported missing. Public Safety will coordinate its actions with the Broome County Sheriff's Office. If a missing person either resides in, or was last seen in this jurisdiction, this agency will immediately initiate the required reporting process. If a missing person legally resides in this jurisdiction and was last seen in another jurisdiction, but the law-enforcement agency covering that jurisdiction chooses not to take a missing-person report, this agency will assume reporting and investigative responsibility with the Broome County Sheriff's Office.
- When parental custody is an issue the investigation will still commence, when it can be shown that the child is missing, without explanation, since the safety of the missing child is paramount.

Notification of Missing Students

- If a member of the SUNY Broome community has reason to believe that a student who resides in an on-campus residence is missing, they she should immediately notify Public Safety at (607) 778-5083.
- In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in an on-campus residence have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by Public Safety in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24-hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Public Safety 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 Student Housing at (607) 778-5525
- A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement as appropriate.
- If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Public Safety will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after Public Safety and/or the Broome County Sheriff's Office has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24-hours.

Crime Statistics

Crime statistics for 2014 are attached to this report or can be found at: <https://www.sunybroome.edu/web/www/publicsafety> and by selecting Public Safety Report from the left hand menu or <http://ope.ed.gov/security/> and performing a search for SUNY Broome.

Criminal Offenses - On campus

Criminal offense	Total occurrences On campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>	0	1	0
e. <u>Incest</u>	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>	0	0	0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>	1	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	0	3
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	1	0	0

Criminal Offenses - On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Criminal offense	Total occurrences in On-Campus Student Housing Facilities		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>	0	1	0
e. <u>Incest</u>	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>	0	0	0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>	1	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	0	3
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	1	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Noncampus

Criminal offense	Total occurrences in or on Noncampus buildings or property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>	0	0	0
e. <u>Incest</u>	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>	0	0	0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>	0	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	1	0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Public Property

Criminal offense	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Manslaughter by Negligence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Rape</u>	0	0	0
d. <u>Fondling</u>	0	0	0
e. <u>Incest</u>	0	0	0
f. <u>Statutory rape</u>	0	0	0
g. <u>Robbery</u>	0	0	0
h. <u>Aggravated assault</u>	0	0	0
i. <u>Burglary</u>	0	0	0
j. <u>Motor vehicle theft</u> (Do not include theft from a motor vehicle)	0	0	0
k. <u>Arson</u>	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - On Campus

Crime	Total occurrences On Campus		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>	5	1	3
c. <u>Stalking</u>	0	0	5

VAWA Offenses - On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Crime	Total occurrences in On-campus Student Housing Facilities		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>	1	0	0
c. <u>Stalking</u>	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Noncampus

Crime	Total occurrences in or on Noncampus buildings or property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Stalking</u>	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property

Crime	Total occurrences on Public Property		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Domestic violence</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Dating violence</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Stalking</u>	0	0	0

Arrests - On campus

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	3	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	3	2	2
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	1

Arrests - On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	3	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	2	1	1
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	1

Arrests - Noncampus

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property

Crime	Number of Arrests		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions - On Campus

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	3	1	2
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	81	83	65
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	27	39	36

Disciplinary Actions - On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	2	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	78	78	61
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	27	37	35

Disciplinary Actions - Noncampus

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property

Crime	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
	2015	2016	2017
a. <u>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.</u>	0	0	0
b. <u>Drug abuse violations</u>	0	0	0
c. <u>Liquor law violations</u>	0	0	0

Fires - Summary

Summary of Fires									
Name of Facility	2015			2016			2017		
	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Student Village	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0

Housing Facilities				
	Name of Facility	Street Address	2017	
			Number of Fires	Status
1	Student Village	25 Wales Loop Binghamton NY 13905	3 VIEW	Updated
	Total		3	

2017						
	Category of Fire	Cause of Fire	Fire-related injuries	Fire-related deaths	Property damage	Action
1	Unintentional	Hazardous product	0	0	\$0-\$99	
2	Unintentional	Cooking	0	0	\$0-\$99	
3	Unintentional	Cooking	0	0	\$0-\$99	
	Total		0	0		

Housing Facilities				
	Name of Facility	Street Address	2016	
			Number of Fires	Status
1	Student Village	25 Wales Loop Binghamton NY 13905	1 VIEW	Updated
	Total		1	

Housing Facility Name: **Student Village** Housing Facility Address: **25 Wales Loop Binghamton, NY 13905**

2016						
	Category of Fire	Cause of Fire	Fire-related injuries	Fire-related deaths	Property damage	Action
1	Unintentional	Cooking	0	0	\$0-\$99	
	Total		0	0		