

The Sage College of Albany

Annual Report on Security and Fire Safety



October 1, 2019

In November, 1990, the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act was signed into law (Public Law 101542 as amended by Public Law 102-26 and The Higher Education Amendments of 1992). This law, known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, requires educational institutions to publish and distribute an annual security report containing campus security policies and procedures as well as campus crime statistics. The Higher Education Act of 2008 created additional requirements to disclose policies related to fire safety, missing persons and emergency notification. In 2013, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act further expanded the requirements for policies and crime data collection. This document is published and distributed to the students and employees of The Sage College of Albany in compliance with that act.

Office of Public Safety

Security services for the Sage College of Albany are provided by the University Heights Association's Office of Public Safety. The University Heights Association is a consortium of three colleges - The Albany Law School, The Albany College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences and The Sage Colleges - that share contiguous campuses, academic collaborations and a variety of services.

The Office of Public Safety is located In the Armory at Sage, 130 New Scotland Avenue, first floor. In an emergency, Public Safety may be reached at **244-3177**. Non-emergency calls can also be made to 244-3177.

The Director of Public Safety reports directly to the Vice President for Administration and Planning.

The Office of Public Safety provides uniformed, radio-dispatched patrols on a 24 hour a day, seven days a week basis. Among the services provided by the Office of Public Safety are:

- preventive patrol, by vehicle, foot and bicycle
- emergency response
- crisis management
- law enforcement
- incident reporting and Clery Act reporting
- investigations
- medical emergency response
- traffic control and parking enforcement
- crime prevention awareness and training
- liaison with public sector public safety agencies

The staff of the Office of Public Safety is assisted by several technologies intended to enhance safety and security across both campuses. Those technologies include:

- "Blue light" emergency telephones, connected directly to the Office of Public Safety.
 - Blue light phones are located at Froman Hall, the Residence Hall, West Hall, the Campus Center parking lot and the walkway to the University Heights College Suites.
 - a closed circuit television system which places a series of cameras at strategic locations, both outdoors and inside selected facilities. The cameras are monitored on a 24 hour basis in the Dispatch Center, where they are also recorded for investigatory and evidentiary reasons.
 - caller ID software which allows the dispatch center to immediately locate the source of any call made to the emergency phone line or to 911.
 - proximity card access to exterior doors, which notifies Public Safety when doors are opened after hours or when doors are left open for extended periods. Installed on many buildings with additional buildings identified for future installation.
 - alarm monitoring technology which immediately informs Public Safety when intrusion, fire or trouble alarms are activated.
 - "Send Word Now", an emergency text messaging system available to all students, faculty and staff. *Send Word Now* is the college's means of notifying the community of an emergency and providing vital information and instructions.
- "POMCO" personal safety devices that identify and locate students and employees in distress, and allow communication between those persons and Public Safety Dispatch.

Authority of Campus Public Safety Officers

Public Safety Officers are security guards licensed by the State of New York. They are trained to the standards and requirements set by the New York State Division for Criminal Justice Services and the Department of State.

As security guards, their authority to arrest is the same as a citizen; they may make warrantless arrests for a felony "in fact committed" or any offense "in fact committed" in their presence. They may not make warrant arrests or arrests based on reasonable cause.

Selected Public Safety Officers attend a regional Campus Public Safety Officer Academy at the Zone 5 Regional Law Enforcement Academy, which is certified by NYS DCJS. Graduates of that Academy are eligible for appointment, upon request of the Board of Trustees, as a private college security officer. Such appointment grants authority, restricted to the geographical area of authority, to make a warrantless arrest for an offense committed in his presence, or a crime when he has reasonable cause to believe that such person has committed such crime.

Public Safety Officers have the authority request identification from all persons on campus, and to determine the reason for their presence on campus.

Public Safety Officers have the authority to issue UHA tickets for parking violations and moving offenses on any of the UHA campuses.

Reporting Crimes, Emergencies and Suspicious Behavior

All members of the Sage community are encouraged to immediately report to Public Safety any criminal activity, emergency or hazardous situation or suspicious person or behavior as follows:

Emergencies: by dialing **518-244-3177**
from any campus telephone by dialing
extension: **3177**

by simply lifting any of the red emergency phones, located across campus directly underneath blue lights.

In the event that the victim of a crime is unable to report it, anyone with knowledge of the crime is encouraged to report it to Public Safety or any Campus Security Authority.

Emergencies may also be reported directly to local police, fire and emergency medical services by dialing **911** from any telephone. In the event that a call is made directly to 911, the caller is encouraged to also call x3177 immediately afterward.

Non-emergencies: by dialing **518-244-3177** or **518-244-4741**
from any campus telephone by dialing **3177**

For your safety and protection, all calls made to the Office of Public Safety are received by Caller ID software, which instantly identifies the location of the caller. They are also recorded and available for instant replay.

The Public Safety dispatch center is also directly linked to the City of Albany Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP).

Campus Security Authorities

Recognizing that crime victims may be inclined to report their victimization to someone other than a Public Safety Officer or the police, the Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals that Clery considers to be “campus security authorities”. Under Clery, a crime is “reported” when it is brought to the attention of a CSA by a victim, witness, offender or third party. If a CSA receives crime information and believes it was provided in good faith, he or she must document the incident in a report.

At the Sage College of Albany, Campus Security Authorities include all University Heights Association Public Safety Officers and the following:

Vice President for Student Life	Trish Cellemme	292-1710
Dean of Students	Sharon Murray	292-1710
Director of Residence Life	Shylah Addante	244-2395
Director of Human Resources	Laura D’Agostino	244-2391
Director of the Wellness Center	Tawana Davis	292-1934

Response to Reports

Victims, witnesses and any other persons affected by criminal activity are encouraged to report that activity to the Office of Public Safety immediately. Accurate and timely information is essential to the investigation of any incident.

It is the policy of the Public Safety Office to investigate all crimes, complaints and incidents reported. It may also proactively investigate any activity or situation of potential hazard or criminality.

When a complaint or report of criminal activity is reported, it is investigated immediately. Depending on the needs of the Colleges, the wishes of the complainant and the severity of the crime, it may also be referred to the appropriate local, state or federal law enforcement agencies.

Public Safety and other appropriate Campus offices will also investigate reports of non-criminal activity that violates College policy. The Office of Public Safety cooperates closely with the judicial process of The Sage Colleges.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the TSC judicial process or within the criminal justice process, you may want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the

Director of Public Safety will cause a report to be filed recording the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the incident confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the College can keep accurate records of the number of incidents involving students and staff, determine if and where there is a pattern of crime, and alert the SCA community to a potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution.

Disclosing information to the Community

Information related to reported crime and emergencies is essential to a safe campus. The Office of Public Safety has several means of sharing this important information with the community.

In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to members of the community, a message will be disseminated through the *Send Word Now* emergency alert system advising people of the incident and providing instructions that should be followed. This system will be used for “all hazards”, regardless of the nature of the incident. It may be used for crimes, weather emergencies, hazardous material incidents, terrorist incidents or natural disasters. *Send Word Now* will also be used to update the community and provide an “all clear” message when the incident has been resolved. *Send Word Now* messages are authorized by the President, Provost, Vice President for Administration and Planning, Vice President for Student Life or the Director of Public Safety.

The Office of Public Safety will also provide “timely warnings” when crimes occur that pose a continuing threat to members of the community. A continuing threat occurs when a suspect in a crime is not yet identified or is identified but remains at large. These warnings are generally shared by email, voicemail, Campus Cruiser announcement or by posted flyers. In the event that a threat is both immediate and continuing, *Send Word Now* may also be used.

All crimes reported to the Office of Public Safety will be recorded in the crime log, which is available to the public at The Armory at Sage.. This chronological log of crime on campus is updated each business day and shows crimes occurring over the most recent 60 days. It contains information such as the nature of the crime, its location, date and time, and the disposition of the case.

A fire safety log is also available at the Office of Public Safety. It includes information about all fires occurring at the Sage College of Albany, including the nature of the fire, its location, date and time. It is updated each business day and shows any fires occurring over the most recent 60 days.

Other sources of information about crimes and fires include the following tables in this document: Crime Statistics, Hate Crimes and Fires. Incident reports may be available to the community in the Office of Public Safety, contingent upon confidentiality requirements and the need for investigative integrity. The US Department of Education also offers this information for all colleges and universities in the country. It is available at [Security Survey](#).

Emergency Notification and Evacuation of the SCA community

In the event of an emergency requiring immediate action, SCA will notify the community and provide instructions as soon as a timely assessment of the situation allows. **A *Send Word Now*** message will be crafted and sent, information and instruction will be posted to My Portal, and a global voicemail will be delivered. Depending on circumstances, a room by room verbal notification may be made. Each of those information delivery systems is practiced and tested once each semester.

Evacuation is practiced three times a year. Every classroom and office has evacuation routes prominently displayed.

Building Access

Access to buildings is generally available after 8AM and until the close of business, depending on the purpose of the building. Special use buildings and facilities, such as labs, meeting rooms, fitness centers, etc., which may have expanded hours of use, will have those hours posted prominently.

Additionally, many buildings are on an electronic access control system that allows immediate locking and unlocking from the Public Safety Dispatch Center.

The Albany Campus Residence Hall is locked at all times, with residents having personal access through their proximity card. The ACRH is also staffed and patrolled by Residence Life professionals and Resident Assistants, who are linked by radio to the Public Safety Dispatch Center.

Circumstances and events may require the College to alter posted schedules for access.

- **New Student Orientation:** presentations are made to new students aimed at raising levels of awareness within the urban environment and discussing basic crime prevention and personal safety practices.
- **Residence Hall Safety and Security Programs:** in conjunction with the Residence Life staff, crime prevention and safety programs are presented throughout the year focusing on the unique concerns of life in the residence halls.
- **Health Fair:** in conjunction with the Wellness Center and the Department of Human Resources, the Office of Public Safety participates in and presents to the Campus Health Fair.
- **Facilities and Property Surveys:** The Office of Public Safety conducts ongoing surveys of facilities on both campuses, in an effort to maximize crime prevention and minimize hazards.
- **Campus Security Authority:** a program aimed at Clery Act awareness is presented for professional staff and faculty throughout the year.
- **Workplace Violence Workshops:** a program intended to lessen tensions within the workplace and to help employees identify potentially dangerous situations or co-workers is presented throughout the year.
- **Fire Safety Inspections:** in conjunction with the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control, yearly inspections of all Sage buildings and facilities are conducted to assure compliance with all State mandates related to fire safety.
- **RAD training:** attempts to provide women self-defense education in a relatively short period of time, as well as a life-long commitment to physical skill mastery.

Sexual Assault, Relationship Violence, and Stalking Policies & Procedures For Students and Employees

I. Definitions

- Accused** – a person accused of a violation who has not yet entered TSC’s judicial or conduct process.
- Affirmative Consent** – a knowing, voluntary, and mutual decision among all participants to engage in “sexual activity” (as defined below). Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear permission regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity.

Silence or lack of resistance, in and of itself, does not demonstrate consent. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.

- Consent to any sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
 - Whether through words or actions that clearly display consent, each party must affirmatively consent to participating in each sexual activity. Consenting to one type of sexual activity is not blanket consent to any and all types of sexual activity.
 - Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
 - Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.
 - Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, being under the age of consent, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent.
 - Minors who cannot consent under New York’s laws covering age of consent are considered incapacitated. Under New York law, the age of consent is 17 years old. Students and employees are encouraged to review New York State Penal Law Article 130 for additional details regarding New York’s age of consent.
 - Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent. This does not mean that individuals cannot affirmatively consent to sexual activity or contact when they have been drinking or using drugs, however. Such individuals may still affirmatively consent through words or actions that clearly indicate interest in engaging in the activity.
 - Incapacitation is to be determined by a student conduct or investigation process based on available evidence, acknowledging that in almost no cases will scientific evidence of alcohol or drug level (such as a breathalyzer taken at the time of the assault) be available. There is no single standard or number of drinks that leads to incapacitation. This level varies for different people, and may depend in part on their age, gender, height, weight, metabolism and whether and how much they have recently eaten.
 - Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.
 - When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.
 - Consent can “no longer be given” when a party to a sexual act or sexual contact initially consents to the activity, but during the course of the activity falls asleep or otherwise becomes unconscious or incapacitated. At that point, the other party must stop the sexual activity or contact.
- C. **Bystander** – a person who observes a crime, impending crime, conflict, potentially violent or violent behavior, or conduct that is in violation of rules or policies of TSC. A bystander is not a “reporting individual” (as defined below), even if the bystander brings forth a report.
- D. **Confidentiality** – may be offered by an individual who is not required by law to report known incidents of sexual assault or other crimes to institution officials, in a manner consistent with state and federal law, including but not limited to 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f) and 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a). Licensed mental health counselors, medical providers and pastoral counselors are examples of TSC employees who may offer confidentiality.

The obligation to keep information in confidence is inherent for certain TSC professionals on campus, such as health care providers, licensed social workers, licensed psychologists, and pastoral and professional counselors (including licensed mental health counselors). Many off-campus resources such as rape crisis centers are also confidential, and with the exception of certain child abuse and imminent threats, individuals working in such organizations have no obligation to report information back to the reporting individual’s campus.

It is important to note that all other TSC employees who do not fall within the categories listed above are required to report known incidents of sexual assault or other crimes, so they are NOT confidential resources. However, even TSC offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain your privacy to the greatest extent possible. The information you provide to a non-confidential resource will be relayed only as necessary for the Title IX Coordinator to investigate and/or seek a resolution.

- E. **Crime of Violence** – murder, manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson, as defined below.
- Criminal Homicide - Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.
 - Criminal Homicide - Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
 - 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: 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.
 - Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Under New York law, the age of consent is 17 years old. See New York State Penal Law Article 130.
 - Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
 - Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.
 - Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
 - Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
 - 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.
- F. **Nonconsensual Sexual Activity** – occurs when “sexual activity” (as defined below) is perpetrated against a victim without his or her “affirmative consent” (as defined above).
- G. **Privacy** – may be offered by an individual when such individual is unable to offer confidentiality under the law but shall still not disclose information learned from a reporting individual or bystander to a crime or incident more than necessary to comply with applicable laws, including informing appropriate TSC officials.

Although most TSC employees are not confidential resources, they can still offer “privacy.” This means that an employee may have to share information pursuant to federal or state law or college policy with certain other TSC

employees, but they will not share the private information beyond what is required or needed to comply with law and policy, and will otherwise limit re-disclosure as much as possible.

Privacy of the records specific to the investigation is maintained in accordance with New York State law and, with respect to student records, the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) statute. Any public release of information to comply with the timely warning provisions of the Jeanne Clery Act (Clery Act) will not release the names of victims or information that could easily lead to a victim's identification.

H. **Relationship Violence** – under TSC's policies, the term "relationship violence" includes relationship violence, domestic violence, and dating violence as defined under federal and/or state law.

Generally, relationship Violence is a pattern of coercive behaviors that serve to exercise control and power in an intimate relationship. The coercive and abusive behaviors can be physical, sexual, psychological, verbal and/or emotional in nature. Intimate partner abuse can occur in relationships of the same or different genders; between current or former intimate partners who have dated, lived together, or been married. Relationship Violence includes both domestic violence and dating violence.

- Under federal law:
 - domestic violence is defined as felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or New York family violence laws, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under New York domestic or family violence laws.
 - dating violence is defined as 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 is 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.
- Under New York law, domestic violence is generally defined as a pattern of coercive tactics, which can include physical, psychological, sexual, economic and emotional abuse, perpetrated by one person against an adult intimate partner, with the goal of establishing and maintaining power and control over the victim. There is no specific crime of "domestic violence" under New York State law. Domestic violence is handled through the criminal courts and the Family Court as a "family offense." A family offense is defined as certain acts/crimes delineated in the Penal Law (such as harassment, menacing, assault, and stalking) committed by a family member (individuals who are married, related by blood, or who have a child in common). Victims who meet this definition may go to criminal court to seek an order of protection and have the abuser prosecuted, or they may go to Family Court for an order of protection, services, and assistance with custody and child support. Individuals victimized by an intimate partner who does not meet the definition of family member, such as a boyfriend or same-sex partner, can only go to criminal court for legal assistance. In addition, mandatory arrest, which applies when an abuser violates an order of protection or commits certain other offenses, is only applicable when a case involves individuals who meet the family definition. According to the NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic, however, many police departments

in New York State use an expanded definition of family when making mandatory arrest determinations. This provides greater protection to victims who fall outside of the family definition, although these victims still do not have access to Family Court.

- I. **Reporting Individual** – a victim, survivor, complainant, claimant, or witness with victim status. The term reporting individual is limited to those who are directly impacted by the violation as victims. A bystander to a violation, or a third party who reports information about a violation that he or she has learned from a victim, is NOT a reporting individual.
- J. **Respondent** – a person accused of a violation who has entered TSC’s judicial or conduct process.
- K. **Sexual Activity** – has the same meaning as “sexual act” and “sexual contact” as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 2246(2) and 18 U.S.C. § 2246(3). Therefore, the term “sexual activity” includes the following:
- contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, and for purposes of this definition contact involving the penis occurs upon penetration, however slight;
 - contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus;
 - the penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another by a hand or finger or by any object, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person;
 - the intentional touching, not through the clothing, of the genitalia of another person who has not attained the age of 16 years with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or
 - the intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Individuals must obtain affirmative consent (as defined above) prior to engaging in any of the activity referenced above.

- L. **Sexual Assault** – under TSC’s policies, the term “sexual assault” includes a sexual assault as defined under federal and/or state law.

Under federal law, the term “sexual assault” means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s UCR program and as set forth in Appendix A to the Clery Act regulations (34 CFR § 668.46). In Appendix A to the Clery Act regulations, these terms are defined as follows:

- **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** – the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- **Incest** – sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory Rape** – sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Under New York law, the age of consent is 17 years old. See New York State Penal Law Article 130.

Under New York law, “sexual assault” includes any and all “sexual offenses” defined in New York State Penal Code Article 130. These sexual offenses include sexual misconduct, rape, sexual abuse, forcible touching, and aggravated sexual contact, and involve conduct that would generally fall within the above-listed definitions. However, these offenses also cover certain actions, such as sexual assault with an object, which may not be included within the above-listed definitions. Students and employees are encouraged to review the full definitions and elements of these offenses, which can be found in New York State Penal Law §§ 130.00 to 130.96.

- M. **Sexual Offense** – a term used by TSC in this policy, which includes any incident of “sexual assault,” “nonconsensual sexual activity,” “relationship violence,” and/or “stalking,” as those terms are defined in this policy.
- N. **Stalking** – under TSC’s policies, the term “stalking” includes stalking as defined under federal and/or state law.

Generally, stalking is a pattern of behavior that can include:

- Repeatedly leaving or sending victim unwanted items, presents, flowers
- Harassing the victim through the internet, including social networking websites
- Repeated, unwanted and intrusive phone calls, e-mails or text messages; especially after being clearly informed to stop
- Damaging or threatening to damage the victim’s property
- Following, monitoring, surveillance of victim and/or victim’s family, friends, co-workers
- Abusing or killing a pet or other animal
- Crossing jurisdictions/borders to stalk/commit offenses

Under the Clery Act regulations, stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition:

- “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 about a person, or interferes with a person’s property;
- “reasonable person” means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim; and
- “substantial emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Under New York law, a person engages in stalking when he or she intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct:

- is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person’s immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or
- causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following (including unauthorized tracking of someone’s movements or location through a GPS or other device), 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

- 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.

More detailed definitions can be found in New York State Penal Law §§ 120.45 to 120.60.

- O. **Title IX Coordinator** – TSC has designated Dishpaul S. Dhuga, J.D., Title IX Coordinator/EEO Specialist, as its full time Title IX Coordinator. Mr. Dhuga can be contacted at: titleix@sage.edu , or (518) 244-4809. The Title IX coordinator's responsibilities include coordinating TSC's compliance with Title IX, and other applicable nondiscrimination laws and regulations. This includes coordinating TSC's grievance procedures for resolving Title IX complaints. The Title IX Coordinator, and his designees (if any), receive annual training on: (1) issues related to sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking, (2) how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability, (3) how to conduct investigations of sexual violence, (4) the effects of trauma, (5) impartiality, (6) the rights of the respondent, including the right to a presumption that the respondent is "not responsible" until a finding of responsibility is made, and (7) TSC's policies and procedures, and other issues.

II. **Prohibited Acts**

The Sage Colleges (TSC) strictly prohibits all Sexual Offenses. In the event that a Sexual Offense does occur, TSC takes the matter very seriously.

TSC's Sexual Offense Policies & Procedures are available to all students and employees, and are applicable to any conduct that has a reasonable connection to TSC. TSC will apply the provisions of this policy regardless of whether the Sexual Offense occurs on campus, off campus, or while a student or employee is participating in a study abroad program. When the Sexual Offense involves students or employees from two or more institutions, TSC will work collaboratively with the other institutions to address the Sexual Offense, provided that the collaboration complies with the Family Educational Rights Privacy Act ("FERPA").

III. **Non-discrimination**

TSC applies the protections set forth in these policies and procedures 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, criminal conviction, familial status, or any other protected characteristic under federal or state law.

Further, TSC students have the right to exercise their civil rights and practice of religion without interference by TSC's investigative, criminal justice, or judicial or conduct process. Additionally, TSC will not force students to undergo medical procedures that they say are forbidden by their religion. TSC will work with participants to ensure they do not have to choose between participating in the process and practicing their religion.

IV. Procedure for Responding to a Sexual Offense

If you believe you are the victim of a Sexual Offense, you should follow the following procedures:

- A. **Get yourself to a safe place.** UHA Public Safety, the Albany Police Department, the Troy Police Department, and/or the New York State Police can help you do this. Officers of those agencies are trained to respond to the needs of a victim of a Sexual Offense. They can also make you aware of support and advocacy services and advise you about reporting procedures and requirements.
- B. **Obtain medical attention.** For your safety and well-being, immediate medical attention is encouraged. Further, being examined as soon as possible is important in the case of sexual assault. Within 96 hours of an assault, you can get a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (or “SAFE,” commonly referred to as a rape kit) at a hospital. We encourage you to receive immediate medical attention at a facility that uses SAFE, or Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners. Completing a SAFE will not require you to file a police report, but it will help to preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report. Local hospitals, with and without SAFE, include the following:

Program/ Entity	SAFE Facility?	Location	Contact Information
Samaritan Hospital	Yes	2215 Burdett Ave. Troy, NY 12180	P: 518-271-3300
St. Mary’s Hospital	No	1300 Massachusetts Ave. Troy, NY 12180	P: 518-268-5000
Albany Medical Center	Yes	43 New Scotland Ave. Albany, NY 12208	P: 518-262-3125
St. Peter’s Hospital	No	315 S. Manning Blvd. Albany, NY 12208	P: 518-525-1550
Albany Memorial Hospital	Yes	600 Northern Blvd. Albany, NY 12204	P: 518-471-3221

While there should be no charge from these hospitals for a rape kit, there may be charges 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.

You may also receive medical services from TSC's Wellness Center. These services are provided at no cost to the reporting individual. The Wellness Center can be located and/or contacted as follows:

<u>Troy Campus</u>	<u>Albany Campus</u>
Kellas Hall, lower level First Street Troy, New York 12180 troywellnesscenter@TSC.edu Phone: (518) 244-2261 Fax: (518) 244-2262	Kahl Campus Center, lower level 140 New Scotland Avenue Albany, New York 12208 albanywellnesscenter@TSC.edu Phone: (518) 292-1917 Fax: (518) 292-1918

Sexual contact can transmit Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and may result in pregnancy. Testing for STIs and emergency contraception is available at:

<u>Program/ Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Albany County Health Department STD Clinic 175 Green St Albany, NY 12202	(518) 447-4589	Tue- Thu 8:30- 10:00 AM (check- in)	For a fee. Students must be Albany county residents or full-time students living in campus housing	Patients are seen on a first come first serve basis. Clinic hours listed are for check-in. Clinic remains open until all patients are seen.
Rensselaer County Health Dept 1600 7th Ave Second Floor Troy, NY 12180	(518) 270-2655	Wed 2:00- 4:30 PM	Free	Walk-in clinic

Remember that this medical treatment may also provide the opportunity for the collection and documentation of evidence, should you decide to pursue the incident and offender through the legal system. UHA Public Safety, the Albany Police Department, the Troy Police Department, and/or the New York State Police may assist you in this effort as well.

The New York State Office of Victim Services may also be able to assist in compensating victims/survivors for health care and counseling services, including emergency funds. More information may be found here: http://www.ovs.ny.gov/files/ovs_rights_of_cv_booklet.pdf, or by calling 1-800-247-8035. Options are explained here: <http://www.ovs.ny.gov/helpforcrimevictims.html>.

- C. **Preserve Evidence.** We encourage you to take steps to preserve any and all evidence when a Sexual Offense occurs, as this evidence may be necessary to prove that the offense took place and/or to obtain a protective order. Be aware that the location of the offense, your clothing, and your person may be considered a “crime scene,” and as such, a source of evidence. The location of the incident should be safe guarded and the victim should avoid washing, douching, using the toilet or changing clothes prior to a medical/legal exam. 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.
- D. **Report the incident.** TSC encourages, but does not require, victims, survivors, complainants, claimants, and witnesses with victim status of Sexual Offenses (reporting individuals) to report the incident to one or more of the following resources:
1. First, you may (but are not required to) report a Sexual Offense to local law enforcement (such as the Albany Police Department or the Troy Police Department), and/or the New York State Police for the sole purpose of documentation. You may also (but are not required to) report it to local law enforcement and/or State Police so that they may investigate the matter and identify an offender. You may contact local and state law enforcement as follows:
 - Albany Police Department
Address: 165 Henry Johnson Blvd., Albany NY 12210
Emergencies: 9-1-1
Non-Emergencies: (518) 438-4000
Website: <http://www.albanyny.org/Government/Departments/PoliceDepartment.aspx>
 - Troy Police Department
Address: Central Station, 55 State Street, Troy NY 12180
Emergencies: 9-1-1
Non-Emergencies: (518) 270-4411
Website: <http://www.troypd.org/Departments/PoliceDepartment/Home.aspx>
 - New York State Police, Troop G
General Address: 760 Troy Schenectady Road, Latham, NY 12110
General Phone: (518) 783-3211
Zone 1 – Troy Address: 295 Brickchurch Road, Troy, NY 12180
Zone 1 – Troy Phone: (518) 279-4426
Zone 4 – Albany Address: Concourse, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12242
Zone 4 – Albany Phone: (518) 474-5331

If you want or need assistance in notifying the local Police Departments or State Police, you should contact TSC's Office of Public Safety who will assist you in doing so. TSC's Office of Public Safety can be contacted as follows:

- Addresses:
 - Main Office: 130 New Scotland Avenue, The Armory at Sage, Albany, NY 12208
 - Satellite Office: John Paine Building, 1st Floor, Troy Campus
- Emergencies: (518) 244-3177
- Non-Emergencies:
 - Albany Campus: (518) 292-1767
 - Troy Campus: (518) 244-3177

If you choose to contact law enforcement, you may have the further option to (but are not required to) pursue the case through the criminal justice system, where you will be assisted by the District Attorney's office, the local or state Police Department and the support and advocacy services of your choice.

2. Second, you may (but are not required to) report the Sexual Offense to UHA Public Safety. This may trigger the judicial process of TSC, which may result in the removal of the offender from the campus. It also assists TSC in complying with Federal requirements for reporting offenses occurring on campus. You may (but are not required to) report Sexual Offenses anonymously to UHA Public Safety, preserving your privacy and only reporting the particulars of the incident.
3. Third, you may also (but are not required to) report the Sexual Offense to the Title IX Coordinator or any senior officer of TSC.
 - When you first disclose an incident to a representative of TSC, you will be presented with (1) a copy of this policy, (2) a written explanation of your rights and options, whether the incident occurred on or off-campus, and (3) the following information: "You have 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."
 - You will have the right to emergency access to the Title IX Coordinator or another appropriate official who has been designated by the Title IX Coordinator to provide emergency assistance (the "Designee"). The Designee may be an official of TSC or an official of an off campus resource. The Title IX Coordinator or Designee will be available upon the first instance of disclosure by a reporting individual to provide immediate information and assistance regarding (1) options to proceed, including other reporting options; (2) where applicable, the importance of preserving evidence and obtaining a sexual assault forensic examination as soon as possible; and (3) the criminal justice process, including that it utilizes different standards of proof and evidence and that any questions about whether a specific incident violated the penal law should be addressed to law enforcement or to the district attorney. The Title IX Coordinator or Designee will also explain whether he or she is authorized to offer you confidentiality or privacy, and will inform you about other reporting options.
 - The Title IX Coordinator will generally be available for emergency access on weekdays between the hours of 9am to 5pm, at the following: Dishpaul S. Dhuga, J.D., Title IX Coordinator/EEO

Specialist, titleix@sage.edu, (518) 244-4809.

- When the Title IX Coordinator is not available, emergency access to a Designee will be available, at the following: Public Safety, (518) 244-3177.
 - Be aware that certain TSC officials with significant responsibility for student and employee activities may be required by law to disclose the occurrence of the event. If you make a report to an official who is required by law to disclose the occurrence of the event, but you request confidentiality, the Title IX coordinator will evaluate the confidentiality request, by weighing the request against TSC's obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all members of its community. If it is determined that the incident must be disclosed, your name will be kept confidential, and you will be offered privacy to the greatest extent possible. If it is determined that the incident must be kept confidential, TSC will still assist with academic, housing, transportation, employment, and other reasonable and available accommodations.
 - Even TSC officers and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain your privacy to the greatest extent possible. The information you provide to a non-confidential resource will be relayed only as necessary for the Title IX Coordinator to investigate and/or seek a resolution. Your identity will remain private at all times if you wish to maintain privacy.
 - TSC will make every effort to ensure that you are asked to describe the incident to as few representatives of TSC as possible, and are not required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident.
4. Fourth, in addition to, or in lieu of, reporting a Sexual Offense to one or more of the above, you may (but are not required to) make a confidential report to any campus mental health counselor, pastoral counselor, social worker, psychologist, nurse-practitioner, or other person with a professional license or who is supervised by such a person. This includes, but is not limited to, professional employees and support staff at the Wellness Center. These employees are exempt from any requirement to further disclose your report to them, unless you want and ask them to do so. These employees can assist in obtaining services for reporting individuals.
 5. In addition, you may confidentially disclose the Sexual Offense and obtain services from the state or local government.
 6. You can also make an anonymous report to a confidential hotline provided by New York state agencies and not-for-profit entities. These hotlines include:
 - New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline: 1-800-942-6906.
 - Equinox Hotline: 518-432-7865.
 - Unity House Hotline: 518-272-2370.
 - The National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233.
 - The National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673.
 - Safe Horizon Hotlines: 800-621-4673 (domestic violence), 866-689-4357 (victims of other crimes, 1-212-227-3000 (rape & sexual assault victims).
 7. Lastly, if the accused is an employee of TSC, you can report the Sexual Offense to TSC's Human Resources Department, or request that another employee assist in reporting to the Human Resources Department.

TSC encourages the victims of Sexual Offenses to report the incidents, in any of the manners described above. However, again, victims are not required to report the offense to, or to seek assistance from TSC, law enforcement, or campus authorities. TSC will not pressure any student or employee to disclose a crime or violation, or to participate in the judicial, conduct, or criminal justice processes.

Reporting an incident does not:

- obligate the victim to prosecute;
- subject the victim to inappropriate scrutiny or judgment by the person receiving the report; or
- suggest in any way that the victim is at fault for the crime or violation, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid the crime or violation.

Reporting the incident does:

- ensure that a victim of a Sexual Offense receives necessary medical testing and treatment;
- provide the opportunity for collection of evidence critical to a prosecution, which cannot be obtained later;
- ensure that the victim has knowledge of and access to professional, confidential counseling form counselor specifically trained in the areas of Sexual Offenses.

E. **Request to File Student Conduct Charges.** If the accused or respondent is a student, you may request that TSC file student conduct charges against the accused or respondent. All students have the right to request that TSC bring student conduct charges against another student. Requests to file charges should be prepared in writing and directed to the Vice President for Student Life. Written requests may be emailed to the Vice President of Student Life at cellep@sage.edu, or mailed or delivered in person to the Vice President of Student Life at: The Sage Colleges, 140 New Scotland Ave., Albany, NY 12208.

TSC retains the right to determine whether to actually file the charges against the accused or respondent. TSC can initiate charges or choose not to initiate them when evidence does or does not merit doing so, in conformity with state and federal law, TSC's Student Code of Conduct, and other TSC policies. Additional details regarding Student Conduct Charges can be found in the Student Code of Conduct, available at <https://www.sage.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Student-Code-of-Conduct-2019-2020-4821-2732-0473.pdf>

You should be aware that there are significant differences between TSC's disciplinary system and the criminal justice system, because they have different, important goals. In the criminal justice system, prosecutors pursue cases when they believe there is sufficient evidence to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that an individual has committed a criminal act. A person who is convicted of a crime will face criminal penalties, such as incarceration, probation, or the imposition of a fine. TSC's disciplinary process seeks to determine whether an individual has violated college policy. In this process, a preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used to determine responsibility. A person who is found to have violated TSC policy may be suspended, expelled or otherwise restricted from full participation in the TSC community. Additional information regarding these distinctions can be found in the Student Code of Conduct, available at <https://www.sage.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Student-Code-of-Conduct-2019-2020-4821-2732-0473.pdf>

F. Seek an Order of Protection /or No Contact Order.

1. Orders of Protection

Victims of Sexual Offenses may have a right to obtain a court order to protect themselves from the perpetrators. TSC will enforce all applicable no contact orders, restraining orders, and similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribunal court, to the extent required by law.

An order of protection is issued by the court to limit the behavior of someone who harms or threatens to harm another person. It is used to address various types of safety issues, including, but not limited to situations involving domestic violence. Family Courts, criminal courts, and Supreme Courts can all issue orders of protection. An order of protection may direct the offending person not to injure, threaten or harass you, your family, or any other person(s) listed in the order.

A Family Court order of protection is issued as part of a civil proceeding. Its purpose is to stop violence within a family, or within an intimate relationship, and provide protection for those individuals affected. All Family Court proceedings are confidential. To obtain an order of protection in the Family Court, your relationship to the other person must fall into one of the following categories: (1) current or former spouse, (2) someone with whom you have a child in common, (3) a family member to whom you are related by blood or marriage, or (4) someone with whom you have or have had an “intimate relationship.” An intimate relationship does not have to be a sexual relationship. A relationship may be considered intimate depending on factors such as how often you see each other, or how long you have known each other. After a petition is filed, the court will decide if it is an intimate relationship.

To start a proceeding in Family Court, you need to file a form called a Family Offense petition. You can contact the Family Court in your county for help completing and filing the petition. Contact information for the Family Courts in Albany and Troy are as follows:

- Albany County Family Court
Address: 30 Clinton Avenue, Albany, NY 12207
Phone: 518-285-8600
Fax: 518-238-4344
- Rensselaer County Family Court
Address: 1504 Fifth Ave, Troy, N.Y. 12180
Phone: 518-453-5515
Fax: 518-285-8500

You may also wish to speak with an attorney or domestic violence advocate before filing.

A criminal court order of protection is issued as a condition of a defendant’s release and/or bail in a criminal case. A criminal court order of protection may only be issued against a person who has been charged with a crime.

TSC will provide reporting individuals assistance from Public Safety, TSC security forces, or other appropriate officials in obtaining an order of protection. The following individuals can be contacted for assistance in obtaining or understanding an Order of Protection:

- Chuck McDonald
Associate Director of Public
Safety
518-292-1723
mcdonc@sage.edu
- The Legal Project
24 Aviation Road, Suite 101
Albany, NY 12205
(518) 435-1770 (phone)
(518) 435-1773 (Fax)
www.legalproject.org
- Unity House Law Project
(518) 687-1827
Christopher Amato, Esq.
camato@unityhouseny.org

TSC will provide the accused or respondent and the reporting individual a copy of any order of protection or equivalent that TSC receives. TSC will also provide the accused or respondent and the reporting individual an opportunity to meet or speak with a representative of TSC, or other appropriate individual, 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 or persons. TSC will provide the accused or respondent and the reporting individual an explanation of the consequences of violating these orders, including but not limited to arrest, additional conduct charges, and interim suspension. TSC will also call on and assist local law enforcement in effecting an arrest when an individual violates an order of protection.

2. No Contact Orders

a. Mandatory No Contact Orders

When a student is accused of a Sexual Offense, TSC is automatically required to issue a mandatory "no contact order" to protect you from the respondent or accused. This "no contact order" is a TSC document that does not have the legal effect of an order of protection, which is obtained through a court.

Under the no contact order: (1) the accused's continued intentional contact with the reporting individual is a violation of TSC's policy that is subject to additional conduct charges; and (2) if the accused or respondent and a reporting individual observe each other in a public place, it is the responsibility of the accused or respondent to leave the area immediately and without directly contacting the reporting individual. This may include establishing a schedule of attendance for the accused or respondent to access certain locations at TSC, such as academic buildings, libraries, athletics or fitness facilities, and dining halls.

Responsibility to stay away falls upon the person subject to the no contact order (“covered person”), not the protected individual. A covered person may be a respondent or accused or a third party who is the subject of a no contact order. If the covered person and protected person are in the same place accidentally, it is incumbent upon the covered person to remove himself or herself in a reasonable time and manner.

Upon request, both the accused (or respondent) and the reporting individual are entitled to a prompt review, reasonable under the circumstances, of the need for and terms of the mandatory no contact order, including potential modification, in which they are allowed to submit evidence in support of their requests. Requests to review a mandatory no contact order should be submitted to: Trish Cellemme, Vice President for Student Life at cellep@sage.edu. If a request for review is received from one party, the other party will be notified of the request for review. The Vice President for Student Life will issue a determination in response to the request, and notify both parties of the determination.

b. Non-Mandatory No Contact Orders

When a “no contact order” is not mandatory, you can still ask TSC to issue a “no contact order” to protect you from the respondent or accused. To make a request to impose a TSC “no contact order,” you can contact: Dishpaul S. Dhuga, J.D., Title IX Coordinator/EEO Specialist, titleix@sage.edu, (518) 244-4809.

G. **Initiate Legal Proceedings**. You may have the right to initiate legal proceedings. TSC serves as a resource to students in initiating these proceedings. However, TSC is not required to bring actions on behalf of reporting individuals, provide or pay for attorneys, or provide direct support. Local resources may be able to help you initiate legal proceedings, however. These resources may provide services with or without cost. The resources include the following:

- Pro Bono Appeals Program c/o Rural Law Center of NY
90 State Street, Suite 700
Albany, NY 12207
Business Phone: (518) 561-5460
Website: <http://www.nysba.org/CustomTemplates/Content.aspx?id=180>
- Albany County Bar Association
112 State Street, Suite 1120
Albany, NY 12207
Business Phone: (518) 445-7691
Website: <http://www.albanycountybar.com>
Hotline: (518) 445-7691
- The Legal Project
24 Aviation Road, Suite 101
Albany, NY 12205
(518) 435-1770 (phone)
(518) 435-1773 (Fax)
www.legalproject.org
- Unity House Law Project
(518) 687-1827
Christopher Amato, camato@unityhousesny.org

H. Receive Other Intervention Services.

TSC recommends that reporting individuals seek the assistance of trained professionals in the aftermath of a Sexual Offense, and will assist reporting individuals to receive this assistance.

TSC's Wellness Center is a provider of helpful services for reporting individuals, including exit counseling, health, mental health, and other related services. These services are provided at no cost to the reporting individual. The Wellness Center can be located and/or contacted as follows:

<p><u>Troy Campus</u></p> <p>Kellas Hall, lower level First Street Troy, New York 12180 troywellnesscenter@TSC.edu Phone: (518) 244-2261 Fax: (518) 244-2262</p>	<p><u>Albany Campus</u></p> <p>Kahl Campus Center, lower level 140 New Scotland Avenue Albany, New York 12208 albanywellnesscenter@TSC.edu Phone: (518) 292-1917 Fax: (518) 292-1918</p>
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TSC has also entered into collaborative partnerships with community-based organizations (including rape-crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, and assistance organizations), to refer students for assistance or make services available to students. These helpful service providers in the Albany and Troy Communities, which may be able to provide helpful services (such as counseling, victim advocacy, and visa/immigration assistance), including the following:

Program/Entity	Contact Information	Cost
New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence	P: (518) 457-5800 W: http://www.opdv.ny.gov/	No cost
New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	P: (518) 482-4222 W: http://nyscasa.org/	For a fee
The Albany County Crime Victim and Sexual Violence Center	P: (518) 447-7716 W: http://www.albanycounty.com/Government/Departments/CrimeVictimandSexualViolenceCenter.aspx	No cost
The Sexual Assault and Crime Victims Assistance Program for Rensselaer County	P: (518) 271-3257 W: https://www.nehealth.com/Medical_Care/SAM/Sexual_Assault_Center/	No cost
Unity House of Troy	P: (518) 274-2607 W: http://www.unityhouseny.org/	No cost

Equinox	P: (518) 434-6135 W: http://www.equinoxinc.org/	No cost
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A number of resources are also available through the New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS). OVS can be contacted by phone at 1-800-247-8035. OVS resources can also be accessed at the following website: <https://ovs.ny.gov>.

- I. **Right to Withdraw**. You have the right to withdraw your report and/or to withdraw from involvement in TSC’s investigation of the complaint at any time. If you choose to withdraw, however, TSC may still have obligations to investigate and/or take actions under state or federal law. If TSC continues an investigation or takes action after you withdraw, you have the right to participate as much or as little as you wish.

V. **Policy for Alcohol and/or Drug Use Amnesty for Students**

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

VI. **Immediate Consequences Following a Report of a Sexual Offense**

A. **Mandatory No Contact Order for Accused Students**

As discussed above, when the accused or respondent is a student, TSC will issue a mandatory “no contact order” mandating that (1) the accused’s continued intentional contact with the reporting individual is a violation of TSC’s policy that is subject to additional conduct charges; and (2) if the accused or respondent and a reporting individual observe each other in a public place, it is the responsibility of the accused or respondent to leave the area immediately and without directly contacting the reporting individual.

B. **Mandatory Interim Suspension for Accused Students**

When the accused or respondent is a student determined to present a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, the accused or respondent will be subject to an interim suspension pending the outcome of a judicial or conduct process.

Upon request, TSC will provide both the accused or respondent and the reporting individual a prompt review, reasonable under the circumstances, of the need for and terms of a mandatory interim suspension, including potential modification, in which they are allowed to submit evidence in support of their request. Requests to review a mandatory interim suspension should be submitted to Trish Cellemme, Vice President for Student Life

at cellep@sage.edu. If a request for review is received from one party, the other party will be notified of the request for review. The Vice President for Student Life will issue a determination in response to the request, and notify both parties of the determination.

C. Mandatory Interim Measures for Accused Non-Students

When the accused or respondent is not a student, but is a member of TSC's community and presents a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, TSC will subject the accused or respondent to interim measures in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreement, employee handbooks, and rules and policies of TSC.

D. Additional Interim Measures and Accommodations

TSC will offer reasonable and available interim measures and accommodations that effect changes in academic, housing, employment, transportation or other applicable arrangements in order to help ensure safety, prevent retaliation, and avoid an ongoing hostile environment, consistent with TSC's policies and procedures. These interim measures may include:

- support services (victim advocacy, housing assistance, academic support, counseling, health and mental health services, legal assistance);
- changing work assignments and situations (for employees);
- changing living arrangements, course schedules, assignments, or test schedules (for students);
- no contact orders, campus escorts, transportation assistance, or targeted interventions;
- providing increased monitoring, supervision, or security; and/or
- providing an escort.

To make a request for reasonable and available interim measures and accommodations, you can contact: Dishpaul S. Dhuga, J.D., Title IX Coordinator/EEO Specialist, titleix@sage.edu, (518) 244-4809. TSC is obligated to comply with a student's reasonable request for a living and/or academic situation changes following an alleged Sexual Offense.

TSC will protect the confidentiality of accommodations or protective measures provided to a complainant or accuser, to the extent that doing so will not impair TSC's ability to provide the accommodations or protective measures. The complainant or accuser will be informed before TSC shares any personally identifying information that TSC believes is necessary to provide an accommodation or protective measure. If this occurs, the complainant or accuser will be told what information will be shared, with whom it will be shared, and why it will be shared.

Upon request, TSC will provide both the accused or respondent and the reporting individual a prompt review, reasonable under the circumstances, of the need for and terms of any such interim measure and accommodation that directly affects him or her, in which he or she is allowed to submit evidence in support of his or her request. In the event that an accommodation or interim measure granted to or against one party impacts another party, both the directly impacted party and the secondarily impacted party may request a review of the terms or totality of the accommodation and/or measure by TSC and may submit information as to the reasoning for requesting a change.

Requests to review interim measures and accommodations should be submitted to: Trish Cellemme, Vice

President for Student Life at cellep@sage.edu (for students), or Laura D'Agostino, Director of Human Resources, at dagosl1@sage.edu, or (518) 244-6857 (for employees). If a request for review is received from one party, the other party will be notified of the request for review. The Vice President for Student Life or Director of Human Resources will issue a determination in response to the request, and notify both parties of the determination.

VII. Investigation and Disciplinary Procedures for Sexual Offense Cases

When TSC becomes aware of a Sexual Offense by or against an employee or student or that has a reasonable connection to TSC, it will take prompt and appropriate action.

The Title IX Coordinator will make an initial assessment regarding the validity of any information received about the incident. This initial determination will be made within five (5) business days of TSC becoming aware of the suspected Sexual Offense.

If TSC determines that an investigation is required, it must seek consent from reporting individuals prior to conducting an investigation. If a reporting individual does not consent to TSC's request to initiate an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will weigh the request against TSC's obligation to provide a safe, nondiscriminatory environment for all members of its community.

TSC will honor a request to decline to consent to an investigation, unless TSC determines in good faith that failure to investigate does not adequately mitigate a potential risk of harm to the reporting individual or other members of the community, based on the Title IX Coordinator's consideration of factors that include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Whether the accused has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender;
2. Whether the incident represents escalation in unlawful conduct on behalf of the accused from previously noted behavior;
3. The increased risk that the accused will commit additional acts of violence;
4. Whether the accused used a weapon or force;
5. Whether the reporting individual is a minor; and
6. Whether the institution possesses other means to obtain evidence such as security footage, and
7. Whether available information reveals a pattern of perpetration at a given location or by a particular group.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the request to decline to consent to an investigation can be honored, TSC will still assist with academic, housing, transportation, employment, and other reasonable and available accommodations.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that a request to decline to consent to an investigation cannot be honored, and an investigation is necessary, TSC must notify the reporting individuals and take immediate action as necessary to protect and assist them.

When an investigation is commenced, and the accused is a student, the student must be informed, as promptly as possible, of (1) the specific rule, rules, laws, and/or code of conduct provisions alleged to have been violated; (2) the date, time, location and factual allegations concerning the violation; (3) in what manner the specific rule, rules or laws are alleged to have been violated, and (4) the sanction or sanctions that may be imposed on the respondent based upon the outcome of any judicial or conduct process.

Within ten (10) business days of determining that an investigation is necessary, the Title IX Coordinator, or other trained investigator who does not have a conflict of interest, will promptly initiate a fair, complete, thorough, and impartial investigation, that provides a meaningful opportunity to be heard. Like the Title IX Coordinator, any other designated investigator must be annually trained on: (1) issues related to sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking, (2) how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability, (3) how to conduct investigations of sexual violence, (4) the effects of trauma, (5) impartiality, (6) the rights of the respondent, including the right to a presumption that the respondent is “not responsible” until a finding of responsibility is made, and (7) TSC’s policies and procedures, and other issues.

If the Title IX Coordinator is implicated in the report, the President will be responsible for designating another trained investigator to conduct the investigation. If it would be inappropriate for the Title IX Coordinator or President to designate another trained investigator to conduct the investigation, then the Chair of the Board of Trustees will make this designation.

The standard of evidence used to evaluate a report of a Sexual Offense by or against an employee or student is a “preponderance of the evidence.” Under this standard, a determination must be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the accused student or employee violated the Sexual Offense Policies & Procedures for Students and Employees

In investigating the complaint, the Title IX Coordinator or other trained investigator shall:

1. Meet with the appropriate individuals and review all appropriate records that bear on the case.
2. Provide the accuser and the accused with copies of the Sexual Offense Policies & Procedures For Students and Employees.
3. Discuss the allegations in the complaint with the accuser and accused at separate meetings, and provide the accuser and accused with equal opportunities to identify witnesses and present evidence supporting their respective positions at these meetings.
4. Provide the accuser and the accused with the same opportunities for a support person or advisor of their choice throughout the process, including any meeting, conference, hearing or other procedural action. An attorney for either the accuser or the accused, however, may be present but may not have a speaking role during such meeting, conference, hearing, or other procedural action.
5. Where the reporting individual or accused are students, provide the students with:
 - a. reasonable advance written or electronic notice of any meeting they are required to or are eligible to attend,
 - b. an opportunity to submit evidence during an investigation concerning a report of a Sexual Offense, and
 - c. the opportunity to exclude (1) their own prior sexual history with persons other than the other party in the conduct process and (2) their own mental health diagnosis and/or treatment from the Title IX Coordinator or other investigator’s consideration when determining responsibility. (However, the Title IX Coordinator or other investigator may consider past findings of a Sexual Offense when determining the sanction to be imposed).
6. Attempt, where appropriate, to resolve the complaint by exploring and suggesting possible solutions to the problem with all involved parties, provided, however, that the complainant or accuser will not be required to participate in mediation with the accused.
7. (If the preceding step does not resolve the problem), make and transmit a preponderance of the evidence determination in the matter of the allegation of the Sexual Offense to the accused, accuser, and the Title IX Coordinator.

The time necessary to complete an investigation will vary depending upon the facts of a particular case. In most cases, investigations will be completed within 60 days of receipt of a report.

The Title IX Coordinator or other trained investigator who conducted the investigation shall prepare written findings of fact and recommendations, with respect to whether it is more likely than not that the Sexual Offense occurred, appropriate disciplinary actions, if any, and/or other appropriate remedial measures.

Once the investigation is complete, the parties will be informed, in writing, of the outcome within two (2) business days of the issuance of the determination. When the victim or accused is a student, this written notice will include the result of the investigation, any recommended sanctions, the rationale for the result and any recommended sanctions, the findings of fact, and a notification if conduct charges will be pursued and/or continued. Delivery of this outcome will not be delayed to either party, and should occur as nearly simultaneously as possible, without unnecessarily bringing those in conflict into close proximity to each other. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization, all parties will be timely informed in writing, and will be notified when the results of the resolution process become final.

If the Title IX Coordinator or other trained investigator concludes that the accused student or employee did not violate the Sexual Offense Policies & Procedures For Students and Employees, TSC will not pursue discipline against the student or employee. The parties will be informed of their potential rights to exercise a request for an appeal of the determination, if applicable. Pursuant to the Student Code of Conduct, available at <https://www.sage.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Student-Code-of-Conduct-2019-2020-4821-2732-0473.pdf>, if the Title IX Coordinator or other trained investigator determines that a student did not violate TSC's Sexual Offense Policies & Procedures For Students and Employees, the reporting individual has the right to appeal the Title IX Coordinator's finding of no violation to an Appellate Board within two (2) business days of the decision.

If the Title IX Coordinator or other trained investigator concludes that it is more likely than not that the accused student or employee violated the Sexual Offense Policies & Procedures For Students and Employees, TSC will take the matter very seriously, and will pursue (or continue to pursue) internal disciplinary proceedings against the accused or respondent. The Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter to the Director of Human Resources (for employees) or Vice President of Student Life (for students) to determine whether to pursue disciplinary charges, within five (5) business days of the investigator's determination. The disciplinary proceedings will then be commenced within 15 business days of the decision to pursue disciplinary charges.

Information regarding internal disciplinary proceedings for students can be found in the Student Code of Conduct, available at <https://www.sage.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Student-Code-of-Conduct-2019-2020-4821-2732-0473.pdf>. Information regarding internal disciplinary proceedings for employees can be found in the Employee Handbook and/or in any applicable collective bargaining agreement with TSC.

Internal disciplinary proceedings where a student or employee is accused of a Sexual Offense are fair and impartial, include timely notice of meetings and timely and equal access to information and evidence that will be used, and are conducted by unbiased decision makers who have no conflict of interest. The proceedings are completed within a reasonably prompt, designated timeframe. However, the timeframe may be extended for good cause upon written notice to the accuser and accused. The proceedings provide students with the opportunity to present evidence and testimony at a hearing.

Following any internal disciplinary proceeding for cases of Sexual Offense, the victim and accused will be provided with simultaneous written notice of the result of the proceeding, including any sanctions imposed, and the rationale for the result and sanctions. When the victim or accused in an internal disciplinary proceeding for a Sexual Offense is a student, the student will also receive written notice of the findings of fact. Should any change in outcome occur prior to finalization, all parties will be timely informed in writing, and will be notified when the results of the resolution process become final.

All parties will also be informed of their potential rights to exercise a request for an appeal of the disciplinary determination under the Student Code of Conduct, Employee Handbook, Contract, and/or collective bargaining agreement with TSC. Pursuant to the Student Code of Conduct, all students have a right to an appeal any final disciplinary determination by a Student Conduct Board to an Appellate Board within two (2) business days of the decision. Unless otherwise required by law, TSC will protect all information obtained about students during the course of the disciplinary process from public release, until the Appeals Board makes a final determination.

Discipline for incidents of Sexual Offense may take a variety of forms, depending upon the circumstances of a particular case. The disciplinary sanctions which may be imposed on students who have been found responsible for committing any of the Sexual Offenses are the following: warning, disciplinary probation, loss of privileges, fines, restitution, sanctions, parental/guardian notification, residence hall suspension, residence hall expulsion, short-term college suspension, long-term college suspension, administrative suspension, expulsion, revocation of degree, withholding degree, prohibition of professional practice, and mandatory assessment/counseling. The disciplinary sanctions which may be imposed on employees who have been found responsible for committing any of the Sexual Offenses are the following: verbal warning, written reprimand, mandatory training session, no contact order, suspension without pay, termination, and/or termination with the issuance of a *persona non grata* letter.

If the investigation reveals that a Sexual Offense did occur, TSC will also take appropriate remedial measures necessary to end such conduct, prevent any such future conduct, and correct any personnel or academic decisions made which are related to the prohibited conduct. Remedies may include, but are not limited to, continuing or commencing any of the above-listed “interim measures.” These remedies are separate from, and in addition to, any interim measures that may have been provided prior to the conclusion of the investigation. Such measures can be requested by a reporting individual or accuser, by contacting the Director of Human Resources (for employees) or the Vice President of Student Life (for students).

Engaging in a Sexual Offense may also lead to civil and/or criminal action under the New York State Penal Law. Any employee who, in violation of TSC’s policy, engages in a Sexual Offense, is acting outside the scope of his or her employment and may be personally liable for such actions and their consequences. In the event legal proceedings are commenced against such an employee, TSC may decline to provide legal, financial, or other assistance.

In any proceeding brought against TSC which seeks to vacate or modify a finding that a student engaged in Sexual Offense, TSC (1) will treat the name and identifying biographical information of any student as presumptively confidential, and (2) will not include this information in the pleadings and other papers in such proceeding absent a waiver or cause shown as determined by the court; and (3) will identify student witnesses only as numbered witnesses.

VIII. Notation on Student Transcripts for Crimes of Violence

If a student is suspended or expelled as a result of being found responsible for a Crime of Violence, TSC must make a notation on the student’s transcript that the student was “suspended after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct

violation” or “expelled after a finding of responsibility for a code of conduct violation.” If a student withdraws from TSC while such conduct charges related to crimes of violence are pending against the student, and declines to complete the disciplinary process, TSC must make a notation on the student’s transcript that he or she “withdrew with conduct charges pending.”

These transcript notations can be appealed by contacting the Provost. Transcript notations for violence-related suspensions shall not be removed prior to one year after conclusion of the suspension. Transcript notations for violence-related expulsions shall never be removed from a student’s transcript. A notation for an expulsion may not be removed via an appeal to TSC. If a finding of responsibility is vacated for any reason, however, the transcript notation must be removed. Further, if a court of competent jurisdiction vacates a finding of responsibility for a violation of college policy, the transcript notation memorializing that finding will also be vacated.

IX. Prohibition of Retaliation

It is a violation of federal and state law and this policy for any employee or student to retaliate against any student or employee for exercising any rights or responsibilities under the Violence Against Women Act, the Clery Act, and/or Title IX. This includes retaliating against a student or employee who reports a Sexual Offense in good faith, or furnishes information or participates in any manner in an investigation of such a report. Retaliation includes any conduct directed at someone because he or she engaged in such protected activity, which might deter a reasonable student or employee from making or supporting such a report.

Retaliation is unlawful and will not be tolerated. TSC will protect students from retaliation by TSC, any student, the accused and/or the respondent, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances within TSC’s jurisdiction. Any individual found to have engaged in retaliation will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including, termination of employment and/or dismissal from TSC.

Any employee or student who feels as though someone has subjected him or her to retaliation as a result of a report or participation into the investigation of a report should contact the Title IX Coordinator (identified below) or other senior officer immediately.

X. Education and Training for Students and Employees

It is the policy of TSC to offer multiple methods of educational programming to all students and employees each year to prevent Sexual Offenses. TSC has adopted a comprehensive student onboarding and ongoing education campaign to educate members of TSC’s community about Sexual Offenses, in compliance with applicable federal laws.

As part of this campaign, TSC offers training to all first-year and transfer students, whether first-year or transfer, undergraduate, graduate, or professional, during the course of their onboarding, on the following topics, using a method and manner determined by TSC:

1. TSC prohibits sexual and interpersonal violence and will offer resources to any victims and survivors of such violence while taking administrative and conduct action regarding any accused individual within the jurisdiction of the institution;
2. Relevant definitions including, but not limited to, the definitions of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, confidentiality, privacy, and consent;
3. Policies apply equally to all students regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, or genderexpression;

4. The role of the Title IX Coordinator, university police or campus security, and other relevant offices that address domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault prevention and response;
5. Awareness of violence, its impact on victims and survivors and their friends and family, and its long-term impact;
6. Bystander intervention and the importance of taking action to prevent violence when one can safely do so;
7. Risk assessment and reduction including, but not limited to, steps that potential victims, perpetrators, and bystanders can take to lower the incidence of violations, which may contain information about the dangers of drug and alcohol use, including underage drinking and binge drinking, involuntary consumption of incapacitating drugs and the danger of mislabeled drugs and alcohol, the importance of communication with trusted friends and family whether on campus or off campus, and the availability of institution officials who can answer general or specific questions about risk reduction; and
8. Consequences and sanctions for individuals who commit these crimes and code of conduct violations.

TSC requires student leaders and officers of student organizations recognized by or registered with TSC, as well as those seeking recognition by TSC, to complete training on domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault prevention prior to receiving recognition or registration. TSC will require each student-athlete to complete training on domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault prevention prior to participating in intercollegiate athletic competition.

TSC also offers specific training to international students, students who are also employees, leaders and officers of registered or recognized student organizations, and online and distance education students, and members of any high-risk populations, as determined by TSC.

TSC offers general and specific training on each of the following topics to all students and employees:

1. TSC's policy prohibiting relationship violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
2. the definitions of "dating violence," "domestic violence," "sexual assault," and "stalking" under federal law, New York law, and TSC's policies;
3. the definition of "consent," in reference to sexual activity, under federal law, New York law, and The TSC Colleges' policies;
4. a description of TSC's educational programs and campaigns to promote the awareness of relationship violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
5. procedures victims should follow if a crime of relationship violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, including information about:
 - a. the importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order;
 - b. how and to whom the alleged offense should be reported;
 - c. options about the involvement of law enforcement and campus authorities, including notification of the victim's option to: (i) notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police; (ii) be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement authorities if the victim so chooses; and (iii) decline to notify such authorities;
6. the rights of victims and TSC's responsibilities for orders of protection, "no-contact" orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court or by TSC;
7. information about how TSC will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties, including how it will:
 - a. complete publicly available recordkeeping without including personally identifying information about the victim; and

- b. maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of TSC to provide the accommodations or protective measures;
8. TSC's policy of providing written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within TSC and in the community; and
9. TSC's policy of providing written notification to victims about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures;
10. TSC's policy that, when a student or employee reports to TSC that the student or employee has been a victim of relationship violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the institution will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options;
11. a description of TSC's disciplinary proceedings regarding alleged incidents of relationship violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which:
 - a. include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result;
 - b. are conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to relationship violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability;
 - c. provide the accuser and the accused with the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice;
 - d. do not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; and
 - e. require simultaneous notification, in writing, to both the accuser and the accused, of (i) the result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; (ii) the institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding, if such procedures are available; (iii) any change to the result; and (iv) when such results become final.
12. information on how to prevent and identify sexual violence;
13. the potential for re-victimization by responders and its effect on students and employees;
14. the impact of trauma on victims;
15. the role alcohol and drugs can play in sexual violence incidents;
16. appropriate methods for responding to a student or employee who may have experienced sexual violence, including the use of nonjudgmental language;
17. reporting obligations, including what should be included in a report, any consequences for failing to report, and how requests for confidentiality should be treated;
18. protections against retaliation; and
19. other information to prevent violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration.

TSC also offers training on bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of a Sexual Offense. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene.

Additionally, all employees and students are offered information regarding risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

TSC shares information on sexual and interpersonal violence and Sexual Offense prevention with parents of students. Information for parents can be found on TSC's website, at <http://www.sage.edu/titleix/>.

TSC regularly assesses programs and policies established pursuant to federal and state law to determine effectiveness and relevance for students and employees.

XI. Public Awareness and Advocacy Events

As part of TSC's public awareness campaign, TSC may from time to time schedule primary prevention, public awareness, and advocacy programs for students and employees, which include the following:

- RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) Training for Women
- Title IX training - including training on roles as mandated reporters
- Mentors in Violence Prevention Training
- Training on how to appropriately respond to victims of sexual assault
- In Her Shoes- domestic violence empathy exercise
- Active Bystander training
- Healthy Relationship trainings
- Take Back the Night
- One Billion Rising
- One Love Escalation Workshop

Information regarding these programs can be found on TSC's website, at <http://www.sage.edu/titleix/>.

If an individual discloses information through a public awareness event such as candlelight vigils, protests, or other public event, TSC is not obligated to begin an investigation based on such information. However, TSC may use the information provided at such an event to inform its efforts for additional education and prevention efforts.

XII. Sexual Offender Registry

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act enacted in 2000 went into effect October 28, 2002. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. The New York State sex offender registry may be accessed at www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us/nsor/index.htm.

In addition, the City of Albany maintains a sex offender registry that may be accessed by "Entities of Vulnerable Population." The University Heights Association's Office of Public Safety (which provides Public Safety services for TSC College of Albany) has been declared such an entity and the registry may be accessed through the Director of Public Safety.

XIII. Memoranda of Understanding

TSC has entered into memoranda of understanding with providers to:

1. provide sexual assault forensic examination to students; and
2. provide legal assistance to students (including both accused/respondents and reporting individuals).

TSC has also executed memoranda of understanding in partnership with:

1. a local rape crisis center, to further provide victim advocacy and support services to victims of sexual violence; and
2. local law enforcement authorities, regarding the protocols and procedures for referring allegations of sexual violence, relationship violence, and stalking, sharing information and conducting contemporaneous investigations regarding such allegations.

XIV. Climate Surveys

Commencing during the 2016 - 2017 school year, TSC will conduct a biannual anonymous survey of student and employees to examine (1) the prevalence and incidence of Sexual Offense, (2) the perceptions of the campus climate, (3) the general awareness and knowledge of students and employees about the provisions of the New York Enough is Enough law, and (4) student experience with and knowledge of reporting and college adjudicatory processes. Participation in such climate survey shall be voluntary but is encouraged.

The climate survey was developed using standard and commonly recognized research methods, and includes questions covering the following topics:

1. the Title IX Coordinator's role;
2. campus policies and procedures addressing sexual assault;
3. how and where to report domestic violence, dating violence, stalking or sexual assault as a victim, survivor or witness;
4. the availability of resources on and off campus, such as counseling, health and academic assistance;
5. the prevalence of victimization and perpetration of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault on and off campus during a set time period;
6. bystander attitudes and behavior;
7. whether reporting individuals disclosed to the institution and/or law enforcement, experiences with reporting and institution processes, and reasons why they did or did not report;
8. the general awareness of the difference, if any, between the institution's policies and the penal law; and
9. general awareness of the definition of affirmative consent.

TSC will take steps to ensure that answers to climate assessments remain anonymous and that no individual is identified. TSC will publish an executive summary of the climate assessment survey results on TSC website, provided that no personally identifiable information or information which can reasonably lead a reader to identify an individual is shared.

XV. Annual Reporting

Reports of certain crimes occurring in specific geographic locations are included in TSC's annual security report (ASR), in an anonymized manner that identifies neither the specifics of the crime nor the identity of the reporting individual.

TSC is obligated to issue timely warnings of crimes enumerated in the Clery Act occurring within relevant geography that represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees, except in those circumstances where issuing such a warning may compromise current law enforcement efforts or when the warning itself could potentially identify the reporting individual. A reporting individual shall not be identified in a timely warning.

FERPA allows TSC to share information with parents when (i.) there is a health or safety emergency, or (ii.) when the student is a dependent on either parent's prior year federal income tax return. Generally, however, TSC will not share information about a report of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault with parents without the permission of the reporting individual.

TSC will annually report the following information about reports of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault to the New York State Education Department:

1. The number of such incidents that were reported to the Title IX Coordinator.
2. The number of reporting individuals who sought Sage's judicial or conduct process.
3. The number of cases processed through Sage's judicial or conduct process.
4. The number of respondents who were found responsible through Sage's judicial or conduct process.
5. The number of respondents who were found not responsible through Sage's judicial or conduct process.
6. A description of the final sanctions imposed by Sage for each incident for which a respondent was found responsible through Sage's judicial or conduct process.
7. The number of cases in Sage's judicial or conduct process that were closed prior to a final determination after the respondent withdrew from Sage and declined to complete the disciplinary process.
8. The number of cases in Sage's judicial or conduct process that were closed because the complaint was withdrawn by the reporting individual prior to a final determination.

New York State Laws Preventing Sexual Assault

Article 130 of the New York State Penal defines and prohibits sexual assault in New York State. It is included here.

S 130.00 Sex offenses; definitions of terms.

The following definitions are applicable to this article:

1. "Sexual intercourse" has its ordinary meaning and occurs upon any penetration, however slight.
2. (a) "Oral sexual conduct" means conduct between persons consisting of contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the anus, or the mouth and the vulva or vagina.
(b) "Anal sexual conduct" means conduct between persons consisting of contact between the penis and anus.
3. "Sexual contact" means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person for the purpose of gratifying sexual desire of either party. It includes the touching of the actor by the victim, as well as the

touching of the victim by the actor, whether directly or through clothing, as well as the emission of ejaculate by the actor upon any part of the victim, clothed or unclothed.

4. For the purposes of this article "married" means the existence of the relationship between the actor and the victim as spouses which is recognized by law at the time the actor commits an offense proscribed by this article against the victim.
5. "Mentally disabled" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders him or her incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.
6. "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his conduct owing to the influence of a narcotic or intoxicating substance administered to him without his consent, or to any other act committed upon him without his consent.
7. "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.
8. "Forcible compulsion" means to compel by either:
 - a. Use of physical force; or
 - b. a threat, express or implied, which places a person in fear of immediate death or physical injury to himself, herself or another person, or in fear that he, she or another person will immediately be kidnapped.
9. "Foreign object" means any instrument or article which, when inserted in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus, is capable of causing physical injury.
10. "Sexual conduct" means sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, aggravated sexual contact, or sexual contact.
11. "Aggravated sexual contact" means inserting, other than for a valid medical purpose, a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of a child, thereby causing physical injury to such child.
12. "Health care provider" means any person who is, or is required to be, licensed or registered or holds himself or herself out to be licensed or registered, or provides services as if he or she were licensed or registered in the profession of medicine, chiropractic, dentistry or podiatry under any of the following: article one hundred thirty-one, one hundred thirty-two, one hundred thirty-three, or one hundred forty-one of the education law.
13. "Mental health care provider" shall mean a licensed physician, licensed psychologist, registered professional nurse, licensed clinical social worker or a licensed master social worker under the supervision of a physician, psychologist or licensed clinical social worker.

S 130.05 Sex offenses; lack of consent.

1. 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.
2. Lack of consent results from:
 - (a) Forcible compulsion; or
 - (b) Incapacity to consent; or
 - (c) 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; or

(d) Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section [130.25](#), or criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section [130.40](#), in addition to forcible compulsion, 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.

3. A person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is:

(a) less than seventeen years old; or

(b) mentally disabled; or

(c) mentally incapacitated; or

(d) physically helpless; or

(e) committed to the care and custody or supervision of the State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision or a hospital, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section four hundred of the Correction Law, and the actor is an employee who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department or hospital. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means (i) an employee of the state Department of Corrections and Community Supervision who, as part of his or her employment, performs duties: (A) in a state correctional facility in which the victim is confined at the time of the offense consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, counseling services, educational programs, vocational training, institutional parole services or direct supervision to inmates; or

(B) of supervising persons released on community supervision and supervises the victim at the time of the offense or has supervised the victim and the victim is still under community supervision at the time of the offense; or

(ii) an employee of the office of mental health who, as part of his or her employment, performs duties in a state correctional facility or hospital, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section four hundred of the Correction Law in which the inmate is confined at the time of the offense, consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, or direct supervision to such inmates; or

(iii) a person, including a volunteer, providing direct services to inmates in a state correctional facility in which the victim is confined at the time of the offense pursuant to a contractual arrangement with the State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision or, in the case of a volunteer, a written agreement with such department, provided that the person received written notice concerning the provisions of this paragraph; or

(f) committed to the care and custody of a local correctional facility, as such term is defined in subdivision two of section forty of the correction law, 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 facility. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means an employee of the local correctional facility where the person is committed who performs professional duties consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, counseling services, educational services, or vocational training for inmates. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" shall also mean a person, including a volunteer or a government employee of the State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision or a local

health, education or probation agency, providing direct services to inmates in the local correctional facility in which the victim is confined at the time of the offense pursuant to a contractual arrangement with the local correctional department or, in the case of such a volunteer or government employee, a written agreement with such department, provided that such person received written notice concerning the provisions of this paragraph; or

- (g) committed to or placed with the Office of Children and Family Services and in residential care, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to or placed with such Office of Children and Family Services and in residential care.

For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means an employee of the Office of Children and Family Services or of a residential facility in which such person is committed to or placed at the time of the offense who, as part of his or her employment, performs duties consisting of providing custody, medical or mental health services, counseling services, educational services, vocational training, or direct supervision to persons committed to or placed in a residential facility operated by the Office of Children and Family Services; or

- (h) a client or patient and the actor is a health care provider or mental health care provider charged with rape in the third degree as defined in section [130.25](#), criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in section [130.40](#), aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree as defined in section [130.65-a](#), or sexual abuse in the third degree as defined in section [130.55](#), and the act of sexual conduct occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination; or

- (i) a resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated, licensed or certified by (i) the Office of Mental Health; (ii) the Office for People With Developmental Disabilities; or (iii) the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, and the actor is an employee of the facility not married to such resident or inpatient. For purposes of this paragraph, "employee" means either: an employee of the agency operating the residential facility, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is a resident or inpatient of such facility and who provides direct care services, case management services, medical or other clinical services, rehabilitative services or direct supervision of the residents in the facility in which the resident resides; or an officer or other employee, consultant, contractor or volunteer of the residential facility, who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a resident of such facility and who is in direct contact with residents or inpatients; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall only apply to a consultant, contractor or volunteer providing services pursuant to a contractual arrangement with the agency operating the residential facility or, in the case of a volunteer, a written agreement with such facility, provided that the person received written notice concerning the provisions of this paragraph; provided further, however, "employee" shall not include a person with a developmental disability who is or was receiving services and is also an employee of a service provider and who has sexual contact with another service recipient who is a consenting adult who has consented to such contact.

S 130.10 Sex offenses; limitation; defenses.

1. In any prosecution under this article in which the victim's lack of consent is based solely upon his or her incapacity to consent because he or she was mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant, at the time he or she engaged in the conduct constituting the offense, did not know of the facts or conditions responsible for such incapacity to consent.

2. Conduct performed for a valid medical or mental health care purpose shall not constitute a violation of any section of this article in which incapacity to consent is based on the circumstances set forth in paragraph (h) of subdivision three of section [130.05](#) of this article.

3. In any prosecution for the crime of rape in the third degree as defined in section [130.25](#), criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in section [130.40](#), aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree as defined in section [130.65-a](#), or sexual abuse in the third degree as defined in section [130.55](#) in which incapacity to consent is based on the circumstances set forth in paragraph (h) of subdivision three of section [130.05](#) of this article it shall be an affirmative defense that the client or patient consented to such conduct charged after having been expressly advised by the health care or mental health care provider that such conduct was not performed for a valid medical purpose.

4. In any prosecution under this article in which the victim's lack of consent is based solely on his or her incapacity to consent because he or she was less than seventeen years old, mentally disabled, a client or patient and the actor is a health care provider, or committed to the care and custody or supervision of the State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision or a hospital and the actor is an employee, it shall be a defense that the defendant was married to the victim as defined in subdivision four of section [130.0](#) of this article.

S 130.16 Sex offenses; corroboration.

A person shall not be convicted of any offense defined in this article of which lack of consent is an element but results solely from incapacity to consent because of the victim's mental defect, or mental incapacity, or an attempt to commit the same, solely on the testimony of the victim, unsupported by other evidence tending to:

(a) Establish that an attempt was made to engage the victim in sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct, or sexual contact, as the case may be, at the time of the occurrence; and (b) Connect the defendant with the commission of the offense or attempted offense.

S 130.20 Sexual misconduct.

A person is guilty of sexual misconduct when:

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 with another person without such person's consent; or
3. He or she engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body. Sexual misconduct is a class A misdemeanor.

S 130.25 Rape in the third degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when:

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 seventeen years old;
2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than seventeen 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 third degree is a class E felony.

S 130.30 Rape in the second degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when:

1. being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act. Rape in the second degree is a class D felony.

S 130.35 Rape in the first degree.

A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when he or she 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 eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Rape in the first degree is a class B felony.

S 130.40 Criminal sexual act in the third degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the third degree when:

1. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old;
2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person less than seventeen years old; or
3. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent. Criminal sexual act in the third degree is a class E felony.

S 130.45 Criminal sexual act in the second degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the second degree when:

1. being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of criminal sexual act in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

Criminal sexual act in the second degree is a class D felony.

S 130.50 Criminal sexual act in the first degree.

A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the first degree when he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct 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 eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Criminal sexual act in the first degree is a class B felony.

S 130.52 Forcible touching.

A person is guilty of forcible touching when such 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.

For the purposes of this section, forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing or pinching. Forcible touching is a class A misdemeanor.

S 130.53 Persistent sexual abuse.

A person is guilty of persistent sexual abuse when he or she commits the crime of forcible touching, as defined in section 130.52 of this article, sexual abuse in the third degree, as defined in section 130.55 of this article, or sexual abuse in the second degree, as defined in section 130.60 of this article, and, within the previous ten year period, excluding any time during which such person was incarcerated for any reason, has been convicted two or more times, in separate criminal transactions for which sentence was imposed on separate occasions, of forcible touching, as defined in section 130.52 of this article, sexual abuse in the third degree as defined in section 130.55 of this article, sexual abuse in the second degree, as defined in section 130.60 of this article, or any offense defined in this article, of which the commission or attempted commission thereof is a felony.

Persistent sexual abuse is a class E felony.

S 130.55 Sexual abuse in the third degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter's consent; except that in any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that (a) such other person's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than seventeen years old, and (b) such other person was more than fourteen years old, and (c) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person. Sexual abuse in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

S 130.60 Sexual abuse in the second degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she 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 seventeen years old; or
2. Less than fourteen years old.

Sexual abuse in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

S 130.65 Sexual abuse in the first degree.

A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she 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. Sexual abuse in the first degree is a class D felony.

S 130.65-a Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree when:

(a) He or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or

(b) He or she inserts a 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 seventeen years old.

2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree is a class E felony.

S 130.66 Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person:

(a) By forcible compulsion; or

(b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.

2. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object 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 being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.

3. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree is a class D felony.

S 130.67 Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person:

(a) By forcible compulsion; or

(b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.

2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree is a class C felony.

S 130.70 Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree.

1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person:

(a) By forcible compulsion; or

(b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.

2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.

Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree is a class B felony.

S 130.75 Course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree.

1. A person is guilty of course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree when, over a period of time not less than three months in duration:

(a) he or she 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 eleven years old; or

(b) he or she, being eighteen years old or more, engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct, which include at least one act of sexual intercourse, oral sexual conduct, anal sexual conduct or aggravated sexual contact, with a child less than thirteen years old.

2. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense occurred outside the time period charged under this section. Course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree is a class B felony.

S 130.80 Course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree.

1. A person is guilty of course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree when, over a period of time not less than three months in duration:

(a) he or she engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than eleven years old; or

(b) he or she, being eighteen years old or more, engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than thirteen years old.

2. A person may not be subsequently prosecuted for any other sexual offense involving the same victim unless the other charged offense occurred outside the time period charged under this section. Course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree is a class D felony.

S 130.85 Female genital mutilation.

1. A person is guilty of female genital mutilation when:

(a) a person knowingly circumcises, excises, or infibulates the whole or any part of the labia majora or labia minora or clitoris of another person who has not reached eighteen years of age; or

- (b) being a parent, guardian or other person legally responsible and charged with the care or custody of a child less than eighteen years old, he or she knowingly consents to the circumcision, excision or infibulation of whole or part of such child's labia majora or labia minora or clitoris. 2. Such circumcision, excision, or infibulation is not a violation of this section if such act is:
- (a) necessary to the health of the person on whom it is performed, and is performed by a person licensed in the place of its performance as a medical practitioner; or
- (b) performed on a person in labor or who has just given birth and is performed for medical purposes connected with that labor or birth by a person licensed in the place it is performed as a medical practitioner, midwife, or person in training to become such a practitioner or midwife.
3. For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section, no account shall be taken of the effect on the person on whom such procedure is to be performed of any belief on the part of that or any other person that such procedure is required as a matter of custom or ritual. Female genital mutilation is a class E felony.

S 130.90 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.

Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance is a class D felony.

S 130.91 Sexually motivated felony.

1. A person commits a sexually motivated felony when he or she commits a specified offense for the purpose, in whole or substantial part, of his or her own direct sexual gratification.
2. A "specified offense" is a felony offense defined by any of the following provisions of this chapter: assault in the second degree as defined in section 120.05, assault in the first degree as defined in section 120.10, gang assault in the second degree as defined in section 120.06, gang assault in the first degree as defined in section 120.07, stalking in the first degree as defined in section 120.60, strangulation in the second degree as defined in section 121.12, strangulation in the first degree as defined in section 121.13, manslaughter in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of section 125.15, manslaughter in the first degree as defined in section 125.20, murder in the second degree as defined in section 125.25, aggravated murder as defined in section 125.26, murder in the first degree as defined in section 125.27, kidnapping in the second degree as defined in section 135.20, kidnapping in the first degree as defined in section 135.25, burglary in the third degree as defined in section 140.20, burglary in the second degree as defined in section 140.25, burglary in the first degree as defined in section 140.30, arson in the second degree as defined in section 150.15, arson in the first degree as defined in section 150.20, robbery in the third degree as defined in section 160.05, robbery in the second degree as defined in section 160.10, robbery in the first degree as defined in section 160.15, promoting prostitution in the second degree as

defined in section 230.30, promoting prostitution in the first degree as defined in section 230.32, compelling prostitution as defined in section 230.33, disseminating indecent material to minors in the first degree as defined in section 235.22, use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in section 263.05, promoting an obscene sexual performance by a child as defined in section 263.10, promoting a sexual performance by a child as defined in section 263.15, or any felony attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing offenses.

S 130.92 Sentencing.

1. When a person is convicted of a sexually motivated felony pursuant to this article, and the specified felony is a violent felony offense, as defined in section [70.02](#) of this chapter, the sexually motivated felony shall be deemed a violent felony offense.
2. When a person is convicted of a sexually motivated felony pursuant to this article, the sexually motivated felony shall be deemed to be the same offense level as the specified offense the defendant committed.
3. Persons convicted of a sexually motivated felony as defined in section 130.91 of this article, must be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of section [70.80](#) of this chapter.

S 130.95 Predatory sexual assault.

A person is guilty of predatory sexual assault when he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, criminal sexual act in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, as defined in this article, and when:

1. In the course of the commission of the crime or the immediate flight therefrom, he or she:
 - (a) Causes serious physical injury to the victim of such crime; or
 - (b) Uses or threatens the immediate use of a dangerous instrument; or
2. He or she has engaged in conduct constituting the crime of rape in the first degree, criminal sexual act in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, as defined in this article, against one or more additional persons; or
3. He or she has previously been subjected to a conviction for a felony defined in this article, incest as defined in section [255.25](#) of this chapter or use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in section [263.05](#) of this chapter.

Predatory sexual assault is a class A-II felony.

S 130.96 Predatory sexual assault against a child.

A person is guilty of predatory sexual assault against a child when, being eighteen years old or more, he or she commits the crime of rape in the first degree, criminal sexual act in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, or course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, as defined in this article, and the victim is less than thirteen years old. Predatory sexual assault against a child is a class A-II felony.

New York State Education Law Article 129-B Student Bill of Rights Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

All students have the right to:

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

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Related Information

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, went into effect October 28, 2002. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under state law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. The New York State sex offender registry may be accessed at [New York State Sex Offender Registry](#). In addition, the City of Albany maintains a sex offender registry that may be accessed by "Entities of Vulnerable Population". The UHA Office of Public Safety has been so declared and the registry may be accessed through the Director of Public Safety.

Memoranda of Understanding

The Sage Colleges has Memoranda of Understanding in place with a number of agencies intended to facilitate the investigation of violent crimes and missing persons, to provide advocacy for victims of sexual assault and interpersonal violence and to safeguard the legal rights of students. Those agencies include the Troy Police Department, Albany Police Department, Albany Medical Center, St. Peter's Health Partners, Equinox, Inc., Albany County Crime Victim and Sexual Violence Center, Rensselaer County Sexual Assault and Crime Victim's Assistance Program and The Legal Project.

Climate Surveys

Commencing during the 2016 - 2017 school year, The Sage Colleges will conduct an annual anonymous survey of student and employees to examine the prevalence and incidence of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking, and to assess the perceptions of the campus climate. Participation in such climate surveys shall be voluntary but is encouraged. Below is a Campus Climate Executive Summary of the results for the 2018-2019 school year.

Introduction

This document summarizes main findings from the Sexual Assault Awareness Climate Survey conducted at The Sage Colleges during the month of April 2019. The survey was administered from March 13, 2019 to April 26, 2019. The last Survey was administered during April of 2017. The template provided by the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault was utilized. The survey was conducted in order to identify the problem, and the extent, of sexual violence on our campuses.

Demographics

This survey was administered to all current Sage students. There were 304 total respondents to the survey (13% response rate), an increase from 224 total respondents (9% response rate) in 2017. Approximately 40% of the respondents were undergraduate Russell Sage College students (RSC) students, 27% undergraduate Sage College of Albany (SCA) students, 29% Sage Graduate students (SGS), 3% School of Professional and Continuing Education (SPCE) students, and 1% reported other. A majority of respondents identified as female 89%, white 82%, and heterosexual 78%.

Campus Cohesiveness/Sense of Community

Nearly 85% of students agree that faculty are genuinely concerned about their welfare, and 71% feel the same about administrators. 82% of students feel that faculty, staff, and administrators respect what they think, and 77% feel that faculty, staff and administrators treat students fairly. Overall, nearly 79% of students reported feeling happy at Sage. These findings have positive implications because increased trust in college officials are the building blocks towards increased reporting of sexual misconduct on campus.

General Campus Safety & Response to Sexual Assault

About 78% of students reported feeling safe on campus overall, but 54% of students thought the college should do more to protect students from harm, which means that there is room for improvement.

Nearly 57% of students would feel comfortable reporting a sexual assault to the Title IX Coordinator, up from 43% of students in 2017. Reporting of sexual assault on campus is extremely low among victims nationwide, thus having an increase of 14% was encouraging.

Figures revealed an increase in student confidence from 2017 that the college would take student safety seriously. At Sage, 83% of students thought the college would take a student's sexual assault report seriously. 77% of students thought that the college would make sure that the Title IX Coordinator would be notified right away about an incident of sexual assault. 81% of students thought the college would keep the knowledge of the report to those who need to know in order for the college to respond properly. Up from 76% in 2017, 82% of students thought the college would take steps to protect the safety of the person making a report. Also up from 75% in 2017, 82% believe that the college would support the person making the report. The increase in confidence from 2017 to 2019 was a positive sign, and attributable to the increase in training and outreach by the Title IX Office.

Student Knowledge of Training/Policies/Procedures/Resources

Sage is diligent about adhering to the training requirements as outlined by federal and New York State guidelines under Title IX and New York's "Enough is Enough" Law. All first year undergraduate students receive training in the summer through an online module and in person training during orientation in August. And throughout the school year, Sage delivers trainings about what is defined as sexual assault, intimate partner violence, stalking, students' bill of rights, how to report an incident, confidential resources, and procedures for investigating. Sage also delivers trainings on bystander intervention and escalation

workshops. When students were asked how useful they thought these trainings were, 99% reported they were useful. When asked if they thought that students would support a victim making a sexual assault report to a campus authority, 80% said it was likely. Since one of the primary goals of the trainings and workshops is to encourage the campus community to be aware, help, and support each other, these were promising numbers. Sage will continue to insert additional trainings and workshops into more classrooms and programs so that we can reach more students.

Victimization

This section is an essential piece of the survey given our lack of knowledge surrounding victimization rates given the fact that reporting rates at The Sage Colleges have been historically low. We are hoping that with increased education and training, more students will feel comfortable coming forward and reporting.

Overall, 5.6% of students reported being sexual assaulted this past year compared to 8.8% in 2017. Of course, most sexual assaults are never reported, so we have to take this reality into account. Over a four-year college career, this averages out to be about 22.4%, which is under the national average.

According to the survey, 11% of the unwanted behavior involved strangers, therefore 89% of the unwanted behavior involved someone the person knew, (non-stranger), which coincides with national trends regarding perpetrator relationships with victims.

When asked if the person was a student at your college, 68% of total students said no. When asked if the person was affiliated with the college as an employee, staff, or faculty member, 84% said no. The survey revealed that 100% of the perpetrators were male.

Only 21% of victimized students surveyed used formal procedures to report the incident, which was the same number in 2017. Unfortunately, this is similar nationwide, as “campus sexual assault... is chronically underreported: only 2% of incapacitated sexual assault survivors, and 13% of forcible rape survivors, report the crime to campus or local law enforcement.” Krebs et al. The Campus sexual assault (CSA) study.

Moving Forward...

Sage is committed to be innovative, to engage in complex conversations, and ultimately, to change campus culture and work toward a violence-free community. In the last few years at Sage, particularly in the last three years, we have continued to focus on the issue of sexual misconduct in numerous ways, from providing support to our students to developing strong policies and implementing comprehensive education programs. These include:

- Increasing training of students about Title IX, NYS’s “Enough is Enough” Law, Sage’s reporting procedures, dating violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, stalking, consent, bystander intervention among other related topics;
- Increasing training of college employees (including student employees) regarding reporting obligations;
- Increasing training of faculty and staff members regarding conflict management with students;
- Increasing training of faculty and staff members regarding additional equity protections related to Discrimination and Harassment.

The Title IX Coordinator has encouraged students to assemble a sexual assault awareness group in the fall. One of the group’s functions would be to meet and discuss ideas on how to improve safety and sexual assault awareness on campus. The students can address these ideas to the employee-run Sage SART (Sexual Assault Awareness Response Team) so that Sage can improve its systems with student-driven input and participation.

Sage will continue its proactive efforts in educating our community about sexual violence and reducing its occurrence, creating the safest environment possible for its students to learn and grow.

Alcohol and Drug Policies

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989 requires that institutions of higher education receiving certain funding adopt and implement a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees on school premises or as part of any of its activities. It is distributed annually to all students and employees and is subject to biannual review in December of even numbered years.

The alcohol, drug and weapons policies of The Sage Colleges are consistent with local, state and federal laws, and further prohibit any possession of alcohol in the Albany Campus Residence Hall. Violation of the law is subject to the campus judicial process and may result in referral to local law enforcement. Specific rules and policies are available in the Student Handbook at <https://www.sage.edu/student-life/student-conduct/college-policies/>. Alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs are available through the Wellness Center and through the Office of Student Services and Residence Life.

Missing Persons

SCA, in partnership with the University Heights Association’s Office of Public Safety, has a comprehensive policy in place for the investigation of missing persons. Although primarily intended as a safety net for resident students, it may also be used to investigate the disappearance of any student, staff member or faculty member who disappears from campus. It can also be used to assist local law enforcement agencies who are investigating the disappearance of a community member from some off-campus location.

Key elements of the plan include:

- Resident students may identify a confidential emergency contact person who would be notified in the event of a disappearance.
- The emergency contact person and the Albany Police Department must be notified no longer than twenty-four hours after a person is thought to be missing.
- Circumstances such as the possibility of foul play or mental health concerns require the immediate notification of the emergency contact person and the Albany Police Department.

A Memorandum of Understanding is in place between the University Heights Association’s Office of Public Safety and the Albany Police Department that clearly sets responsibilities in such an investigation and requires a complete and timely exchange of information between the agencies.

Fire Safety at the Sage College of Albany

In partnership with the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control and the University Heights Association’s Office of Public Safety, the Sage College of Albany has a comprehensive fire safety program. Annual inspections conducted by the OFPC are thorough and intensive, and result in the certification of our facilities as completely compliant with state and local fire codes. UHA has recently hired a Fire Safety Officer whose services are shared by the member institutions. Training programs for students, faculty and staff are available through UHA Public Safety. Resident Assistants and Directors attend mandatory fire safety training at the beginning of academic each year. Policies are in place, in student and employee handbooks, that prevent sources of fire. Evacuation policies are practiced regularly through fire drills.

The Albany Campus Residence Hall has extensive emergency lighting and exit signage throughout the building. It has heat detectors and smoke detectors in each room, as well as in common areas, that trigger audible alarms and strobe lighting when activated. It has sprinklers in common areas as well as in each room.

Fire Safety Statistics 2016-2018

	Year	Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Value of Property Damaged	Residence Fire Drills
Residence Hall Albany	2016	0	0	0	0	4
	2017	0	0	0	0	4
	2018	1	0	0	>\$1000.00	4
1-University Heights College Suites	2016	0	0	0	0	4
	2017	0	0	0	0	4
	2018	1	0	0	>\$50.00	1

¹ Building is a privately owned facility shared by residents of 4 institutions

Campus Crime Statistics

The Sage Colleges have two very safe campuses, as reflected in the statistics presented here.

Please note that crime statistics are reported on a calendar year basis, rather than by academic year, and that the Department of Education now mandates the reporting of some criminal activity occurring off campus, as well as the activity occurring on campus.

There are four categories for location of criminal activity, defined as follows:

“campus” means any building or property controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls and, property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

“non-campus building or property” means any building or property controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution, and any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

“public property” means all public property, all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes.

“residence hall” means residential facilities for students on campus.

Crime Statistics for 2016, 2017 and 2018 can be viewed on pages 54-56 of this report.

A map of the Sage College of Albany campus showing the Clery geography for the campus can be viewed on page 59 of this report following the crime statistics.

Crime Statistics
Sage College of Albany
2016 - 2018

Offense	Year	On Campus Property	Non Campus Property	Public Property	Total		Residential Facilities	Unfounded
Murder/NonNegligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Rape	2016	1	0	0	1		1	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Fondling	2016	2	0	0	2		2	0
	2017	1	0	0	1		1	0
	2018	2	0	0	2		2	0
Incest	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Statutory Rape	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Robbery	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Aggravated Assault	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Burglary	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	1	0	0	1		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0

Arson	2016	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0	0

**Sage College Albany
Interpersonal Violence
2016-2018**

Offense	Year	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	Total		Residential Facility
Domestic Violence	2016	0	0	0	0		0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0
	2018	0	0	0	0		0
Dating Violence	2016	0	0	0	0		0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0
	2018	2	0	0	2		2
Stalking	2016	0	0	0	0		0
	2017	0	0	0	0		0
	2018	1	0	0	1		1

**Sage College of Albany
Arrests and Referrals
2016-2018**

Offense	Year	On Campus	Non Campus	Public Property	Total	Residential Facility *
Liquor Law Arrests	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations referred for disciplinary action	2016	18	0	0	18	18
	2017	6	0	0	6	6
	2018	12	0	0	12	12
Drug Law Arrests	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations referred for disciplinary action	2016	7	0	0	7	7
	2017	6	0	0	6	6
	2018	8	0	0	8	8
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	2016	0	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession referred for disciplinary action	2016	1	0	0	1	1
	2017	2	0	0	2	2
	2018	0	0	0	0	0

*Crimes reported in the Residence Halls are also included in the On Campus category

Hate Crime Awareness and Prevention

The Sage Colleges are committed to preventing hate crime and bias related behavior on our campuses. Toward that goal, TSC employs a variety of strategies, both proactive and reactive, that are intended to foster diversity and tolerance while reacting swiftly and forcefully against those whose behavior is intolerable.

The Board of Trustees and all of its committees have been charged with including an awareness of the need for diversity in all of their decision making. An Office of Cultural Enrichment and Diversity has been created and its Coordinator charged with developing programming on both campuses. An International Student Advisor has been identified and charged with advocacy for those students.

Bias awareness training is conducted for all new students during their orientation and is required for all employees on a regular basis. Resident Assistants and Student Mentors are provided with additional training intending to help them recognize bias crime and respond to it in an appropriate manner. A cross section of employees has been trained in bias awareness and prevention strategies. Public Safety Officers are trained to identify such behavior and respond in an appropriate manner.

The Student Code specifically prevents such behavior and provides appropriate penalties. The Residence Hall contract includes a clause preventing such behavior and advocating for diversity. The Employee Handbook specifically prevents such behavior, provides appropriate penalties and identifies Cabinet level officers as Compliance Officers.

Hate Crime Statistics

Sage College of Albany is required to disclose the occurrence of the following hate crimes when the motivation for the crime is the victim's membership or perceived membership in a particular race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, nationality, ethnicity or disability:

Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	Arson
Negligent manslaughter	Domestic Violence
Rape	Dating violence
Fondling	Stalking
Incest	Larceny-theft
Statutory Rape	Simple assault
Robbery	Intimidation
Aggravated assault	Destruction, damage, vandalism to property
Burglary	Any other crime involving bodily injury
Motor vehicle theft	

The Sage College of Albany experienced no reported hate crime in 2016, 2017 or 2018.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

This report is presented on an annual basis and is available by October 1. It is prepared by the Director of Public Safety utilizing incident reports generated during the subject year, information provided by the City of Albany Police department, and information provided by those identified

The Sage Colleges **ALBANY CAMPUS**

