



ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

For Calendar Year 2015

**Higher Education Opportunity Act
(Clery Act)**

University Police Department

Phone: 718-409-7311

www.sunymaritime.edu/Campus%20Life/University%20Police/index



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Annual Security Report

The Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Action (Public Law 101-542) was signed into law in November 1990 and amended several times in subsequent years. Title II of this act was known as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990. The 1998 amendments renamed this subsection of the Higher Education Act, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. This act requires institutions to disclose information about campus safety policies and procedures and to provide statistics concerning whether certain crimes took place on campus.

The purpose of this report is to provide our students, faculty, staff and prospective students and employees with campus safety information including crime and fire statistics and security and fire safety policies and procedures. The report is prepared by the Chief of University Police and made available as required by Title 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 the Federal "Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act". This Annual Security Report will focus on the University Police Department because it is the primary law enforcement agency. Any questions regarding this report should be directed to University Police (718) 409-7305. This information must be published annually and is disseminated to all students via campus E-Mail. It is also available on the campus web site under [University Police Department - Campus Safety Report](#) and in hard copy on request from the University Police Department. Campus Crime Statistics are also available from the [U.S. Department of Education](#) (enter SUNY Maritime as Institution).

While Maritime College has developed policies and procedures to ensure that students and their possessions are protected as much as possible, it is primarily the responsibility of the student, faculty or staff member to provide for his or her own safety and security by taking simple, common sense precautions, and by reporting information to the University Police Department or other campus security authorities, including the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office of the Commandant of Cadets, the Department of Residential Life, and the Director of Human Resources.

Maritime College strives to maintain a campus environment conducive to academic achievement. A safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of the entire campus community.

Sincerely,

Myron Pryjmak
Chief of Police

General Information

SUNY Maritime College is a 52 acre specialty college, located on the Throgs Neck peninsula in the northeastern part of the borough of Bronx, within the City of New York. In the Fall 2015 semester, SUNY Maritime College enrolled 1,860 students (1676 undergraduates and 184 graduates), including 1,312 members of the Regiment of Cadets, and employed 390 teaching faculty and staff. 1,416 students lived on the campus.

Procedures for Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The University Police Department is located at the entrance to the campus. This facility is available to students and others to report criminal incidents and other emergencies on campus 24 hours per day, 365 days a year.

All members of the campus community are *urged and strongly encouraged* to report criminal incidents, emergencies, suspicious activity, and public safety related matters to the University Police Department (UPD) in a timely manner.

To Report a Police, Fire or Medical Emergency on Campus

DIAL 911

From Any Campus Phone

Although most routine calls for assistance should be directed to the University Police Department at 7311, the campus emergency number is 911.

Calling from outside the campus or on a cell phone, UPD can be reached by dialing (718) 409-7311.

It should be noted that by calling 911 from a cell phone will result in connection to the New York City 911 Emergency System.

University Police can also be contacted by using a blue light emergency phone located at the entrances to each of the four Residence Halls, in Parking Lot 11 near the Jetty, Parking Lot 8 under the Throgs Neck Bridge, and walkway near Marvin Tode Hall and the Naval Reserve Center.

Once reported, the University Police Dispatcher will dispatch State University Police Officers to respond to the incident and/or emergency and will notify any additional agencies such as FDNY or EMS as appropriate. Reported crimes handled by UPD may also be forwarded to Dean of Students and/or Commandant of Cadets for potential judicial action. Crimes should be reported to UPD to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate. Members of the campus community can also report criminal incidents to the following offices:

Dean of Students (718) 409-5879

Commandant of Cadets (718) 409-7350

Director of Student Housing & Residential Life (718) 409-7488

Director of Human Services (718) 409-7302

Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting

Note that victims and witnesses can report crime on a voluntary, confidential basis to the University Police Department at 718-409-7305. Confidential reports can also be filed with the offices listed below as Campus Security Authorities and will be included in the annual disclosure of crime statistics:

- Dean of Students (718) 409-5879
- Commandant of Cadets (718) 409-7350
- Director of Student Housing & Residential Life (718) 409-7488
- Director of Health Services (718) 409-7477
- Director of Human Resources (718) 409-7302
- Director of Athletics (718) 409-7331

Reports of this nature are filed with the University Police Department for information purposes, but there is no formal investigation of the incident unless there is a request to do so. Counselors are not required to report crime for inclusion in the annual crime statistics, based on a 1998 amendment to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f). The College's Professional Counselors, Pastoral Counselors and Mental Health Counselors at the College are encouraged, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Pastoral counselors and mental health counselors at the College are not Campus Security Authorities, and are therefore exempt from disclosing or reporting allegations of crimes and incidents. However, to be exempt from the Clery Act reporting requirements, the counselor must be acting in their professional role of pastoral or mental health counselors at the College. For example, a Dean who has PhD in psychology is not acting in the counseling role, but rather as a Dean; and a PhD student in psychology working in the counseling center as part of his/her education and training is acting in the counseling role. Pastoral counselors and mental health counselors are trained in the procedures for reporting crimes and the procedures for reporting crimes confidentially. The College encourages them to inform their clients of the

procedures in accordance with their professional judgment, given the individual victim and circumstances before them.

University Police Department

Campus safety and security issues are coordinated by the University Police Department, which has a sworn force of New York State certified police officers with full arrest powers. As a police department, patrol members respond to all emergencies. New York State University Police Officers must meet the highest standards in New York State for law enforcement officers. The officers have passed a basic police training program certified by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. Officers receive regular in-service training to maintain or upgrade their skill sets and form additional specialized areas of expertise. Officers have been trained in emergency medical procedures and CPR/AED. They conduct foot, and vehicular patrols on the campus and residence hall areas 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. Other services available through the University Police department include motorist assistance, lost and found, and educational training on safety/security topics.

The objective of the University Police Department is to provide a safe environment for teaching, research, social endeavors, and to protect the lives and property of the students, employees, and visitors of the College. This objective is pursued within the framework of the State University rules and regulations and all local, state, and federal laws. The investigation of crimes committed on the campus fall under the jurisdiction of the University Police Department although the New York City Police Department has concurrent jurisdiction.

The primary police jurisdiction of the University Police Department includes all of the Maritime campus, and any roadways which abut or adjoin these properties. The jurisdiction extends to any property under ownership or control of the State University of New York.

Relationships With Other Police Departments

Maritime College has a close working relationship with area law enforcement agencies that monitor and record criminal activities. Students involved in off-campus situations involving serious violations of the Code of Student Conduct including alcohol/drug offenses or other criminal activities may be referred to the campus judicial system. The University Police Department has a Memorandum of Understanding with NYPD.

General Campus Security and Access Policy

Access to the College by land is through a single entrance controlled by a guard booth manned at all times by a University Police Security Officer. The entrance employs a security gate activated by a bar code reader on vehicles with campus parking privileges, or manually by the Security Officer. It is under constant video surveillance as well. Vehicles may be stopped during business hours and asked to secure a temporary parking pass before entry. After normal business hours all vehicles are stopped and checked by the University Police Security Personnel before admittance.

During business hours, the College (excluding housing facilities) is open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours, access to College buildings is controlled through key control, keypads, card swipes, or by admittance by University Police, Housing, Student Life, Facilities, or the Regiment. On campus access to student residences is by swipe card using the student's College I.D. card while access to individual student rooms is by key or swipe card. In the case of periods of extended closing, the College will admit only those with prior written approval to all facilities.

The entrance to student residence halls has video surveillance with cameras monitored at University Police Headquarters. A Student Watch is also located at all residence hall entrances and Vander Clute Hall during evening hours. Additional security and student support is provided by residence hall staff. The campus is well lit with recently installed lighting upgrades on campus roads and walkways, and as previously noted, emergency phones are located outside every residence hall and in selected remote locations.

University Police patrol all campus buildings including residence halls on a regular basis.

All campus buildings used by students contain modern fire alarm systems, and critical facilities have intrusion and environmental alarms, both of which report to and are monitored by the University Police Department at the main entrance to the campus. The Campus Facilities Department assigns facilities superintendents to all major campus buildings with responsibility to regularly check and ensure that all safety and lighting systems are operational.

Visitor Policy

Guests of students are welcome at the College between the hours of 0800 and 2200. Guests are permitted in the lounge on the first floor of Baylis Hall. Visitors require permission and a student escort to visit other areas in the dormitories. A student's guest must be accompanied by that student for a visiting tour or arrangements should be made for another student to assist. The student to be visited is held responsible for his/her visitor's actions and must adhere to College regulations including leaving campus before visiting hours are over. All visitors should exit campus no later than 2200, or closing hour at an authorized function. Overnight visitors require advance written authorization.

The public can attend cultural and recreational events on campus with their access limited only to the facilities in which these events are held.

To report any violations of this policy or to report suspicious persons, dial University Police at extension 7311.

Security in Residence Halls

The Office of Student Life, the Office of Residence Life, and University Police are committed to providing a safe environment in the residence halls. Students are made aware of safety concerns as well as tips on crime prevention through brochures, pamphlets, floor meetings, and presentations. While there are many safeguards in place for residence hall students, each student must do his/her

part by adhering to the safety related policies and procedures. A Resident Director supervises each of the residence halls.

The Building Manager is a student who lives and works in the residence hall. On almost every floor, there are also Resident Assistants (RA); an RA is a student who has received extensive training in many different aspects of residence hall living. The Building Manager and Resident Assistants undergo training in enforcing residence hall safety and security policies as well as being aware of potential safety hazards and concerns. Each residence hall has a Resident Assistant on duty during the night-time hours and one Building Manager serves as the “on-call” person for the campus (rotating basis).

All residence hall students are issued a key to their room. Watches, when on duty, check students' IDs and register guests and visitors entering the residence hall with their host/hostess. They also report any unusual circumstances or situations in the residence hall. Although the campus is considered a safe place to live, there is always the potential for crime.

Residence hall students should not be lulled into a false sense of security. They need to be aware of their environment and the possible consequences of their behavior. Maritime College is committed to maintaining an environment in which students, faculty, staff and guests can work together free from all forms of harassment, exploitation and intimidation. Maritime College will act as needed to discourage, prevent, correct and if necessary discipline behavior that violates this standard of conduct. The University Police Department will promptly investigate allegations of unlawful discrimination based on race, color, national origin, religion, age, sex, disability or marital status. Allegations of unlawful discrimination can first be discussed with the Dean of Students, Commandant of Cadets, or Director of Human Resources, as appropriate.

Visiting Campus Residence Halls

Campus residence halls are locked 24 hours per day and may be entered only by residents of the hall, college officials, and guests who have specific, legitimate reason for their presence in the building.

Health and Safety

The Facilities Department and the University Police Department maintain and patrol the campus buildings and grounds with a concern for safety. Facilities staff inspects campus facilities regularly, promptly makes repairs affecting safety and security, and responds immediately to reports of potential safety and security hazards, such as broken windows and locks. If you have concerns about the physical safety of campus buildings and grounds, call the Facilities Department, Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., at extension 7321. For emergencies that occur during non-business hours, call the University Police Department.

The Maritime College walkways and parking areas are under lighting. This includes high intensity sodium vapor lights on buildings, parking lots, and the grounds with landscaping and trees.

There are several outdoor blue-light emergency telephones strategically located throughout the main campus. These are connected directly to the University Police through the wireless radio system.

The College also maintains the Campus Safety Advisory Committee, which reviews safety issues on campus.

Protect Yourself and other Members of the Community

Report immediately to University Police at x7311 any defective or missing campus fire protection and safety equipment or any fire extinguisher which has been discharged.

Refuse to abuse fire alarm systems and report anyone who does. False alarms create a complacent attitude about the alarm system which can result in injury or loss of life in a real fire. The best defense against childish, irresponsible false alarms is to immediately report any such activity which you may witness to University Police at x7311.

Escort Services

The University Police Department provides escort services from dusk to dawn for the safety of anyone walking alone on the campus at night. Call 718-409-7311 for an escort to or from any campus building or parking lot.

Emergency Response Procedures and Notifications

In the event of a significant campus emergency or dangerous situation that creates an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, the UPD will, without delay, upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system(s). The University Police Chief or Senior University Police Officer on Duty will assume incident command and initiate appropriate actions to confirm, limit, contain, control or terminate the emergency, and in consultation with senior College officials including the Vice President for Finance and Administration as time and their availability permits, initiate without delay, and taking into account the safety of the campus community, appropriate notifications and instructions to the campus community to ensure their safety.

Unless issuing a campus notification will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate or resolve an emergency, the College will do the following:

- Activate the Outdoor Warning Siren(s) to prompt a shelter-in-place condition. and/or;
- Activate the SUNY Emergency Alert and or RAVE systems that allows the College to send subscribers a text message, phone call, e-mail, or fax that includes notification and instructions. All members of the campus community are encouraged to register through announcements sent electronically that contain the registration link, and/or;
- Use the campus e-mail Announcement service (Special Announce) and/or;

- Place the emergency information on the College web site

In addition to criminal incidents emergency notifications may be issued in situations such as, but not limited to:

- Outbreak of meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness.
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions.
- Earthquake.
- Gas leak.
- Terrorist incident.
- Armed intruder.
- Bomb threat.
- Civil unrest or rioting.
- Explosion.
- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill

The College maintains and annually updates a comprehensive Emergency Response Plan (ERP). This ERP includes highly detailed information about command structure using the Incident Command System, procedures and guidelines for an array of potential emergencies, resource lists identifying assets and their locations on campus, confidential contact information for key campus officials, continuity planning strategies, detailed floor-plans of campus structures, risk assessments, and many more sections that ensure Maritime College is prepared for a crisis.

The College uses first responding personnel such as University Police to confirm emergencies, trigger the notification process, create mass notification messages, and implement the notification systems in place. While the College may utilize Public Relations, Housing, Student Life, or Regimental Staff officials to assist in the notification, the University Police Department is the primary department/organization responsible for responding to emergencies, initiating notification, and triggering implementation of the College's Emergency Response Plan.

In addition to notifications to the campus community, the College will notify the local police and via radio, the 911 Emergency System (NYPD, FDNY, EMS) to enable a larger community notification.

While the College's full ERP is a confidential document only released to persons involved in the management and oversight of response and recovery activities, general emergency procedures for all campus community members are published on the web.

Testing

University Police coordinate a campus test of the emergency response procedures on (at least) an annual basis. The Outdoor Warning Siren and SUNY Emergency Alert and RAVE Alert systems are also tested at least annually. The most recent Emergency Response Exercise was conducted in December 2015, in conjunction with the U.S. Maritime Administration, with participation of five other maritime academies. In addition, emergency evacuation procedures are tested regularly throughout the year through unannounced evacuation drills conducted in all campus buildings. Notification and coordination of emergency information to the greater campus community is coordinated between the University Police and the Campus Public Relations Office.

Timely Warnings

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Chief of University Police, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide "Timely Warning" will be issued after consultation with the Vice President for Finance and Administration or a designee. The warning will be issued through the college e-mail Announce system and/or [SUNY Emergency Alert](#) and/or [RAVE Alert](#) systems, to students, faculty, and staff.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the University Police Department, by phone **(718) 409-7311**, or in person to the dispatch center located at the University Police Department.

Missing Student Notification

A student believed to be missing should be reported to University Police Department at (718) 409-7311 or by dialing 911. Any University official who becomes aware of a student believed to be missing for 24 hours or more must notify UPD. **Do not wait** if you believe a student is missing. Although federal law requires action once a student is missing over 24-hours, New York State Law and department policy trigger action immediately (prior to 24-hours) once credible concern is raised about a potential missing student.

Students are encouraged to identify a person who College personnel should contact in the event they are determined to be "missing". Each student living in an on-campus student housing facility has the option of registering a confidential contact person to be notified in case the student is determined to be missing. Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation may have access to this information.

For any reported missing student, the University Police Department will also notify the NYPD Police Department and/or other police agencies to coordinate efforts in locating the missing student.

For any missing student under the age of 18 who is not emancipated, the report will also trigger a notification to the parent(s) or guardian(s).

Missing student reports are required to be filed with the University Police Department and/or local law enforcement agency that shares jurisdiction. It is the policy of the Maritime College University Police to comply with the NYS Campus Safety Act of 1999. In doing so, University Police must conduct a swift and thorough investigation for any report of a missing college student. This investigation must include continued consultation with family members regarding the status of the case.

University Police employs the following procedures any time a student is reported missing:

- ✓ The responding police officer assesses situation based on his or her initial observations and findings.
- ✓ If abduction has occurred, a thorough and aggressive investigation commences immediately. This involves obtaining assistance from several other regional agencies and ensuring that efforts are well coordinated.

- ✓ If abduction is not suspected, officers can take appropriate action to resolve the matter.
- ✓ The initial assessment of a missing student cases includes a host of considerations that are investigated such as the presence of witnesses, whether the student is despondent or mentally/physically disabled, has experienced academic/personal/financial problems, has disappeared before, has a known drug and/or alcohol problem, has received any threats or warnings, has a unique or unusual lifestyle, has a criminal record, has left a note, or whether there have been similar incidents been reported within the area (e.g., attempted abductions, prowlers, suspicious persons).
- ✓ The responding officer, after assessing the initial report details, determines what level of response will be required. If the chance exists that the case is a missing student case (or missing child case), the responding officer will contact a supervisor immediately.
- ✓ University Police will contact college administration to alert them to the case as needed, in accordance with the college emergency management plan, in order to make notification and preparation for appropriate media releases.

Daily Crime Log

The University Police maintain a daily log of crimes and incidents that occur on campus that is available for the public to view. This information is recorded by date, time and general location, and disposition of the complaint. This daily log is available at the University Police Department. Please note that entries or updates are made within two business days after the event occurs. Incidents or situations deemed to pose a threat to the campus community are logged and posted for public review as soon as possible.

While most events are logged, the office of the Chief of Police may determine that an incident be classified as "confidential" in order not to jeopardize a criminal investigation or the identity of a victim – consistent with reporting guidelines.

Crimes of Violence

Any criminal acts committed on campus resulting in serious physical injury or death will be turned over to the NYPD in accordance with our MOU for investigation. Prosecution will be vigorously pursued.

Property Crimes

The willful destruction or theft of public or private property on campus, and the unauthorized opening or entering of locked or otherwise secured areas of the campus are criminal acts under New York State law and will be dealt with accordingly by the University Police.

Hate Crimes

As required by the Campus Safety Act, Maritime College is required to report hate crimes as part of this summary. For this reporting, a hate crime occurs when a person is victimized intentionally because of his or her actual or perceived race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability.

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Activities

Members of the campus community are urged to secure their valuables and be aware of their surroundings. To assist in this endeavor, University Police staff, Student Life, and Health Services staff conduct educational programs. A variety of topics are available. Information on safety and security is provided upon request to students and employees via seminars, videos, crime alerts, posters, brochures and college publications.

During the new student orientation and indoctrination period each semester, the University Police Department along with Student Life provides training to the students on the following topics: sexual assault, fire safety, reporting of fires and building evacuations, hate/bias related crimes, alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence/stalking, and other personal safety topics. Students are also informed of the personal safety services available on campus, mental health services, and emergency medical services.

The College also offers an elective physical education course open to all female students called RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) which teaches defensive techniques for women against sexual assaults.

The safety of members of the college community is of vital concern to the University Police Department. While Maritime is a relatively safe place, crimes do occur both on and off campus. Students must actively accept responsibility for doing their part to maintain a safe environment. A variety of security measures are employed in the college's residence halls. These include a 24-hour locked door policy, key access systems, a phone system and for monitoring student safety within the residence halls at night. Security systems at off-campus residences which are not owned by the college vary considerably. Be sure to obtain complete information from the landlord concerning locking systems, fire detection and/or suppression systems, and any other security services which may be available. For security systems to be effective, the cooperation of all students is necessary. Here are some steps you can take to keep yourself as safe as possible, both in your off-campus residence and when you are on campus:

KNOW THE RESIDENCE HALL SECURITY POLICY

If you take any action that could undermine the security of a residence hall or its occupants, you will be violating college policy and may be banned from the residence hall system. Security violations include, but are not limited to, borrowing keys, allowing other persons who are not the specifically invited guests of a resident to enter a residence hall, propping doors open, committing acts of vandalism which jeopardize building security and tampering with security devices.

DO NOT PROP DOORS OPEN.

Propped doors are an open invitation to unauthorized persons, some of whom may enter buildings for the purpose of committing crimes. If you see a propped door anywhere on campus, close it.

NEVER GIVE OUT THE CODE ACCESS NUMBER FOR YOUR DOOR OR LEND YOUR KEY OR IDENTIFICATION CARD TO ANYONE ELSE.

Non-students, even your friends, may lack concern for the security of the campus.

LOCK THE DOOR TO YOUR RESIDENCE HALL ROOM AT ALL TIMES.

Locking your door, wherever you reside, is an effective way to reduce theft and enhance personal safety.

BE CAREFUL ABOUT LEAVING WINDOWS OPEN IN FIRST FLOOR RESIDENCE.

Theft can occur through open windows. Balcony doors on upper floors should also be secured. Before leaving for breaks, make sure that all windows are closed and locked.

REPORT ALL SECURITY-RELATED MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS.

Locks, doors, windows, and lights that are in need of repair or replacement or shrubbery in need of trimming should be reported to your Residence Hall Director or RA immediately. If you should notice any such security-related maintenance problems while on campus, call University Police at 718-409-7311, on campus x7311.

CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE LOCAL POLICE AGENCY (ON CAMPUS CALL UNIVERSITY POLICE X7311) IF YOU RECEIVE AN OBSCENE OR HARASSING PHONE CALL.

Harassing calls should be reported immediately. The police will investigate these incidents and, as patterns develop, work closely with the telephone company to apprehend offenders.

ATTEND SECURITY PROGRAMS.

Learn more about protecting yourself. University Police conducts frequent programs which promote crime-resistance skills. For information on specific topics, call University Police at 718-409-7311.

BE AWARE OF CAMPUS CRIME TRENDS.

Read and make note of any offenses which have been reported on campus or in the vicinity of your residence.

REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY TO THE POLICE IMMEDIATELY.

If you are on campus, use one of the "BLUE LIGHT" emergency telephones to contact University Police or call x7311. If you are off campus, call the local police. Individuals who do not have legitimate reasons for being on campus or in a college building and who refuse to comply with a request to leave may be subject to arrest under the criminal trespass penal code of New York State.

Security Around Campus

BE ALERT.

Your safety depends mostly on your own attitude and actions.

AVOID WALKING ALONE AT NIGHT.

If you have a night class, make arrangements to walk back and forth with several other class members or with fellow residents who may have classes in nearby buildings. If you absolutely must travel alone at night, be sure to stay on well-traveled and well-lit paths and sidewalks. The campus has installed emergency telephones to provide rapid communication to University Police. Outdoor telephones have blue lights above them. If you need assistance or wish to report a crime, simply use the device.

PROTECT YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The University Police Department provides engraving equipment to identify your valuables. You may call x7311 to arrange to borrow an engraver. In addition, you should make a record of any valuable property which has unique serial numbers, such as computer, stereo or television equipment. Marking and recording your property in this way will aid in recovery in case of loss or theft. University Police can advise you on securing your bike and will help you select a sturdy lock. Bikes properly secured with good locks are rarely stolen. Park your car in a well-lit area and keep it locked at all times. Don't leave valuables where they can be seen in your vehicle; lock them in your trunk. The college assumes no responsibility for loss of or damage to personal property.

REPORT CRIME.

Report any on-campus criminal act to University Police immediately at **x7311**. The University Police officers are law enforcement officers of the State of New York and have full investigative and arrest authority on the campus and contiguous streets and highways. They work closely with federal, state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies. All crimes reported to University Police are documented and crime statistics are submitted to the FBI. These crime statistics along with a three-year summary of selected arrest statistics are included in this report. Timely notice of crimes which may be of interest to the members of the college community is provided through the college news releases and Crime Alerts. This information is intended to aid in the prevention of similar occurrences and to reinforce the fact that students must assume the responsibility for their own security and the security of others. Victims of sexual crimes can receive confidential assistance from Counseling/Health/Wellness Center. Please be aware that many sexual assaults/rapes involving college students are "acquaintance rapes" or "date rapes." Victims of on-campus crimes have the right to choose counseling, medical treatment, prosecution and reporting of their case, through the college judicial system and/or the off campus court system, as well as the right to refuse all of the above without reproach from any college personnel. . For more information see the [SUNY Maritime Student Handbook](#), Article 27 – Sexual Misconduct and Violence Reporting, Policies and Response.

Weapons on Campus

Firearms, ammunition, knives, and dangerous weapons of any type are not allowed at Maritime College at any time. This regulation is in compliance with NYS Law, covered under Section 265 of the Penal Law and regulations passed by the NYS Legislature. Firearms include, but are not limited to, any pistol, revolver, shotgun, or rifle. Knives and dangerous weapons include, but are not limited to, illegal knives, num-chuks, stun-guns, and billy clubs. *No more than two pocket knives, (not exceeding*

a three inch blade), are permitted; however, these may be confiscated by authorized College officials if deemed necessary.

The College also considers air guns, paintball guns, B-B guns, and sling shots to be dangerous, and they are prohibited. This article is inclusive of all instruments banned under Sections 265 of the NYS Penal Law. Offenders will be subject to campus disciplinary action and/or criminal prosecution and liable to civil prosecution.

Reporting Incidents of Sexual Harassment, Including Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct, Stalking and Dating/Intimate Partner/Domestic Violence, Title IX.

Allegations of sexual harassment including sexual assault, stalking, or domestic and intimate partner violence perpetrated by another SUNY student, faculty or staff member may be reported to one of the below listed parties. Anyone who reasonably believes that such an incident has taken place, whether on campus or not, between SUNY students, faculty or staff should inform one of the persons listed below:

- Dean of Students (718) 409-5879
- Commandant of Cadets (718) 409-7350
- Deputy Commandant of Cadets (718) 409-7442
- Title IX Coordinator/Director of Human Resources (718) 409-7302
- Chief of Police (718) 409-7305

Title IX

Title IX is the federal anti-discrimination law that states: *"No person in the U.S. shall, on the basis of sex be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving federal aid."* (Title IX 1972 Education Amendments).

Title IX bans discrimination throughout our University and campus community in all programs and activities including, but not limited to, academic and athletic programs, financial aid and student records and accounts, health and counseling services, and housing and residence life programs. Title IX also prohibits sexual harassment, including sexual violence, which is a crime. Additional Title IX information and contacts may be found at the following link: <http://www.sunymaritime.edu/TitleIX>.

Policy, Prevention and Reporting of Sex Offenses

The State University of New York Maritime College is committed to maintaining an environment in which students, faculty, staff and visitors can work together free from all forms of harassment,

exploitation and intimidation. Sexual harassment is any unwanted verbal or physical sexual advance or sexually-explicit derogatory statement made by someone in the classroom or workplace that is offensive or that causes the recipient discomfort or humiliation or that interferes with the recipient's education or job performance.

Sexual harassment is a violation of Section 703 of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and of the State University of New York Maritime College campus policy. The College strongly prohibits sexual harassment in any form, sexual assault, rape and any other conduct that constitutes a criminal offense. The College will take action as needed to discourage, prevent and correct any behavior that violates this standard of conduct. More information for students regarding sexual misconduct and violence reporting can be found in the **Student Handbook Article XXVII** at the following link:

http://www.sunymaritime.edu/sites/default/files/media/Documents/SUNY_Maritime_College_Student_HB_2016_2017.pdf.

Amendments to sections 6431 and 6432 of the NYS Education Law went into effect on April 7, 2009. These amendments require campuses, including SUNY colleges and universities, to provide incoming students with information about domestic violence and stalking prevention, in addition to the already required information regarding sexual assault.

Definitions of Sex Offenses

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

See chart below for a list of some of the major sex offenses and their maximum penalties under New York State Law.

Sexual assault is a crime of power, aggression and violence. Terms such as "date rape" and "acquaintance rape" tend to minimize the fact that the act of rape, or any sexual assault, is a serious crime. There is never an excuse or a reason for a person to rape, assault or even touch another person's private parts without consent. The impact on survivors of such an attack can cause severe and lasting physical, mental and emotional damage.

SEXUAL ASSAULT can be defined as one or more of the following:

- **RAPE (section 130.25)** is forcing or coercing someone to have sexual intercourse. Rape most often involves the use of threat of force, violence or immediate and unlawful bodily injury. The perpetrator does not need to use a weapon or produce physical harm; threat of force itself is sufficient to categorize the act as rape.
- RAPE also occurs when the victim is incapable of giving legal consent because the victim is:
 - a. less than 17 years of age;

- b. mentally incapacitated;
- c. physically helpless, including drug or alcohol consumption;
- d. mentally "incompetent";
- e. asleep.
 - o Rape 3rd degree is a class A felony
 - o Rape 2nd degree is a class D felony
 - o Rape 1st degree is a class B felony
- CRIMINAL SEXUAL ACT (section 130.40) - same definition as rape but engages in anal or oral sexual conduct.
 - o Criminal Sexual Act 3rd is a class E felony
 - o Criminal Sexual Act 2nd is a class D felony
 - o Criminal Sexual Act 1st is a class B felony
- ACQUAINTANCE RAPE (or DATE RAPE) is sexual intercourse undertaken by a friend, date or acquaintance without consent. Acquaintance Rape includes sexual intercourse that occurs through force, as a result of threats, physical restraint or physical violence, or without consent.
- SEXUAL ABUSE (section 130.55) is forcing or coercing a man or woman to engage in any sexual contact other than intercourse under the circumstances mentioned above.
 - o Sexual Abuse 3rd is a class B misdemeanor
 - o Sexual Abuse 2nd is a class A misdemeanor
 - o Sexual abuse 1st is a class D felony
- PREDATORY SEXUAL ASSAULT is committing rape, criminal sexual act, aggravated sexual abuse or sexual conduct against a child in the first degree.
 - o Predatory Sexual Assault is a class A-II felony
- PREDATORY SEXUAL ASSAULT and the victim is less than 13yrs old.
 - o Predatory Sexual Act against a child is a class A-II felony
- SEXUAL HARASSMENT is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, or other sexually degrading verbal or physical conduct.
- FORCIBLE TOUCHING (section 130.52) - squeezing, pinching or grabbing the sexual or other intimate parts of another person.
 - o Forcible touching is a class A misdemeanor
- SEXUAL MISCONDUCT (section 130.20) is engaging in sexual intercourse without consent, including oral or anal sexual conduct.
 - o Sexual misconduct is a class A misdemeanor.
- STALKING is when he or she intentionally engages in conduct directed at a specific person that is likely to cause reasonable fear.
 - o Stalking 4th degree is a class B misdemeanor
 - o Stalking 3rd degree is a class A misdemeanor
 - o Stalking 2nd degree is a class E Felony
 - o Stalking 1st degree is a class D felony
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE occurs when an intimate partner, family, or household member commits or attempts to commit:

- Harassment 1st and 2nd degree- (section 240.25 and 240.26) means to intentionally to harass, annoy or alarm another person.
 - Harassment 1st degree is a class B misdemeanor
 - Harassment 2nd degree is a violation
- Aggravated harassment 2nd- is to convene a form of communication which serves no legitimate purpose or to harass as a hate crime.
 - Aggravated harassment is a class A misdemeanor.
- Stalking 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th degrees (section 120.00). See prior classifications
- Criminal Mischief (section 145.00) is to intentionally damage another's property
 - Criminal Mischief 1st is a class B felony
 - Criminal Mischief 2nd is a class D felony
 - Criminal Mischief 3rd is a class E felony
 - Criminal Mischief 4th is a class A misdemeanor
- Menacing (section 120.00) is to intentionally places or attempts to place another person in fear of death for serious physical injury.
 - Menacing 2nd is a class A misdemeanor
 - Menacing 3rd is a class B misdemeanor
- Reckless Endangerment (section 120.20) is engaging in conduct creating a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another.
 - Reckless Endangerment 1st is a class D felony
 - Reckless Endangerment 2nd is a class A misdemeanor
- Assault (section 120.00) is recklessly or intentionally causing physical injury to another
 - Assault 2nd is a class D felony
 - Assault 3rd is a class A misdemeanor
- Sexual Misconduct (section 130.20)- see prior definitions
- Forcible Touching (section 130.52)- see prior definitions
- Sexual Abuse (section 130.55)- see prior definitions

PENALTY CLASSIFICATION	SENTENCE/FINE
Class A-I Felony	15 yrs to life in prison/\$100,00 fine
Class A-II Felony	10 yrs to life in prison/\$50,000 fine
Class B Felony	5 yrs-25yrs / \$30,000 fine
Class C Felony	3 ½ yrs – 15 yrs / \$15,000 fine
Class D Felony	2 yrs – 7 yrs
Class E Felony	1 ½ yrs – 4 yrs

Class A Misdemeanor	Max of 1 year / \$1,000 fine
Class B Misdemeanor	Max of 3 months / \$500 fine

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Where there is probable cause to believe the College's regulations prohibiting sexual misconduct have been violated, the college will expedite strong disciplinary action through its own channels. This disciplinary action includes the possibility of suspension or dismissal from the college. An individual charged with sexual misconduct will be subject to college disciplinary procedures, whether or not prosecution under New York State Criminal Statutes is pending.

During any such disciplinary hearing as more fully described in Section IV Article IV of the SUNY Maritime College Code of Conduct, the accused and accuser are entitled to the same opportunity to have others present during the proceeding, and each must be informed of the outcome of the proceeding.

The College, upon written request, will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by Maritime against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

The College will make every effort to be responsive and sensitive to the victims of these serious crimes. Protection of the victim and prevention of continued trauma is the college's priority. When the victim and the accused live in the same residence hall, an immediate hearing with the College Judicial Officer will be held to determine the need for modifying the living arrangements.

Assistance for any other personal or academic concerns will be reviewed and options provided.

During the disciplinary process, the victim's rights are:

- *To have a person or persons of the victim's choice accompany the victim throughout the disciplinary hearing.
- *To remain present during the entire proceeding.
- *As established in state criminal codes, to be assured that his/her irrelevant past sexual history will not be discussed during the hearing.
- *To make a "victim impact statement" and to suggest an appropriate penalty if the accused is found in violation of the code.
- *To be informed immediately of the outcome of the hearing.
- *During the disciplinary process, the rights of the "accused" are as described under the Due Process Procedure of the College Judicial System.

*As per Title IX of the Federal Office of Civil Rights with the complainant's consent University Police will report sexual assault to the Title IX coordinator who will then do a separate investigation.

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

If you believe you have been sexually assaulted in any way, you should seek assistance. If you are in continuing danger, call University Police immediately at x7311. It is important not to destroy any physical evidence that might be present. If there is any possibility that you will report the crime, you don't want to destroy the evidence. You may choose to seek support from your RA or Residence Hall Director, or you may wish to contact the **NYS Domestic and Sexual Violence Unit**, which maintains a 24/7 Hotline, at **1-800-942-6906**. A hotline worker will guide you through your choices, which include seeking medical attention, reporting the crime, and finding a safe place to spend the night. The hotline worker is also a trained rape crisis and relationship violence counselor who can help you through this time.

University Police is available to assist you as well. University Police Officers have your well-being as their primary concern. They have been trained to treat you with respect and sensitivity. The officer will ensure that you are promptly taken to a physician for medical care and, if appropriate, for collection of evidence. At your request, University Police will contact VIP to provide immediate support and advocacy. If you wish to file charges, University Police will assist you. You have the option of reporting the crime to the local police and assistance in this matter will be provided at your request.

Maritime College Personal Safety Resources

The following listing of campus, community and regional resources is provided for the information of all members of SUNY Maritime College.

To report a crime:

Department	Type	Phone Number
Maritime College University Police	Emergency:	Dial 911
	Non-emergency:	(718) 409-7311
NYPD 45 Precinct		(607) 587-8877

To obtain assistance:

Department	Phone Number
Maritime College Counseling Services	(718) 409-7477
Maritime College Health Services	(718) 409-7347

Department	Phone Number
Commandant of Cadets	(718) 409-7350
Dean of Students	(718) 409-5879
Maritime College University Police	(718) 409-7311
Bronx District Attorney's Office	(718) 590-2114
Crime Victims Assistance Therapy Unit	(718) 519-5722 Ext.
North Central Bronx Hospital	3100
Sexual Assault Treatment Program	
Safe Horizon: Bronx Community Program Office	(718) 933-1000

College and Community Counseling and Support Services for Sex Offense Victims

Campus Resources

Victims of sex offenses can get help on campus through Counseling located in Health Services in Riesenbergh Hall. These offices can refer victims to off-campus support services. Additionally, the Office of the Dean Of Students has prepared a comprehensive brochure about sexual harassment, including sexual assault. It describes what sexual harassment and assault are and how they can be prevented. It discusses the policies governing sexual harassment at Maritime College and the New York State laws concerning sexual assault crimes and the penalties for committing them. There is a list of resources for sexual harassment and for sexual assault survivors who need counseling, medical and/or legal help, or just empathetic, understanding support.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Maritime College educates the student community about sexual assaults, date rape, and other crimes of violence against women. Health Services staff, Counseling Services, and Student Life staff also offer sexual assault educational programs and services upon request. Victims of a sex offense are informed of their options to notify University Police, and/or NYPD and will be assisted by College personnel if desired.

If you are the victim of a sexual assault at Maritime College, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain the necessary medical treatment. The University Police Department strongly advocates that a victim of a sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. You can call 911 (on campus) or ext. 7311 to speak to a University Police staff member 24 hours a day. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. It's important to preserve evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or maybe helpful in obtaining an order of protection. Notifying University Police will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers.

Allegations of sexual assault or rape occurring off campus should be reported to a police department having jurisdiction where the offense occurred. University Police can assist in determining the police agency that would have jurisdiction and facilitate contact with that agency. Efforts will be made to ensure the confidentiality of all reports, except as necessary and required to investigate the alleged offenses. College authorities may issue a safety alert to those areas of the College community affected by the crime. The issuance of this alert will depend on the particular circumstances of the crime. Victims can provide information to the University Police Department and choose criminal prosecution and/or a referral to the on-campus discipline system or to report the incident without seeking prosecution. Incidents of sexual assault may also be reported to the College's Health or Counseling Services.

The College may change a victim's academic and living arrangements after an alleged violation of the sexual misconduct policy if those changes are requested by the victim and are reasonably available. The accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding. Both the accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding that is brought alleging a sex offense. The range of College disciplinary sanctions for violating the College's sexual misconduct policies includes Disciplinary Probation, Disciplinary Suspension or Disciplinary Expulsion.

Additional information regarding Human Resource Services policies for staff and faculty at Maritime College may be found at the following link: <http://www.sunymaritime.edu/HR/Policies>. All staff and faculty upon being hired at the campus are required to take online training pertaining to "Preventing Workplace Violence" and "Title IX Discrimination and Harassment".

Crimes of Violence Against Women

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 ("VAWA"), added additional categories of crimes to the Clery Act that SUNY's schools are now required to report. SUNY Maritime College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Domestic Violence

"Domestic violence" includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by an intimate partner or former intimate partner of the victim.

Intimate partner includes persons legally married to one another, persons formerly married to one another, persons who have a child in common, regardless of whether such persons are married or have lived together any time, couples who live together or have lived together, or persons who are dating or who have dated in the past, including same sex couples.

New York State has multiple laws addressing domestic violence, and the definition is broad. Generally, domestic and intimate partner violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic and intimate partner violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure

or wound someone.

Dating Violence

"Dating violence" means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

Like domestic violence, dating violence includes a pattern of abusive behavior that one person intentionally uses to gain or maintain power and control over another person. Dating violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure or wound someone.

The length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of contact, whether in person or by other forms of communication, are factors that help determine whether a dating relationship exists.

Stalking

"Stalking" is a pattern of behavior directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear or emotional distress.

Stalking generally refers to repeated behaviors that harass or threaten the victim, such as following a person, appearing at a person's home or place of business, making repeated and/or harassing calls, leaving written messages or objects, or contacting someone repeatedly via electronic means (i.e. the internet or text messaging).

Unlike other crimes, which normally consist of a single illegal act, stalking is a series of actions that, when taken individually, may be perfectly legal. For instance, sending a birthday card or flowers or standing across the street from someone's house is not a crime. When these actions are part of a course of conduct that would cause a reasonable person to be afraid or to feel emotional distress, they are illegal.

- **Who is a perpetrator?**

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

- **Who is a victim?**

Anyone can be a victim, regardless of gender, age, race, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, class or national origin. Though women and girls are primary targets of these crimes, men and boys are sexually victimized too, and have been found to suffer the same aftermath as women. Regardless of whether the victim was abusing alcohol and/or underage, she or he is still the victim of the sex offense.

- When is there lack of consent?

Under New York law, lack of consent to a sexual contact may be demonstrated in the following ways: (1) forcible compulsion including the use of physical force or threat (express or implied) which places the person in fear of physical injury to self or another; (2) incapacity to consent on the part of the victim; (3) circumstances in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct; or (4) circumstances in which the victim clearly expressed by words or actions that he or she did not consent to engage in such sexual act and a reasonable person would have understood such person's words or actions as an expression of lack of consent to such conduct.

A person is deemed incapable of giving consent if she/he is (a) under the age of 17, (b) mentally incapacitated (which may include incapacity due to the victim's ingestion of alcohol or drugs), (c) physically disabled or (d) physically helpless (asleep, unconscious or for any other reason physically unable to communicate unwillingness to act, which may also include incapacity due to the victim's ingestion of alcohol or drugs).

- Who is responsible for a sexual attack?

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

Pertinent Sex Offenses and Criminal Sanctions Under New York State Penal and Criminal Procedure Laws

Crime	Illegal Conduct	Criminal Sanctions
<u>Rape in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.35)	A person is guilty when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion, with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless (e.g. being asleep, unconscious or due to alcohol or drug consumption), who is less than 11 years old or less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.	Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.

<u>Rape in the second degree</u> (PL § 130.30)	A person is guilty when being 18 years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than 15, or with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated	Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.
<u>Criminal sexual act in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.50)	A person is guilty when he or she engages in oral sexual contact or anal sexual contact with another person by forcible compulsion, or with someone who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or with someone less than 11 or with someone less than 13 and the actor is 18 or older.	Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.
<u>Forcible touching (PL § 130.52)</u>	A person is guilty when he or she intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire	Is a class A misdemeanor, with penalties up to 1 year in jail.
<u>Sexual abuse in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.65)	A person is guilty when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact: by forcible compulsion, when the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11 years old.	Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.
<u>Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree</u> (PL § 130.70)	A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person causing physical injury to such person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11.	Is a class B felony, with penalties up to 25 years in prison.
<u>Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree</u> (PL § 130.66)	A person is guilty when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person by forcible compulsion, when the person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless, or when the person is less than 11.	Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.
<u>Facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance</u> (PL § 130.90)	A person is guilty when he or she knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person, without such person's consent and with intent to commit against such person conduct constituting a felony, and commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in Article 30.	Is a class D felony, with penalties up to 7 years in prison.

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. Below is a list of some ways to be an active bystander. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another, and it is not safe for you to interrupt.

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, and try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take advantage of another person.

- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

Statement of Victims' Rights

It is the goal of Maritime College to ensure that students alleging sexual misconduct have access to needed resources, services, and information including:

The right of the victim to be treated with respect by College officials;

The right not to be discouraged by the College officials from reporting a sexual misconduct offense;

The right to a College "No Contact" condition (for student victims) against another student who has engaged in or threatens to engage in stalking, threatening, harassing or other improper behavior that presents a danger to the welfare of the complaining student or others;

The right to have complaints of sexual assault responded to quickly and with sensitivity by University Police;

The right to be informed of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police. This also includes their right not to report, if this is the victim's desire;

The right to be notified of available medical services, counseling, mental health or student services for victims of sexual assault, both at the College and in the community;

The right to notification of and options for, and available assistance in, changing academic and living (campus residential) situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, if so requested by the victim and if such changes are reasonably available (no disciplinary charges or investigation, College or criminal, need occur before this option is available);

The right to be accompanied by another member of the College community (defined as a faculty or staff member of the College community) to serve as "adviser." The adviser is permitted to advise the student charged in the organization of their thoughts and presentation of materials and can advise the student directly in the hearing. (Advisers may not address the hearing board or any other individuals providing testimony and may not respond to any questions for the respondent. Advisers may be present at hearings only. Members of the press and attorneys are prohibited from serving as advisers during a sexual misconduct disciplinary hearing);

The right not to have irrelevant prior sexual history admitted in a College hearing;

The right to review all written statements regarding any discussion that will be presented following at an initial conference (and prior to the disciplinary hearing);

Ask questions of the hearing board and via the hearing board indirectly request responses from the complainant and any other witnesses present;

The right to make an impact statement to the hearing panel at the conclusion of the disciplinary hearing;

The right to submit a written victim-impact statement to the hearing panel prior to the panel rendering a final decision;

The right to be informed of the outcome and any sanctions imposed from a disciplinary hearing involving sexual misconduct;

The victim does not have a right to appeal the final decision rendered by the disciplinary hearing panel. Both the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary hearing. The accuser and the accused will be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding alleging a sex offense.

Sex Offender Community Notification

Consistent with Federal law (Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000) and New York State's amendment (2002) to Megan's Law, "the names and other relevant data related to registered sex offenders who are employed by, enrolled at or attending the College is available through the office of the Maritime College University Police. The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) provides this information to the College. The information can be viewed by stopping in and requesting such information at the University Police Department.

Sex offender registry information is available for the College and the surrounding area by accessing <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/> on the Internet and entering the College's address and zip code. (6 Pennyfield Avenue, Throggs Neck, NY, 10465)

Alcohol

Except as noted below, student use, consumption, possession, or transporting of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on the College grounds, Training Ship Empire State, and in any vehicle or craft belonging to the College. Cadets and students returning to the College grounds or Training Ship under the influence of intoxicants are subject to a Captain's Mast Report or Campus Judicial report for this offense. Alcoholic beverages may be authorized for certain student events when the vast majority of the attendees will be 21 years of age or older, e.g.: senior year functions.

Drugs

The illegal possession and/or use of marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogenic compounds, narcotics and other controlled substances is in violation of state and federal law. University Police will enforce these statutes aggressively.

The use and possession of marijuana and/or drugs may have disrupting consequences that interfere with the educational mission and general welfare of the College community. Because of the potential

danger of un-prescribed drugs, narcotics, inhalants, balloons, marijuana, hallucinogenic substances, "club drugs", or any medication used for purposes other than the manufacturer's intended use, or as prescribed. Maritime College prohibits the use, possession, distribution, or sale of: marijuana, inhalants, un-prescribed drugs, hallucinogenic substances, narcotics, "club drugs", or any medication used for purposes other than the manufacturer's intended use, or as prescribed. When the College is notified of student misconduct in regard to drug use or sale off-campus, it may also choose to hold the student accountable through the campus disciplinary process.

Members of the campus community in need of assistance with respect to a question or personal problem regarding alcohol or other drugs should contact Health Services.

In addition to taking appropriate action on its own part, the College will continue to cooperate with appropriate health and law enforcement agencies in enforcing this regulation. No sanctuary for those who violate state and federal narcotic laws will be provided by any agency or office of this College. The penalties both on and off campus for the possession and/or sale of illegal drugs are very severe.

The College, through its Student Affairs Office and Office of Human Resources, is committed to providing the campus with an ongoing program to deal with the problems related to drug abuse and aimed specifically at its prevention through education.

Alcohol and Substance Prevention Programs

The College has developed programs to prevent and educate students about the abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The programs include dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals, and College disciplinary hearings.

Student Life conducts an orientation for all new students, which discusses alcohol and drug abuse, and the Student Code of Conduct including policies on harassment and sexual abuse/crimes. All first year Regimental and civilian students are also required to take a leadership course (Lead 101) which includes discussions on alcohol and drug abuse and completion of an on line alcohol awareness program called Alcohol Edu. The College also sponsors a High Impact Alcohol Awareness Program called Save a Life Tour which visits the College and includes a drunken driving simulator.

POLICY STATEMENT ON DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989

Maritime College hereby prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on our property or as any part of our institutional activities.

The College will impose sanctions on students and employees who violate this policy consistent with local, state, and federal law. Students will be subject to the judicial procedures specified in the *Student Handbook*. Corrective action may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.

The College will interpret local, state, and federal regulations in the strictest sense to assure a drug free work place.

On an annual basis, the College will provide to each student and employee information describing the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

The College is committed to offering employees and students counseling and/or referral to the appropriate agencies for problems associated with drugs and alcohol. For students, Health Services and counseling Services are available for confidential counseling and referrals.

Maritime College commits to annual reviews of our programs associated with this statement to determine program effectiveness and implement necessary changes. It is also our intention to assure consistent application of this policy to all students and employees alike.

College Regulations Regarding Alcoholic Beverages

The College has an obligation to develop policies and procedures that reflect our relationships to the larger community and to New York State. The College will continue to stress the importance of alcohol education within the campus community. As is true with any policy or regulation, voluntary compliance is essential for its successful implementation.

While procedures have been developed for addressing violations of the campus alcohol policy, respect for issues of student privacy and security from unreasonable intrusions will be consistent with policy and past practice.

The College will comply with the requirements of the New York State Alcohol Beverage Control Law. Amendments to the law provide that, "No person under the age of 21 shall possess any alcoholic beverage with the intent to consume such beverage." College regulations pertaining to this law will be implemented in the following manner:

Residence Halls

In accordance with the policy detailed in the [Student Handbook Article II](#), alcoholic beverages are not permitted within campus residential facilities. In addition, residents are subject to all local and state laws concerning the use, possession, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages.

Other Areas

College policy prohibits alcoholic beverages in all outside campus areas. Bringing alcoholic beverages to any public or private event on campus is not permitted.

Violations

Violation of this policy will result in appropriate disciplinary sanctions. **It should be noted that the presence of unopened or empty alcoholic beverage containers in or about the College grounds is prima facie evidence of use, consumption, and/or transportation.**

The first alcohol violation may result in a Level II offense and the student shall submit themselves to mandatory alcohol treatment with the College counselor. A second alcohol violation is an automatic Level I offense and the student may be physically and academically removed from the College for no less than one (1) year. The student may apply for reinstatement to the College by making a formal application to either the Dean of Students or the Deputy Commandant of Cadets. Under no circumstances shall a student be readmitted to the College without supplying proof of alcohol intervention from a health care provider.

Any act of harassment, violence of any kind, vandalism, harassment, hate/bias crimes which may be the result of alcohol use becomes a Level I offense.

While students are subject to the provisions of campus alcohol policy, the following information is provided regarding provisions of the Alcohol Beverage Control Law:

*Violators are subject to a fine of up to \$50 per offense, but are not subject to arrest. Alcoholic beverages involved in alleged violations of this law may be seized by authorized law enforcement officials, including campus police officers. Disposal and destruction of seized alcoholic beverages are also authorized but cannot be carried out until three days after the initial appearance date, unless otherwise ordered by a court.

Persons under the age of 21 who present falsified or fraudulently altered proofs of age for the purpose of purchasing or attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages are guilty of a violation, punishable by a fine of up to \$100 and a community service requirement of up to 30 hours. Previously, violations of this section were punishable only by the imposition of a one year probationary period and a fine.

A person under the age of 21 who presents an altered New York State driver's license for the purpose of illegally purchasing an alcoholic beverage may be subject to a suspension of that driver's license for up to 90 days and may also be required to apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles for a restricted use driver's license following the suspension.

No person shall sell, deliver, give away, permit, and procure to be sold, delivered, or given away, any alcoholic beverages to any intoxicated person or any person under the influence of alcohol.

*Any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support or otherwise by an intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his/her death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or unlawfully assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication; and in any such action, such person shall have a right to recover actual and exemplary damages.

Social host liability creates civil liability for anyone who knowingly furnishes alcoholic beverages to any intoxicated person under the legal age of purchase if intoxication results in injury or damages to a third party.

New York State Education Law prohibits hazing that involves the forced consumption of alcohol.

Effects and Health Risks of Drugs and Alcohol

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood of an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life threatening. Long term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs, such as the brain and liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) or fetal alcohol effect (FAE). Both FAS and FAE are the leading known cause of mental retardation, which is irreversible. To prevent this syndrome, total abstinence from alcohol during pregnancy is necessary. Alcohol should also be avoided if you are trying to become pregnant, as significant damage may occur before pregnancy is discovered.

Tobacco and the Body

Tobacco, commonly smoked through pipes, cigars, and cigarettes, can also be chewed and inhaled in the form of snuff. Nicotine is the active ingredient in all forms of tobacco. Nicotine stimulates the heart and central nervous system and is a power constrictor of small arteries. Insufficient oxygen to the heart is the cause of heart attacks. Smoking causes the lungs and bronchioles to be inflamed and congested. Possible health risks of tobacco include arteriosclerosis, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, heart disease, and lung cancer.

Cannabis

(Also referred to as marijuana, pot, grass, reefer, joint, acapulco gold, sinsemilla, thai sticks, weed, THC, marinol, hashish, hashish oil)

The psychoactive ingredient in marijuana is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). The amount of THC in a joint is what affects the user. THC is used medically as an anti-nauseant for cancer patients receiving chemotherapy.

Possible signs of use or abuse of cannabis include: increased heart and pulse rate, bloodshot eyes, increased appetite, dryness in mouth and throat, hallucinations, paranoia or panic, impaired memory, altered sense of time, and decreased concentration, reaction time, and coordination.

Health risks include: damage to heart and lungs, damage to brain nerve cells, lung cancer, memory disorders, interference with psychological maturation, temporary loss of fertility in men and women, psychological dependence, and bronchitis. For pregnant women, health risks are premature births and low birth weights.

Designer Drugs

Designer Drugs are lab-made versions of drugs that are designated controlled substances under U.S. law. Under provisions of the Controlled Substance Analog Act, designer drugs are illegal. Early designer drugs included substitutes for heroin, amphetamines and hallucinogens, including MDMA (also referred to as "E", "X", "XTC," ecstasy).

Risks of designer drugs are often related to how the drugs are made and used. Base chemicals such as phenyl acetic acid, formaldehyde, carbamate, acetic anhydride, and others can build up to toxic levels in the labs. In the process of synthesizing, some chemicals can poison the final product, creating seizure inducing forms of PCP. Many times the chemist does not know exactly what drug has been created until it has been "tested" on a subject and confirmed by medical examiners.

MDMA, MDA, XTC, ADAM, Rhapsody, E, X, ecstasy.

Risks associated with MDMA include the possibility of overdose and related risk of hypothermia. Because MDA/MDMA are amphetamines tolerance develops quickly and overdose is possible, liver damage and exhaustion can occur. The drugs are known to intensify heart problems. Research indicates that there may be damage to brain cells that manufacture the neurotransmitter serotonin. Source: Charts I, II, and III, "A Matter of Facts," prepared by the Minnesota Prevention Resource Center, Minnesota Institute of Public Health, for the Chemical Dependency Program.

Chart I
DRUG ACTIONS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DRUG

	Drug Type	Facts	Possible Signs of Use/Abuse	Possible Health Risks of Use/Abuse
D E P R E S S A N T S	<p>Alcohol (<i>Brew, Juice, Liquor</i>)</p> <p>Barbituates (Downers, Barbs)</p> <p>Benzodiazepines (Valium, Librium, Tranquilizer) taken each time to produce the same effect.</p> <p>Chloral Hydrate (Knock Out, Mickey Finn)</p> <p>Glutehimide (Doriden) Ludes)</p> <p>Methaqualone Quaalude</p>	<p>Depressants depress or slow down the central nervous system by relaxing muscles, calming nerves and producing sleep.</p> <p>Alcohol is a depressant. Depressants are composed of sedative-hypnotic and tranquilizer drugs. Depressants are addictive. Users of depressants develop a tolerance to the drugs, Meaning larger doses must be taken each time to produce the same effect</p>	<p>Relaxation and drowsiness; lack of concentration; disorientation; loss of inhibitions; lack of coordination; dilated pupils; slurred speech; weak and rapid pulse; distorted vision; low blood pressure; shallow breathing; staggering; clammy skin; fever, sweating; stomach cramps; hallucinations; tremors; and delirium.</p>	<p>Liver damage; convulsions; addiction with severe withdrawal symptoms; coma, death due to overdose. For pregnant women, the newborn may be dependent and experience withdrawal or suffer from the birth defects and behavioral problems.</p>

H A L L U C I N O G E N S	<p>Lysergic Acid Diethylamide(LSD)</p> <p>Phencyclidine (PCP, <i>Angel Dust</i>)</p> <p>Mescaline and Peyote (<i>Mexc, Buttons, Cactus</i>)</p> <p>confusion, paranoia, anxiety, unpleasant sensory</p> <p>Psilocybin (<i>Mushrooms</i>)</p> <p>Amphetamine Variants(MDMA/<i>Ectasy</i>, MDA/<i>Love drug</i>, of the original drug experience without taking the</p> <p><i>TMA DOM, DOB, PMA, STP, 2.5â€¢DMA</i></p> <p>Phencyclidine Analogues (PCE, PCPy, TCP)</p> <p>Other Hallucinogens: Bufotenine.</p>	<p>Hallucinogens are psychedelic, mind altering, drugs that affect a person's perception, feelings, thinking, self-awareness, and emotions. A "bad trip" may result in the user experiencing panic , confusion, paranoia, anxiety, unpleasant sensory images, feelings, of helplessness, and a loss of control.</p> <p>A "flashback" is a reoccurrence of the original drug experience without taking the drug again.</p>	<p>Dilated pupils; increased body temperature, heart rate and blood pressure; sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness; dry mouth; tremors; hallucinations; disorientation;confusion, paranoia;violence; euphoria; anxiety; and panic.</p>	<p>Agitation; extreme hyperactivity; psychosis; convulsions; mental or emotional problems; death.</p>
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I N H A L A N T S	<p>Amyl Nitrite (<i>Poppers, Snappers</i>)</p> <p>Butyl Nitrite (<i>Rush, Bolt Bullet</i>)</p> <p>Chlorohydrocarbons (<i>Aerosol Sprays, Cleaning Fluids</i>)</p> <p>Hydrocarbons (<i>Solvents, gasoline, Airplane Glue, Paint Thinner</i>)</p> <p>Nitrous Oxide (<i>Laughing Gas, Whippets</i>)</p>	<p>Inhalants are substances that are breathed or inhaled through the nose. Inhalants are depressants and depress or slow down the body's Functions. Inhalants are normally not thought of as drugs because they are often common household or industrial products. However, inhalants are often the most dangerous drugs per dose.</p>	<p>Euphoria and lightheadedness; excitability; loss of appetite; forgetfulness; weight loss; sneezing; coughing, nausea and vomiting; lack of coordination; bad breath; red eyes; sores on nose and mouth; delayed reflexes; decreased blood pressure; flushing (skin appears to be reddish); headache; dizziness; and violence.</p>	<p>Depression; damage to the nervous system and body tissues; damage to liver and brain; heart failure; respiratory arrest; suffocation; unconsciousness; seizures; heart failure; sudden sniffing death.</p>
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N A R C O T I C S	<p>Codeine (<i>School Boy</i>)</p> <p>Heroin (<i>H, Harry, Junk, Brown Sugar, Smack</i>)</p> <p>Hydromorphone (<i>Lords</i>) Meperidine (<i>Doctors</i>) Morphine (<i>Morpho, Miss Emma</i>) Opium (<i>Dovers Powder</i>) Other Narcotics: Percodan, Talwin Lotomil, Carvon, Numporphan, Percocet, Tylox, Tussionex, Fentanyl</p>	<p>Narcotics are composed of opiates and synthetic drugs. Opiates are derived from the seed pod of the Asian poppy. Synthetic drugs called popioids are chemically developed to produce the effects of opiates. Initially, narcotics stimulate the higher centers of the brain, but then slow down the activity of the central nervous system. Narcotics relieve pain and induce sleep. Narcotics, such as Heroin, are often diluted with other substances (i.e. water, sugar) injected. Other Narcotics are extremely addictive. Users of narcotics develop a tolerance to the drugs, meaning larger doses must be taken each time to produce the same effect.</p>	<p>Euphoria; restlessness and lack of motivation; drowsiness; lethargy; decreased pulse rate; constricted pupils; flushing (skin appears reddish); constipation; nausea and vomiting; needle marks on extremities; skin abscesses at injection sites; shallow breathing; watery eyes; and itching</p>	<p>Pulmonary edema; respiratory arrest; convulsions; addiction; coma; death due to overdose. For users who share or use unsterile needles to inject narcotics: tetanus, hepatitis, AIDS. For pregnant women: premature births, stillbirth, and acute infections among newborns.</p>
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S T E R O I D S	Anabolic-Androgenic (<i>Roids Juice, D-Ball</i>)	Steroids may contribute to increases in body weight and muscular strength. Anabolic “Androgenic steroids are chemically related to the male sex hormone testosterone. Anabolic means to build up the muscles and other tissues of the body. Androgenic refers to the development of male sex characteristics. Steroids are injected directly into the muscle or taken orally.	Sudden increase in muscle and weight; increase in aggression and combativeness; violence (“roid rage”); hallucinations; jaundice; purple or red spots on body, inside mouth or nose; swelling of feet or lower legs (edema); tremors; and bad breath. For women, breast reduction, enlarged clitoris, facial hair and baldness, deepened voice. For men: enlarged nipples and breasts, testicle reduction, enlarged prostate, baldness.	Acne; high blood pressure; liver and kidney damage; heart disease; increased risk of injury to ligaments and tendons; bowel and urinary problems; gallstones and kidney stones; liver cancer. For women, menstrual problems. For men, impotence and sterility. For users who share or use unsterile needles to inject steroids: hepatitis, tetanus, AIDS.
S T I M U L A N T S	Amphetamines (<i>Uppers, Pep Pills</i>) Cocaine (<i>Coke, Flake, Snow</i>) Crack (<i>Rock</i>) Methamphetamines (<i>Ice, Crank, Crystal</i>) Phenmetrazine (<i>Preludin, Preludes</i>) Adpax, Cylert, Didres, Ionamin, Mefiat, Plegine, Sanorex, Tenuate, Tepanil, Prelu-2	Stimulants stimulate the central nervous system, increasing alertness and activity. Users of stimulants develop a tolerance, meaning larger doses must be taken to get the same effect. Stimulants are psychologically addictive.	Increased alertness; excessive activity; agitation; euphoria; excitability; increased pulse rate, blood pressure and body t Increased alertness; excessive activity; agitation; euphoria; excitability; increased pulse rate, blood pressure & body temperature; insomnia, loss of appetite; sweating dry mouth and lips; bad breath; disorientation; apathy; hallucinations; irritability; & nervousness.	Headaches; depression; malnutrition; hypertension; psychosis; cardiac arrest; damage to the brain and lungs; convulsions; coma; death.

Chart II**CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
CRIME & PENALTIES IN NEW YORK STATE****Class A-1 Felony: 15-25 years minimum; life term maximum**

Possession: 4 oz. Narcotic Drugs (Opiates, Heroine, Morphine, Opium derivatives, codeine, coca leaves, cocaine, other drugs listed in Public Health Law 3306 Sch. 1 (b), (c); II (b) and (c) excluding Methadone); 5760 mg. Methadone.

Sale: 2 oz. Narcotic Drugs; 2880 mg. Methadone

Class A-II Felony: 3-8 years minimum; life term maximum

Possession: 2 oz. Narcotic Drugs; 2880 mg. Methadone; 10 gm. Stimulants (Fenethylamine, N-ethylamphetamine, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine [2 oz.]); 25 mg. LSD; 625 mg.

Hallucinogens (DOM, STP, N-Methyl-3- Piperidyl Benzilate, Psilocybin, Psilocybin, Psilocyn, Tetrahydrocannabinols, Ethylamine analog of (PCP); 25 gm.

Hallucinogenic Substances (DMA, PMA, DET, DMT, LSD, Marijuana, Mescaline Peyote).

Sale: ½ oz. Narcotic Drugs 360 mg. Methadone; 5 gm. Stimulants; ½ oz. Methamphetamine; 5 mg. LSD; 125 mg.

Hallucinogens; 5 gm. Hallucinogenic Substances.

Class B. Felony: 1-8 years minimum; 3-25 years maximum

Possession: ½ oz. Narcotic Drugs; 5 gm. Stimulants; ½ oz. Methamphetamine; 5 mg. LSD; 1250 mg.

Phencyclidine (PCP); 125 mg. Hallucinogens; 5 mg. Hallucinogenic Substances.

Sale: Any amount of Narcotic Drugs; any amount Narcotic Preparations; 1 gm. Stimulants; 1/8 oz. Methamphetamine; 1 mg. LSD; 250 mg. Phencyclidine (PCP); 25 mg. Hallucinogens; 1 gm. Hallucinogenic Substances.

Class C Felony: Maximum 15 years prison

Possession: 1/8 oz. Narcotic drugs; 2 oz. Narcotic Preparations; 360mg. Methadone; 1 oz. Concentrated Cannabis; 1 gm. Stimulants; ½ oz. Methamphetamine; 1 mg. LSD; 250 mg. PCP; 25 mg. Hallucinogens; 1gm. Hallucinogenic Substances; 10oz. Dangerous Depressants (Methaqualone; Phencyclidine; Amobarbital, Glutethimide, Pentobarbital, Secobarbital, Barbitol,

Methoexital, Mephobarbital, Phenobarbital); 2 lb. Depressants (items in P.H.L. 3306* , Sch . IV [c] not listed above), 10 lbs. aggregate Marijuana.

Sale: Any amount Narcotic Preparations, Methadone, Concentrated Cannabis; (to persons 19 yrs. on school ground, any amount Stimulants, Methamphetamines;, LSD, PCP, Hallucinogens, Hallucinogenic Substances, Dangerous Depressants, Depressants); 50mg. PCP, 10 oz. Dangerous Depressants; 2 lb. Depressants; more than 16 oz. Marijuana.

Class D Felony: Maximum 7 years prison

Possession: 500 mg. Cocaine, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Narcotic Preparations; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. or more Concentrated Cannabis; 50mg. PCP, 16 oz. aggregate Marijuana.

Sale: Any amount Stimulants; Methamphetamines; LSD; PCP; Hallucinogens; Hallucinogenic Substances; Dangerous Depressants; Depressants; more than 4 oz. of Marijuana; any amount to a person under 18 years old Marijuana.

Class E Felony: Maximum 4 years prison

Possession: 8 oz. aggregate** Marijuana.

Sale: 25 gm. Aggregate** Marijuana.

Class A Misdemeanor: Maximum 1 year prison or \$1,000 fine

Possession: Any amount of Narcotic Drugs; narcotic preparations; Methadone; concentrated Cannabis; Stimulants; Methamphetamines; LSD; PCP; Hallucination; Hallucinogenic Substances; Dangerous Depressants; Depressants; Marijuana.

Class B Misdemeanor: Maximum 3 months prison or \$500 fine

Possession: Any amount Marijuana exposed in a public place; 25 gm. Marijuana otherwise.

Sale: 2 gm. or 1 joint Marijuana.

*Public Health Law 3306- available from Public Safety

** Aggregate is the gross weight of material in which “pure” marijuana is contained.

Chart III

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES CRIMES AND PENALTIES UNDER FEDERAL LAW

Possession:

100 grams or more methamphetamine or kilogram or more methamphetamine mixture, 1 kilogram or more heroin mixture, 5 kilograms or more cocaine mixture, 50 grams or more crack mixture, 100 grams or more PCP or 1 kilogram or more PCP mixture, 10 grams of more LSD mixture, 400 grams or more Fentanyl mixture, 100 grams or more Fentanyl analogue mixture, 1000 or more marijuana plants.

Penalty:

First Offense: 0 to life, 10 year mandatory minimum; if death or serious injury, 20 year minimum; up to \$4 million fine individual, \$10 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to life, 20 year mandatory minimum; if death or serious injury, not less than life; up to \$8 million fine individual, \$20 million other than the individual.

Possession:

10-99 grams methamphetamine or 100-999 grams methamphetamine mixture, 100-999 grams heroine mixture, 500-4999 grams cocaine mixture, 5-49 grams crack mixture, 10-99 grams PCP or 100-999 grams PCP mixture, 1-10 grams LSD mixture, 4-399 grams Fetanyl, 10-99 grams Fetanyl analogue, 100-1000 kilograms marijuana, 100-1000 marijuana plants.

Penalty:

First Offense: 0 to 40 years, 5 year mandatory minimum; if death or serious injury, 20 year minimum; up to \$2 million fine individual, \$5 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to life, 10 year mandatory minimum; if death or serious injury, not less than life; up to \$4 million fine individual, \$10 million other than individual.

Possession:

Any amount of other Schedule I and Schedule II Controlled Substances, 50-100 kilograms marijuana, 50-99 marijuana plants, 10-100 kilograms hashish, 1-100 kilograms hashish oil.

Penalty:

First Offense: 0 to 20 years; if death or serious injury, 20 year minimum, not more than life; up to \$1 million fine individual, \$5 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to 30 years; if death or serious injury, not less than life; up to \$2 million fine individual, \$10 million other than individual.

Possession:

Any amount of Schedule IV Controlled Substances.

Penalty:

First Offense: 0 to 3 years; up to \$250,000 fine individual, \$1 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to 6 years; up to \$500,000 fine individual, \$2 million other than individual.

Possession:

Any amount of Schedule V Controlled Substances.

Penalty:

First Offense: 0 to 1 year; up to \$ 100,000 fine individual, \$ 250, 000 other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to 2 years; up to \$ 200, 000 fine individual, \$ 500, 000 other than individual.

In addition to the above penalties for controlled substances crimes, Federal law provides for:

- (1) forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment;
- (2) forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance;
- (3) a civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations);
- (4) denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses;
- (5) ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm; and
- (6) revocation of certain Federal benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., as determined by individual Federal agencies.

Offense Definitions

The definitions for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapon law violations, drug abuse violations and liquor law violations are excerpted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of forcible and non-forcible sex offenses are excerpted from the national incident-based reporting edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

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 of use of force.

Assault - An unlawful attack by one person upon another for inflicting personal injury and cause physical injury. 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 into a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes only incidents that included (1) unlawful entry (2) within a structure with (3) intent to commit a felony or theft.

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

Weapon Law Violations - The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing weapons to others; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. This includes dangerous instruments in the College's reports.

Drug Abuse Violations - Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs, controlled substances, marijuana and other chemical or organic substances. The relevant substances include opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroine, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Liquor Law Violations - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of any alcoholic beverage; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of alcohol; open containers and drinking of alcoholic beverages in a public place; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Sex Offenses (Forcible)- Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Forcible Rape - New York State defines rape to be sexual intercourse including any penetration. The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).

Criminal Sexual Act - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly 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.

Sexual Assault with an Object - The use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable or giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Forcible 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 incapacity.

Sex Offenses (Non-forcible)

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

Statutory Rape - Non forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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.

Manslaughter by Negligence Criminal Homicide – 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.

Preparation and Disclosure of Campus Crime Statistics

The University Police Department prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act.

This report is completed after data is requested by the University Police Department from offices including judicial affairs, residential life, local police agencies, and those categorized as Campus Security Authorities.

When disclosing the statistics, four categories are used: on campus, in residence halls, non-campus buildings and property, and public property.

Reported offenses listed "**on-campus**" include all offenses reported on campus property and in campus buildings (and will include those also listed in residence halls).

Reported offenses listed in "**residence halls**" include all offenses occurring in College-owned or controlled residence halls.

Reported offenses listed as "**non-campus buildings or property**" include properties owned or controlled by recognized student organizations or the College.

Reported offenses listed as "**public property**" includes property such as thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks immediately adjacent to the campuses. This is essentially a "sidewalk, street, sidewalk" distance from our boundary.

The section on campus crime statistics also includes arrests and disciplinary referrals made to campus authorities for alcohol, drugs and weapons possession. A disciplinary referral is any instance when a student is formally reported in writing to a university official for possible sanction for a reportable category.

Each year, an email notification is sent to all faculty/staff and students the web site link to access this report. A printed copy of this report may also be obtained at the University Police Department, or by calling (718) 409-7305. Prospective employees may obtain a copy of this report from the link provided on the Human Resources website or by requesting one from their office.

Campus Crime Statistics And Geographic Locations Under the Clery Act

As defined by the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act, the crime and referral statistics gathered for this report are based on information obtained from the following offices: University Police, Office of the Commandant of Cadets, Judicial Affairs, those listed as Campus Security Authorities, and local police agencies.

Attached are crime statistics for the last three calendar years, ending in the year 2013 categorized as required by law. These statistics are further classified as occurring on-campus, in residence halls, in or on off-campus buildings/property of the school, and on public property.

SUNY Maritime College has no public property on or adjacent to the campus except the waters of Long Island Sound and the East River within one mile of the College's shoreline. The College also has two off-campus facilities for reporting purposes. The U.S. Navy Operational Support Center N.Y.C. which is a federal military facility located within the College boundaries, and with which the College has an agreement for the use of classrooms within their facility. The College also operates a training ship, the Empire State VI, which is owned by the U.S. Maritime Administration and operated under agreement with the Maritime Administration as a classroom and hands-on training facility of the College. The ship is moored at the College pier, except for the annual 90-day training cruise.

For further information on this data collection, please contact the University Police Department at (718) 409-7305.

SUNY Maritime College

OFFENSE	YEAR	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	ON CAMPUS PROPERTY ^{*1}	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL
Murder / Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2013	4	7	0	0	7
	2014	9	12	0	0	12
	2015	3	4	0	0	4
Sex Offenses (Forcible)*2	2013	1	1	0	0	1
Rape	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Non- Forcible) *3	2013	0	1	0	0	1
Fondling	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	11	18	8	0	26
	2014	23	28	0	0	28
	2015	6	6	0	0	6
Drug Law Arrests	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	1	1	0	0	1
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	3	6	0	0	6
	2014	8	8	0	0	8
	2015	2	2	1	0	3
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	2013	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2013	2	3	0	0	3
	2014	3	3	0	0	3
	2015	1	1	0	0	1

VAWA requires reporting statistics for mandated reportable crimes.

SUNY Maritime College

OFFENSE	YEAR	RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES	ON CAMPUS PROPERTY*	NON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)						
Domestic Violence	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2014	0	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2014	1	1	0	0	1
	2015	0	0	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	2014					0
	2015	0	0	0	0	0

*1: "ON CAMPUS" totals include the number of offenses listed in the "RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES" column.

*2: "Sex Offense (Forcible)" changed to "Rape" for 2014 reporting year.

*3: "Sex Offense (Non-Forcible)" changed to "Fondling" for 2014 reporting year.

HATE CRIMES

IN 2013, THERE WAS ONE ON CAMPUS/RESIDENTIAL VANDALISM INCIDENT CHARACTERIZED BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION BIAS.

THERE WERE NO REPORTED HATE CRIMES IN 2014, 2015

Hate Crimes

The hate crimes presented for this report are related to those reportable offenses that appear in the above tables, or where the victim was bodily injured. In addition, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and vandalism-destruction of property offenses will be reported if they can be classified as hate crimes. The crimes presented are based on reports filed with the following offices: Chief of Police, Dean of Students, Commandant of Cadets, Director of Residential Life, Director of Human Resources, and accounts reported by Campus Security Authorities.

The definitions of these offenses, are defined in the "Uniform Crime Report" and the "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act."

FIRE SAFETY

If you should discover or suspect a fire in a college building:

- A. Activate the building fire alarm by using a corridor pull station. If you cannot activate the alarm, warn other people by knocking on doors and shouting a warning. **DO NOT ENDANGER YOURSELF.**
- B. Call UNIVERSITY POLICE at 7311 or 911 from a phone or from a campus emergency phone.
- C. Leave the building immediately. Move away from the building at least 200 feet, clear the driveways, sidewalks and access to the building. When the firefighters arrive, direct them to the fire.
- D. Report ALL fires, even small ones you have extinguished. University Police must still file a report.

Fire Alarms

When you hear a fire alarm:

- A. Never assume that it is a false alarm.
- B. Leave the building immediately when a fire alarm sounds. Failure to do so is grounds for college disciplinary action and may lead to personal injury.
- C. Never re-enter the building until a college official indicates it is time to do so.

Building Fire Safety Features

Smoke/heat detectors have been installed in campus buildings. The fire alarm systems are electronically supervised. University Police personnel will respond to fire alarms.

Sprinkler systems have been installed in some appropriate areas. Do not tamper with sprinkler heads.

Stairway doors should close automatically and must be kept closed at all times. Never prop these doors open. Stairways can act as chimneys and spread fire and smoke throughout the building, if the doors to them are open. If the doors are kept closed, the stairways will provide a place of refuge and will protect you while you escape from the building. It is especially important to make sure that residence hall stairway doors are kept closed at night, when people are asleep and detection of a fire may be delayed.

Exit signs clearly mark each exit area. Self-reflecting exit signs have been installed on all exterior corridor doors.

Fire extinguishers should be used only after you sound the alarm and call for emergency assistance. Use the extinguisher only if you need it to assist your safe evacuation. Don't expose yourself to heavy smoke, as the toxic gases from smoke can render you unconscious in a few seconds. The contents of extinguishers are expended in seconds - if at first you don't succeed, leave. Be sure an alarm has

been sounded.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Maritime College's "fire log" is maintained and available by contacting University Police. The following chart is a compilation of fires that occurred in campus residence halls during years 2012 through 2014. Note that cases of arson would also be reported in the crime section of the Annual Security Report. Also note that a "fire" is classified as *"any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner."*

All fires on campus should be immediately reported to the University Police by dialing 911 on any campus phone or by dialing 718-409-7311 on any cell phone.

The University Police Dispatcher will then notify the New York City Fire Department to respond and dispatch a University Police Officer to the scene to assess the situation, update arriving fire units and ensure evacuation of any areas or building as may be necessary.

Fire drills are conducted regularly in both the residence halls and all other campus buildings as required by law. **In 2015, a total of 50 fire drills were completed.**

In all buildings, the general procedure is to get out of the building immediately and move to the designated immediate evacuation area.

In the residence halls, students are expected to leave the facility immediately after the fire alarm is activated. **They are instructed to not use elevators.** Staff members are expected to leave at the time of an alarm and make cursory checks of floors and wings as they progress downward to the main floor of a hall. Staff members report to University Police and the Facilities Department any special needs or issues they observe while evacuating the facility. Once the facility is deemed safe, staff members check rooms to verify that evacuation protocol has been observed by students. Specific evacuation procedures and staff responses are outlined in the Student Life and Housing manual.

2015 Fire Report

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Type/ Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Treated at Medical Facility	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damaged	Report #
A/B Dormitory	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C/D Dormitory	1	overloaded power strip	0	0	\$475,000.	15-01-72
E/F Baylis Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G/H New Dorm	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2014 Fire Report

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Type/ Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Treated at Medical Facility	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damaged	Report #
A/B Dormitory	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C/D Dormitory	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E/F Baylis Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G/H New Dorm	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2013 Fire Report

Residential Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Type/ Cause of Fire	No. of Injuries Treated at Medical Facility	Related Deaths	Value of Property Damaged	Report #
A/B Dormitory	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C/D Dormitory	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
E/F Baylis Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
G/H New Dorm	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Items Not Allowed on Campus

For the safety of all residents, use and/or possession of the following items will NOT be allowed in any of the student rooms or public areas within the residence halls:

- Air conditioners (either floor or window models)
- Electric, propane, or kerosene space heaters
- Foreman Grills® or any open-element cooking appliance
- Toasters, ovens, toaster ovens, hot plates
- Incense air fresheners
- Candles and candle warmers
- Sun lamps or any lamps with plastic shades, i.e., “octopus” lights
- Decorative lighting including holiday lighting, rope lights
- Refrigerators exceeding 5 cubic feet
- Extension cords
- Potpourri pots
- Electric coils
- Lava lamp, halogen, or other high-intensity lamps
- Electric blankets
- Propane gas, gasoline, charcoal starter

- Dart boards, blow darts, or similar projectiles
- Lofts/loft beds not approved by the Office of Residential Life
- Water beds, hammocks, sleeping devices not provided by the College
- Cargo netting, draperies, or other items that present a fire hazard
- TV antennas or satellite dishes on the roof or outside of windows
- Items suspended from the ceiling
- Lines or cables through windows, doors, or conduits
- Lighted or unlighted holiday trees or wreathes
- Any item that impedes entrance or egress from a room
- Firearms (including BB, pellet, and paintball), weapons, ammunition
- Firecrackers, explosives
- Combustible fuel, insecticide, solvents, or any other type of flammable liquids

College officials may confiscate any item that presents a danger to staff or residents. Return of seized items is at the discretion of the Residence Director. Items removed due to confiscation that are lost or stolen will not be replaced and items not retrieved by the conclusion of the academic year will be discarded with no liability for loss by the College.

Prohibited Behavior/Actions on Campus

No person shall create safety or health hazards in any residence halls. Residents may not engage in any activity that will injure, deface, or damage any part of any residence hall or facility. Examples of prohibited behavior/actions or items include, but are not limited to:

- Propping open outside doors
- Using unauthorized doors, windows, or balconies to enter or exit buildings.
- Excess accumulation of garbage or filth in rooms, hallways, bathrooms, or common areas.
- Furniture/bedding supported by cinder blocks.
- Bunking beds without proper, authorized hardware.
- Weights or weight benches in student rooms.
- Mopeds or motorcycles inside the residence halls or within 25 feet of the exterior of the building.
- Bicycles chained to stairs or stored within buildings.
- Throwing or pushing objects off roofs or out of windows, or using such as a means of access/egress.
- Any additional items posted by the Regimental Affairs Office or the OHRL.

Kerry Rose Fire Sprinkler Notification Act (A. 5715-A/S. 4180-B)

The Kerry Rose Fire Sprinkler Notification Act of 2013 requires the College to provide a written fire safety notification to each student living in a college-owned or operated housing facility, both on and off campus. The notification consists of a description of the fire safety system for the student's housing facility, including whether or not the housing facility is equipped with a fire sprinkler system. The notification also includes information on how to access the College's campus fire safety report

required by federal law. In accordance with the Kerry Rose Fire Sprinkler Notification act, the electronic notification is provided to students at the beginning of the semester.

Fire Safety Systems in Student Housing Facilities

Residential Facilities	Immediate Evacuation Area	Detection Type	Full Sprinkler/Suppression Y/N	Fire Alarm Sound Y/N	Strobe Lights Y/N	Pull Stations Y/N	Type of Alarm System
A/B Dormitory	Vanderclute Quad	Smoke/Heat	No-Basement only	Yes-Horn	Yes	Yes	Edwards System Technology
C/D Dormitory	Vanderclute Quad	Smoke/Heat	No-Basement only	Yes-Horn	Yes	Yes	Edwards System Technology
E/F Baylis Hall	Vanderclute Quad	Smoke/Heat	No-Basement only	Yes-Horn	Yes	Yes	Edwards System Technology
G/H New Dorm	Vanderclute Quad	Smoke/Heat	Yes	Yes-Horn	Yes	Yes	Edwards System Technology

Environmental Health & Safety - Responsibilities of Staff and Students

University Police & Facilities Services are responsible for:

1. Reviewing and updating the fire safety standards;
2. Evaluating the standards' effectiveness;
3. Providing or coordinating emergency training to the campus community on the topics of both fire safety and building evacuations, including emergency assemble areas (for residence halls, this is done in conjunction with Residential Life);
4. Providing information about this standard and specific responsibilities to employees;
5. Responding to or assisting with other campus emergencies.

Supervisors are responsible for:

1. Assisting with efforts to provide training to employees.

Students are responsible for:

1. Reporting fires and other emergencies;
2. Reporting unsafe conditions;

3. Observing evacuation procedures and protocol for other campus emergencies.

University Police are responsible for:

1. Assisting with fire drills and emergency evacuations;
2. Reporting fires and emergencies to the appropriate agencies;
3. Responding to or assisting with other campus emergencies.

Visitors are responsible for:

1. Observing evacuation procedures and protocol for other campus emergencies.

Employees are responsible for:

1. Reporting fires and other emergencies;
2. Correcting or reporting unsafe conditions;
3. Observing evacuation procedures and protocol for other campus emergencies.

Fire Safety Education and Training

All faculty, staff, and students are expected to familiarize themselves with the evacuation plan for the buildings in which they occupy including the identified immediate evacuation area. In the residence halls, students are instructed at the opening meeting and other floor/wing meetings on evacuation procedures. Programs are also presented in residence halls on various safety issues including fire safety. Students are reminded about fire evacuation procedures during all hall meetings, floor meetings, or after problems occur during fire drills and accidental activations of the alarm.

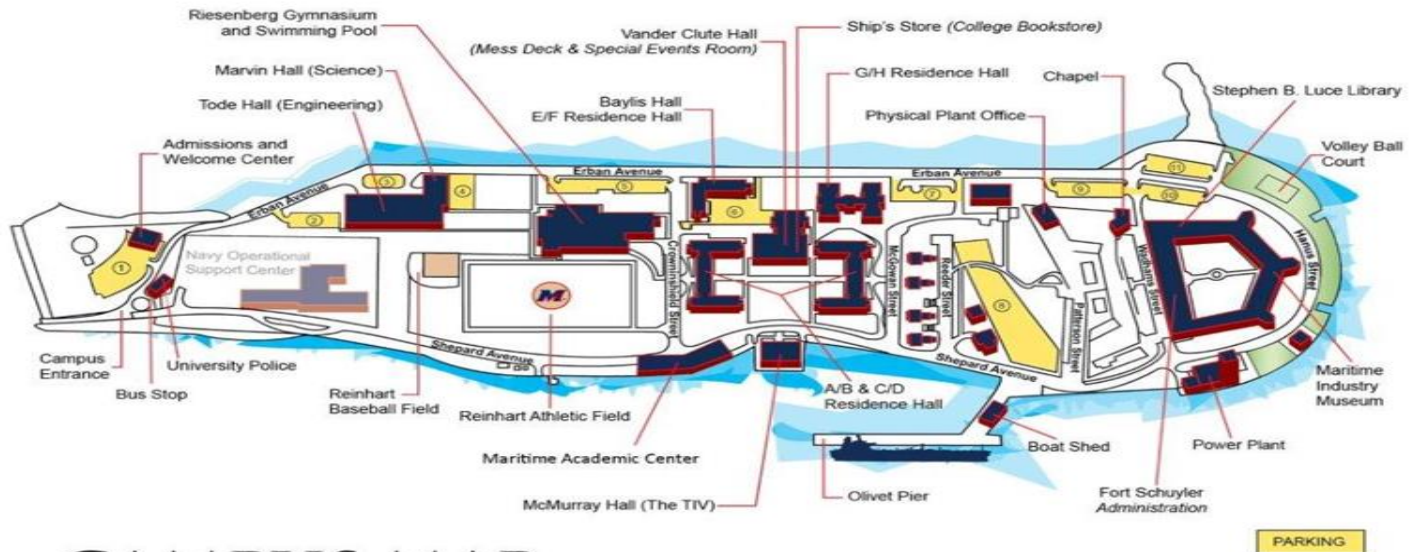
The resident assistant (RA) on duty completes rounds that include checking fire extinguishers (gauges, missing tags), and complete Work Order Requests for any issues. In addition, cleaning staff also check and submit Work Order Requests for extinguishers that need replacement. The Facilities Department conducts periodic inspections of exit signs, detectors, doors, and pull stations within the residence halls. Work Requests are subsequently submitted to address items that require corrective action. Additionally, student rooms are thoroughly inspected during Thanksgiving, winter, spring breaks, and during the annual state fire inspection conducted by the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control. Incidentals such as misuse of extension cords, candles, and small appliances are scrutinized. Any "illegal" item found during an inspection is confiscated and, in some instances, students may be referred to Campus Judicial Affairs.

Copies of the Maritime College Fire Safety Report are available through:

- University Police Department
- Facilities Department

MARITIME COLLEGE

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK



CAMPUS MAP

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