Stony Brook University Police Department

Pursuant to New York State Education Law, the Stony Brook University Police Department is a full service police department, certified by the State of New York and comprised of members recognized as Police Officers by the New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The Stony Brook University Police Department (UPD) is a DCJS accredited agency. Officers respond to emergencies 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Consistent with this authority, the University Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency for the Stony Brook and Southampton campuses. Police Officers have the authority to detain and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on any University campus as well as adjacent locations. In addition to the patrol division, there is a detective division, a community relations team, 911 operators (dispatchers), and security service assistants who provide supplemental safety services to the University academic and medical facilities.

University Police work closely with local, state, and federal police agencies and have direct radio communication with the Suffolk County Police Department, Southampton Town Police and the Suffolk County Sheriff’s Department. The University Police Department has a team of investigators responsible for conducting criminal investigations of crimes occurring on the Stony Brook main and Southampton campuses. When there are incidents that require additional investigative resources, which necessitate a criminal investigation, the Stony Brook University Police will coordinate with the appropriate outside law enforcement agency.

The SUNY Korea campus falls under the jurisdiction of the Incheon Yeon-Su Police Station.

The Stony Brook Manhattan campus falls under the jurisdiction of the New York City Police Department and incidents occurring on that campus will require their response. The University Police Department may assist the New York City Police Department in both response and criminal investigation. For more information on the University Police Department please visit: www.stonybrook.edu/police.

Emergency Notification/Timely Warnings

The University is committed to the safety and well-being of its students, faculty, staff, and visitors to the campus. In the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving the immediate threat to the health or safety of persons on campus, the University will immediately notify the community using the SB Alert system in order to provide relevant details, unless notification would otherwise compromise the effort to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. SB Alert is a comprehensive notification system that utilizes multiple communication modes, which include: text messaging, voice messaging, e-mail, an outdoor campus siren, LCD panels and the University website, as well as social media sites (Facebook and Twitter). In addition, the SB Alert system is further supplemented by in-building, voice capable fire alarm systems in all campus residential buildings, key academic and administrative buildings, and the University Medical Center.

The University’s public safety officials will coordinate the response of emergency responders and the evacuation of the community in the event of an emergency. These officials will also test the emergency response and evacuation procedures each semester and publicize the emergency response and evacuation procedures throughout the community. For more information regarding evacuation procedures visit: http://www.stonybrook.edu/commcms/emergency/procedures/evacuation.html

An important part of the emergency notification system is providing the Stony Brook community with timely warnings about crimes that pose an immediate, ongoing, or continuing threat to persons or property. Upon receiving information regarding a potential threat, the University Police Department/Office of Emergency Management will determine whether a timely warning should be issued. The warning may be posted on the University Police and/or Emergency Management website(s). The information may also be distributed to all students, faculty, and staff through university e-mail, text messaging, voice messaging and/or social media sites.

For more information on Critical Incident Management/Emergency Communications visit: http://www.stonybrook.edu/commcms/emergency/planning/critical.html

Critical Incident Command Management

The safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors to our campus is of the highest priority. As such, members of the University’s executive staff participate in Critical Incident Command Management (CICM) meetings on a bi-weekly basis to discuss all aspects related to safety and emergency management. Departments represented include: Office of the Senior Vice President for Administration, Office of Student Affairs, Office of the Dean of Students, Division of Campus Residences,
Crime Reporting Options

The University Police Department is the primary law enforcement authority on the Stony Brook main and Southampton campuses. Pursuant to that authority, UPD officers will respond to all reports of criminal or suspicious behavior and will conduct a preliminary investigation. All reports of criminal and suspicious activity are appropriately reviewed by University Police executives and investigators. All campus community members are strongly encouraged to report suspicious or criminal activity to the University Police Department in a timely manner. To report a crime, you may contact University Police by dialing 333 from any University telephone, or by dialing (631) 632-3333 from any other telephone. You may also utilize a Blue Light emergency phone, which are located throughout the Stony Brook main and Southampton campuses. University Police headquarters is located in Dutchess Hall on the Stony Brook main campus, and in East Cottage on the Southampton campus.

Members of the University community may also report criminal incidents to the following campus security authorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus Security Authorities</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>632-7174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Residences</td>
<td>632-6750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Standards/Student Affairs</td>
<td>632-6705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Advocate (Ombuds)</td>
<td>632-9290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Academic &amp; Student Affairs for SUNY Korea</td>
<td>82-32-626-1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of OIDE and Title IX Coordinator (Office of Institutional Diversity and Equity)</td>
<td>632-6280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disability Support Services</td>
<td>632-6748</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dean of SOMAS</td>
<td>632-8700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dean of Students</td>
<td>632-7320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dental School</td>
<td>632-3953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Campus Human Resources</td>
<td>444-4700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management</td>
<td>632-3046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate School</td>
<td>632-4723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences Dean’s Office</td>
<td>444-2254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LISVH</td>
<td>444-8606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Campus &amp; Southampton Human Resources</td>
<td>632-6200</td>
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<tr>
<td>MFA Program at Southampton</td>
<td>632-5030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Global Affairs</td>
<td>632-7030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provost Office</td>
<td>632-7090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony Brook Southampton</td>
<td>632-5030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stony Brook Manhattan</td>
<td>(646) 472-2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Social Welfare</td>
<td>444-3141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Medicine</td>
<td>444-2121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School of Nursing</td>
<td>444-3200</td>
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<tr>
<td>School of Health Technology &amp; Management</td>
<td>444-2254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkana Basin Institute</td>
<td>632-5800</td>
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<tr>
<td>VP for Health Systems</td>
<td>444-2701</td>
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</table>

Additionally, all University counselors inform the persons they are counseling that they may report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Confidential Crime Stoppers

Victims and witnesses may report a crime on a voluntary and confidential basis by calling Stony Brook Crime Stoppers at 2-TIPS from any campus telephone, or 1-800-220-TIPS from any cellular phone or telephone outside the University phone system. Without compromising victim or witness confidentiality, these reports may be used to alert the campus to the fact that an incident has occurred, and may assist University Police in detecting patterns and preventing future incidents. Statistics for reportable crimes that are confidentially reported to Stony Brook Crime Stoppers are disclosed in this annual security report.

Facility Safety and Access

Access to University facilities is controlled through the use of locks, proximity access cards, and pin pad entry systems. Access authority for many administrative and academic buildings is consistent with posted building hours. Access to residence halls is maintained 24 hours a day, seven days a week, through the use of proximity access cards.

Members of University administration, campus police, campus residences, fire safety, and maintenance, meet as required to address security concerns relating to the physical layout of campus facilities, lighting, locks, landscaping, alarms and communications. Conditions identified as problematic are reviewed in greater detail by campus staff responsible for the site in question.

To report non-emergency facilities concerns, submit work requests for maintenance, repairs and pest control to FIX IT at: http://www.stonybrook.edu/fixit/.

Security Awareness Programs

The Stony Brook University Police, in cooperation with other university organizations and departments, present crime prevention awareness sessions about sexual assault (rape and acquaintance rape), theft and vandalism, as well as educational sessions on personal safety and residence hall security. A common theme of these prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to understand and take personal responsibility for their own security and the security of others.

In addition to seminars, information is disseminated to students and employees by the University Police Department, Office of Student Affairs and Office of Communications through crime prevention awareness packets, security
precautionary timer mode. It allows users to contact University Police with just the push of a button. Students, faculty and staff can register for the SB Guardian system by visiting the Emergency Management website at: www.stonybrook.edu/emergency.

Online Training Programs: Know Your Rights & Haven

Stony Brook University is firmly committed to creating and fostering a learning and working environment in which all members of our community can thrive. Maintaining an environment that is free from discrimination and sexual violence is a major part of that commitment.

The University is providing education and awareness training for members of the campus community, starting with students, in order to help foster a positive environment. The Know Your Rights online training was first issued to all students in September of 2014. Know Your Rights was then offered to all employees in April of 2015.

These courses educated students and employees about important federal laws (including Title IX and the Clery Act), Stony Brook University policies/procedures (including the Conduct Code) and provided information on rights and resources that are available.

The University has partnered with EverFi, a leader in prevention education for colleges and universities, to deliver Haven – an interactive online training program on understanding and combating sexual misconduct. This course is a primary prevention and awareness program that discusses consent, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and sexual harassment and includes the University’s prohibition statement. Bystander intervention and information on risk reduction is also covered in this program. Haven was issued to all students in August of 2015 and will be offered once again for the fall 2016 semester. Haven is required for all new employees and is available for current employees to view.

Off-Campus Crime

The Department of Student Affairs recognizes on-campus fraternity and sorority activity through the Office of the Dean of Students. Stony Brook University does not operate or sanction any off-campus residences utilized by any Greek organization. Further, although some students may choose to live in neighborhoods surrounding the Stony Brook main or Southampton campus, Stony Brook University does not operate or sanction any off-campus student housing or off-campus student organization facilities. For more information regarding off-campus housing, visit: stonybrook.edu/offcampusliving.

The Suffolk County and Southampton Town Police Departments have primary jurisdiction over criminal activity occurring in the neighborhoods surrounding the Stony Brook and Southampton campuses. The University Police Department maintains a close working relationship with these local law enforcement agencies under a Memorandum of Understanding. This cooperative team approach addresses situations of student involvement in off-campus offenses as they arise, as well as future issues of mutual interest to the campus and its surrounding communities.

The University Student Conduct Code applies to off-campus locations when students are participating in University sanctioned activities, such as sporting
events, field trips, conferences or academic exchange programs. Additionally, an individual’s conduct may become a University concern when it adversely affects the academic interest of other members of the University community or the University’s pursuit of its educational objectives. The University will not pursue off-campus violations unless such violations are deemed to adversely affect the safety and security of the campus, campus property or individual members of the University community. Such action by the University is independent of and may proceed in parallel with criminal or civil action.

Orders of Protection

All members of the campus community are encouraged to bring their orders of protection to the attention of the University Police. The order of protection will be kept in a confidential location at the University Police headquarters, which is open 24 hours a day 7 days a week. The University complies with enforcement of all valid court orders of protection that are brought to the attention of the University Police. The University shall comply with Federal and State Law when information is requested by domestic violence victims or law enforcement regarding an alleged violation of an order of protection. For more information, see University Policy 520: Domestic Violence and the Workplace: http://www.stonybrook.edu/policy/policies.shtml?ID=520.

The University Police shall provide all victims of domestic violence with information regarding obtaining an order of protection, when requested.

The University can issue an order of exclusion (Persona Non Grata) from campus to non-students who have demonstrated that their presence on campus would be a threat to the campus and/or campus members. Violators can be arrested for criminal trespass. The Vice President for Student Affairs (designee) or the Assistant Vice President for Campus Residences (designee) may temporarily restrict a student from any personal, verbal, written, telephone and electronic contact with another person pending an investigation and/or hearing whenever the contact could constitute a danger to the person or to the safety of the person or property, or the seriousness of the allegations warrants such action. Any student so restricted may obtain an explanation of the basis for such restriction, upon request.

Alcoholic Beverages

The possession, use, and sale of alcohol on campus is regulated by federal law, state law, and University policy. New York State law and University policy prohibit the sale, use, possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by any individual under the age of 21. The University Student Conduct Code also prohibits the sale, giving or service of any alcoholic beverage to any individual under the age of 21 or their guests, even if the guest is over the age of 21. All students, invitees, residents, and guests must comply with such policies. Alcohol may be consumed only at State-licensed sites or at events for which a State Liquor Authority, Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control permit has been obtained.

Standard identification procedures are required at all campus functions and locations where alcoholic beverages are available. University staff may check the legal age of any persons in the service area. False IDs are confiscated and disciplinary referrals are made. In addition, bartenders, managers, supervisors, and ID checkers at events and locations where alcohol is served may refuse entry or service to any individual who appears to be impaired.

The University Police Department enforces State law and University policy regarding alcohol. The Office of University Community Standards and the Division of Campus Residences each have jurisdiction to investigate and enforce student violations of the University’s alcohol policies as well.

Illegal Drugs

The possession, sale, use or manufacture of any illegal substance defined as ‘controlled’ by New York State or federal law is strictly prohibited, other than personally prescribed medications. The introduction and/or possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited.

Violators are subject to University disciplinary action and may be arrested by the University Police Department for criminal prosecution, which can result in fine and/or imprisonment. The Office of University Community Standards and the Division of Campus Residences each have jurisdiction to investigate and enforce student violations of the University’s illegal drug policies as well.

Center for Prevention and Outreach (CPO)

The University Center for Prevention and Outreach is a group of professional staff, student peer educators and volunteers who focus on prevention, early intervention and support for any member of the University community. To ensure student success and well-being, CPO uses a public health approach that provides in-depth and best-practices education and training on sexual violence (SV) and alcohol/other drug (AOD) prevention to staff, students, faculty, and stakeholders to ensure consistency of our community’s messaging and awareness of available resources. These resources include print and online materials such as, web applications, posters, e-mail, training and workshops. CPO annually participates in professional and student staff trainings and consultations for departments (such as Campus Residences, Orientation and
Family Programs, Athletics, Student Activities, the Judicial Hearing Board, etc.), in order to create competent networks of professionals that can handle student distress or concerns related to SV and/or AOD.

CPO provides in-depth prevention messaging to all incoming students within the first six weeks of their arrival to campus. All incoming freshmen are provided multiple opportunities to learn about campus resources for issues related to SV and AOD. All incoming freshmen are required to complete a web-based SV education program called Haven (provided through EverFi) and AOD education program (Echug). During opening weekend orientations, all incoming freshmen participate in a 45-minute SV session (called Seawolves Step Up!) which is focused on topics like affirmative consent, bystander intervention basics, risk reduction information, and medical, emotional and reporting resources. They also participate in a didactic peer education performance by ‘SWALLOW THIS,’ in which peer educators dramatically portray the real life issues related to alcohol, drugs and experiences of sexual misconduct that are submitted anonymously by university students. This program also provides positive bystander messages to ensure proactive alternative outcomes.

During the first 6 weeks of school, all freshmen students participate in an hour long awareness raising course through their Undergraduate College seminar class called “U Matter at SBU”. Instructors explore bystander intervention and encourage students to get involved in various bystander intervention trainings offered on campus. CPO also provides 8-hour bystander intervention training to combat Power-Based Personal Violence through the evidence-based Green Dot model. CPO also provides consistent sexual violence awareness raising programs that range from student led workshops to large community based programs, such as Take a Stand, Walk With Me, Take Back the Night, and Monument Quilt. CPO also offers campus professionals an 8-hour certificate course in recognizing and responding to sexual and relationship violence. CPO further collaborates with different student clubs and organizations, and other on- and- off campus offices to present a month long awareness raising programs, workshops and bystander intervention trainings during April for the Sexual Assault Awareness Month (SAAM programs).

For all programs on SV, CPO focuses on using gender-inclusive language to ensure materials are inclusive of and welcoming to members of our community. CPO is also in the process of translating outreach materials and the section of the Student Conduct Code on sexual misconduct into 6 languages that are most commonly spoken on our campus.

CPO employs a comprehensive program to combat high-risk substance use on campus, which includes the Red Watch Band bystander intervention program and brief motivational interviewing/psycho-educational workshops which provides support to students in early recovery or treatment. The Red Watch Band Care Team is a team of student leaders on campus dedicated to promoting the mission of the red watch band program and promoting health messages to students around alcohol and other drug use. All first-time offenders of the University’s alcohol and other drug (AOD) policies are required to have an educational intervention with a University official (RHD, Judicial office, etc.) and complete an online education intervention program. A second-time offender is required to participate in a substance education course led by a certified alcohol and substance abuse specialist, upon receipt of an educational directive from the Office of University Community Standards or Residential Programs. If a student is transported to the hospital due to an AOD issue, the student is mandated to attend a one-on-one AOD evaluation and education intervention with a certified alcohol and substance abuse specialist.

In addition, CPO sponsors a credit-bearing education and outreach program called ‘SWALLOW THIS’. These peer educators provide programming all year to educate students on issues related to SV and AOD. ‘CHILL’ and ‘CHOICE’ are non-credit bearing peer education programs designed to heighten student awareness of issues related to mental/physical health and wellness, lifestyle choices, nutrition, contraception and safer sex.

For more information on the Center for Prevention and Outreach visit: http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/cpo/

Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)

The University’s Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) compliments CPO’s resources by providing free and confidential mental health services to currently enrolled students. Services include: crisis interventions, short-term counseling for individuals, couples and groups; a 24-hour mental health support line (CAPS After Hours); psychiatric consultation and medication management; and consultations for students, faculty, staff, friends and parents that includes
assistance with referrals to community or other on-campus resources. CAPS also provides outreach and educational programs on a variety of mental health topics to the campus community, including bystander intervention programs for recognizing signs of mental health related distress and connecting students to support services.

**Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Program**

RAD is a comprehensive course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance, and progresses to the basics of hands-on defense training. Police officers who are Certified RAD instructors teach the course. The RAD approach to personal safety blends threat avoidance strategies and real world assault resistance tactics by focusing on the development of easily mastered personal safety skills, which can be safely practiced within a comfortable learning environment. The coupling of those physical skills with a cognitive threat assessment process is designed to increase the participant’s physical safety awareness. The overall goal is to reduce victimization through informed decision making and action. Each course is twelve (12) hours long. The program is sponsored by the Residence Hall Association, University Police and Campus Residences, and is free to all female members of the campus community. For more information visit: [http://www.stonybrook.edu/commcms/police/programs/RAD.html](http://www.stonybrook.edu/commcms/police/programs/RAD.html)

**Self Defense Training: Open to All Members of the Campus Community**

Similar to the fundamentals of the RAD program, this risk reduction and self-defense course is open to all members of the Stony Brook campus community. The program entails a brief discussion on crime prevention, learning and practicing self-defense skills, and adrenaline stress conditioning through scenario training.

**Sexual Assault: Procedures to Follow**

If you are the victim of sexual violence, you are not alone. Sexual violence happens to people of all genders and sexual orientations. Your safety is our primary concern and you have options. You can notify the University Police Department, receive assistance with notifying police (if you choose), or decline to notify authorities. The following are suggested steps to take after an incident.

**Be Safe.** If you are in immediate danger contact University Police at 333 from a campus phone or 631-632-3333 from a non-campus phone. The University Police will meet with you privately at a place of your choosing to take a complaint report and will ensure confidentiality to the extent practical and/or permitted by law. If you are not on campus, contact 911 for local police.

Go to a safe place and seek immediate support from a trusted friend, family member or University staff member.

**Get Medical Help as soon as possible.** Within 96 hours (4 days) of the incident, you may go to the SANE Center at Stony Brook University Medical Center and request a free medical and forensic exam.

University Police can provide transportation to the hospital regardless of whether an official police report is filed. In addition, University Police will provide a list of all available resources, both on- and off-campus, including a VIBS Crisis Service advocate.

The SANE nurse is trained to obtain evidence, should you decide to report the incident to police and/or press charges. You are provided an emergency room companion and crisis counseling begins immediately.

Recommendations are to NOT bathe, change clothes, eat or use the bathroom immediately after an assault, as doing so could destroy evidence. But even if you have already taken any of these actions you can still access SANE services for 96 hours after the incident.

SANE services are open to all genders at no cost. A student’s parents will not be notified and a police report is not required.

For more information on the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Center at Stony Brook University Hospital visit: [http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/cpo/sexual-violence/get-help-NEW.html](http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/cpo/sexual-violence/get-help-NEW.html)

If 96 hours (4 days) have passed since the incident, a student may obtain confidential medical care on-campus at Student Health Service (located next to Kenneth P. LaValle Stadium parking). For more information on Student Health Service call (631) 632-6740 or visit: [http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/shs/](http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/shs/)

**Get Confidential Emotional Support.** Confidential emotional support and counseling begins immediately if you go to the SANE Center for a medical exam within 96 hours (4 days) of the incident.

Free support is also available through the University’s Complainant Navigator, Samantha Winter, who is available at 631-457-9981. The Complainant Navigator can assist with understanding the steps of Stony Brook’s investigation/review process. Crisis support/emergency response is provided 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

Anyone who reports being a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking will be provided with a
written explanation of their rights and options, regardless of whether the offense occurred on-campus. Such written notification will include information about the following resources/options: counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, other services available for victims both within the institution and in the community, and the availability of changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, or protective measures regardless of whether the victim reports to law enforcement. For more information on visa and immigration services visit: http://www.stonybrook.edu/commcms/visa/

Support is also available at CAPS, located on the second floor of the Student Health Service building. For information on Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) visit: http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/caps/

You can also use off-campus counseling services at VIBS Family Violence and Rape Crisis Center by calling their hotline at (631) 360-3606.

Any member of the campus community can report the incident officially to Stony Brook University Police at (631) 632-3333, the Office of University Community Standards at (631) 632-6705, and/or the Stony Brook University’s Director for OIDE and Title IX Coordinator, Marjolie Leonard at (631) 632-6280. In addition, any member of the campus community can report the incident officially to the New York State Police statewide hotline for victims at (844) 845-7269. The Office of University Community Standards investigates violations of the Student Conduct Code; the University Police investigates criminal complaints in collaboration with the Suffolk County Police Department and/or the Suffolk County District Attorney’s Office. The University’s Title IX Coordinator investigates discrimination on the basis of sex, which includes: sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual violence complaints.

To File a Title IX Complaint. A federal law known as Title IX protects all Stony Brook students, faculty and staff by prohibiting sexual discrimination and harassment in all forms. If you wish to file a complaint of sexual misconduct, contact Stony Brook’s Director for OIDE and Title IX Coordinator, Marjolie Leonard at (631) 632-6280 or email at Titleix@stonybrook.edu. The University has also designated Deputy Title IX Coordinators, who are University wide points of contact available to those seeking information or wanting to report sexual harassment, misconduct or violence. For more information on Title IX, including a full list of Deputy Title IX Coordinators, visit: http://www.stonybrook.edu/diversity/titleix/deputies.html.

Investigations will be conducted in a prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. The evidentiary standard applied in all OIDE investigations is the “preponderance of the evidence.” In other words, the question that must be posed and answered is whether it is “more likely than not” that any alleged event(s) occurred. If the answer is yes, the complaint has been substantiated. In reaching its findings, the OIDE staff shall evaluate all facts and evidence, and consider the severity and frequency of the alleged act(s).

To view the University’s Complaint Procedure for Allegations of Discrimination (which includes Title IX Complaints), visit: http://www.stonybrook.edu/diversity/documents/complaint_booklet.pdf.

Complaints against employees will be investigated by the Office of Institutional Diversity and Equity (OIDE) in collaboration with the respective Office of Human Resources and/or Labor Relations, in accordance with its procedures for complaints against management confidential employees, or for complaints against an employee who is a member of a union, in accordance with the disciplinary procedures set forth in the applicable NYS collective bargaining agreements negotiated statewide through the NYS Governor’s Office of Employee Relations.

Reporting a sexual assault does not mean you must pursue criminal charges, but the report may help the University identify the offender and prevent the victimization of other community members. The institution will provide written notification to employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, and victim advocacy and other services available for victims both within the institution and in the community.

The institution will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victims so long as it does not impair the ability to provide such measures. Personally identifiable information about victims will not be included in any publicly available record-keeping, including the reporting and disclosure of crime statistics.

What to Do if You Know a Victim of Sexual Misconduct. Encourage that person to seek medical care and talk to a trained counselor or sexual assault advocate. Be clear that you support that person. Most importantly, consider and protect that person’s privacy. Be sensitive to what they are going through as part of the healing process.
The following is a list of resources available to all victims:

For additional information about available resources both on- and off-campus, visit SUNY’s Sexual Assault & Violence Response (SAVR) resources page at: https://www.suny.edu/violence-response/.

Enough is Enough

In July 2015, Governor Andrew M. Cuomo announced that the New York State Police is launching a campaign to raise awareness about campus sexual assault. The campaign builds on outreach efforts underway by the State Police Campus Sexual Assault Victims Unit, which has been attending college orientation sessions and providing training for stakeholders across the state. The State Police CSAVU was created by the landmark “Enough is Enough” legislation and its mission is to reduce the incidence of sexual assault through a prevention education program, which includes orientation for college students, faculty and support staff, and training for stakeholders. The unit will also investigate campus sexual crimes that are reported to the State Police, and provide investigative support as requested by campus and local law enforcement agencies.

University’s Non-Discrimination Notice

Stony Brook University (including Stony Brook Medicine, Long Island State Veterans Home, and all other Stony Brook University facilities and programs) has a longstanding commitment to equal employment and educational opportunity, and environments that foster respect, dignity, fairness, and equity. The community includes, but is not limited to employees, students, visitors, guests, contractors, and vendors associated with Stony Brook University. Stony Brook University is committed to creating and maintaining workplace, educational, and recreational environments that are safe and accessible, and free of all forms of discrimination, discriminatory harassment and sexual harassment, including non-consensual sexual contact, sexual violence, dating/domestic violence, stalking and retaliation toward any individual(s) who reports or participates in the investigation of any alleged incident of sex and/or gender based discrimination. Such behavior is prohibited, as it violates this CODE and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

This Policy sets forth the manner in which an allegation of discrimination based on sex/gender, (which includes sexual harassment, non-consensual sexual contact, dating/domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation) will be addressed by the Office of University Community Standards in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator and/or Title IX Investigator.

The University takes all complaints of sexual misconduct very seriously and will respond to all allegations brought to its attention.

Students’ Bill of Rights

All students have the right to:

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

2. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault treated seriously;

3. Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct
process and/or criminal justice process free from pressure by the University;

4. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial, and provides adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard;

5. Be treated with dignity and to receive from the institution courteous, fair, and respectful health care and counseling services, where available;

6. Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations;

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

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

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

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

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

The Students’ Bill of Rights is available by clicking here: http://www.stonybrook.edu/diversity/titleix/billofrights.html.

Confidentiality

The Office of University Community Standards (UCS) in collaboration with the Title IX Investigator will conduct the investigation in a confidential manner to the extent practicable and/or permitted by law. The parties and witnesses are expected to cooperate fully in the investigation, and maintain and preserve the confidentiality of the investigation.

Hearings shall be closed to members of the campus community and to the public.

Student disciplinary records, except as hereinafter provided, will be confidential in accordance with Federal and State laws relating to disclosure.

Privacy versus Confidentiality

Students who wish to speak confidentially about an incident should contact Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPs) at (631) 632-6720, Stony Brook’s Complainant Navigator at (631) 457-9981 or for confidential medical resource, the SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Program at (631) 360-3606. Even Stony Brook University offices and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain your privacy to the greatest extent possible. The information you provide to a non-confidential resource will be relayed only as necessary for University Community Standards and the Title IX Coordinator and/or Title IX Investigator to investigate and/or seek a resolution as required under Federal and State law. Stony Brook University will limit the disclosure as much as possible, even if the Title IX Coordinator determines that the request for confidentiality cannot be honored.

Amnesty

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

Retaliation
No member of the University community shall retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce or otherwise discriminate against a person who files any complaint, serves as a witness, assists or participates in a proceeding in any manner. Participants who experience retaliation in a Title IX related matter should report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator and the Office of University Community Standards or University Police Department.

**Sexual Misconduct**

Sexual misconduct, which can occur in many forms, is discrimination on the basis of sex and/or gender, and may occur between people of the same or opposite sex, or who identify as LGBTQ, and it is prohibited. Complainants will be made aware of their Title IX rights and available resources. The following behaviors constitute sexual misconduct:

**a. Sexual Harassment**

No student shall perform any acts that are considered to be sexual harassment. Sexual harassment encompasses unwelcome sexual advances, unwelcome requests for sexual favors or requests for sexual favors in exchange for some benefit, and/or verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual violence is a form of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is a form of sexual discrimination. Sexual harassment occurs when:

Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term of or condition of any individual’s employment or education; or

Submission to or rejection of such behavior by an individual is used as the basis for employment of educational decisions affecting the individual; or

A behavior is sufficiently severe and pervasive to interfere with any individual’s work or educational performance, or create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment. Such prohibited conduct includes, but is not limited to, unwelcome sexual communication, touching, and non-consensual sexual contact, including but not limited to sexual touching, intercourse, and violence. Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to:

- Comments
- Derogatory statements or other verbal abuse
- Exploitation
- Graphic or sexually suggestive comments about an individual’s attire or body
- Graphic or sexually suggestive gestures
- Exposing one’s genitals
- Inquiries or discussions about sexual activities
- Profanities
- Sexually suggestive letters or other written materials
- Slurs
- Teasing
- Touching

**b. Non-consensual sexual contact**

No student shall perform any acts that are considered to be non-consensual sexual contact. Non-consensual sexual contact is any contact of a sexual nature which is unwanted or unwelcome. Sexual contact with another person without consent is prohibited. Non-consensual sexual contact may include but is not limited to:

- Attempted penetration
- Brushing up against another in a sexual manner
- Fondling
- Grabbing
- Kissing
- Pinching

**c. Non-consensual sexual intercourse and/or penetration**

No student shall perform any acts that are considered to be non-consensual sexual intercourse and/or penetration. Non-consensual sexual intercourse and/or penetration is any sexual penetration or intercourse that is unwanted or unwelcome. Prohibited conduct includes but is not limited to non-consensual:

- Anal and vaginal penetration and attempted penetration and/or intercourse
- Oral sex or attempted oral sex, or the insertion of a foreign object into the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another.
- This also includes what may be referred to as sexual assault, which is also commonly known as “rape,” whether forcible, or non-forcible, “date rape” and “acquaintance rape.” For parties found responsible for the violation of non-consensual sexual intercourse and/or penetration the available sanctions are suspension with additional requirements and expulsion.

**d. Non-consensual physical violent contact during consensual sexual contact**

No student shall perform any acts that are considered to be non-consensual physical violent contact during consensual sexual contact. Prohibited conduct includes but is not limited to punching, choking, burning or otherwise intentionally causing serious physical harm without consent of a partner.

**e. Dating Violence**

No student shall perform any acts that are considered to be dating violence. Dating violence is any act of violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the victim’s statement and with consideration of the nature and length of the relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Two people may be in a romantic or intimate relationship, regardless of whether the relationship is
sexual in nature; however, neither a casual acquaintance nor ordinary socializing between two individuals in a business or social context shall constitute a romantic or intimate relationship. This definition does not include acts covered under domestic violence.

Dating violence includes:

- Isolation – Trying to cut off relationships with other family and friends.
- Emotional abuse – Humiliating the Complainant in front of friends, guilt and manipulation if confronted, extreme and persistent jealousy.
- Intimidation – Instilling fear through threatening behavior, verbal aggression, abuse of animals or destruction of property.
- Coercion – Threatening to harm themselves or a third party if demands are not met or the relationship is ended.
- Physical – Using or threatening to use physically assaultive behavior such as hitting, shoving, grabbing, shaking, slapping, beating, kicking, etc.
- Sexual – non-consensual sexual touching or non-consensual sexual activity.
- Harassment – Using electronic media (internet, cell phones, texting, and social media) or other means to keep track of the Complainant.

f. Domestic Violence

No student shall perform any acts that are considered to be domestic violence. Domestic violence is any felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current and/or former spouse and/or intimate partner of the victim. An 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 at any time, couples who live together or have lived together.

Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by:

- a physical or mental condition, infirmity or disability that limits informed decision making;
- the lack of consciousness or being asleep;
- being involuntarily restrained; or
- if an individual otherwise cannot consent.

Depending on the degree of intoxication, someone who is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other intoxicants (whether involuntary or voluntary) may be incapacitated and therefore unable to consent.

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

Consent cannot be given when it is the result of the use of physical intimidation to secure compliance with sexual activity.

Intoxication or impairment of the Respondent is no defense to charges of sexual misconduct.

Revocation of Consent

Consent may be initially given, but it may be revoked/or withdrawn at any time, either verbally, through physical resistance, or by losing consciousness.

When consent is withdrawn or cannot be given, sexual activity must stop.

Failure to cease sexual contact promptly in response to a withdrawal of consent constitutes prohibited non-consensual sexual contact.

Sexual Misconduct

Procedures/Resolving Complaints

The Complainant has the right to make a complaint against the Respondent. If charges are brought and a hearing is conducted, a finding of responsibility as to
each of the charges must be supported by a preponderance of the evidence; whether it is “more likely than not” that the incident occurred. If the totality of all the information presented meets this standard, then the Respondent will be found responsible.

**Time Frame**

In order to facilitate a timely investigation and processing of complaints, it is preferable that complaints or referrals alleging sexual misconduct be made within thirty (30) days following the date of the incident giving rise to the complaint. The time frame is meant as a guideline; exceptions will be made as deemed appropriate.

The University will conduct a timely review of all complaints of sexual misconduct. Absent extenuating circumstances, review and resolution (as outlined below) is expected to take place within sixty (60) calendar days from University’s receipt of the complaint.

The preliminary review of all complaints, including any necessary interviews/investigations and interim measures, will usually be completed within twenty (20) calendar days of receipt of the complaint.

The subsequent, comprehensive review and investigation of the complaint, including interviews and the gathering of evidence, is usually completed within thirty (30) calendar days from receipt of the complaint.

Stony Brook University will comply with law enforcement requests for cooperation, which may require the Office of University Community Standards and other University offices to temporarily suspend the fact-finding aspect of a Title IX-related investigation while the law enforcement agency is in the process of gathering evidence. Temporary delays should not last more than ten (10) days except when law enforcement specifically requests and justifies a longer delay.

Stony Brook University will promptly resume its investigation as soon as notified by the law enforcement agency that it has completed the evidence gathering process. As necessary, Stony Brook University will implement appropriate interim steps during the law enforcement agency’s investigation to provide for the safety of the parties and the University community, and to avoid retaliation.

Results of the complaint/investigation, via either a waiver of charges or directive to appear/notice of charges, are typically issued within forty (40) calendar days of receipt of the complaint.

The Review Panel will typically occur within fifty (50) calendar days of the initial complaint.

Timely written or electronic notice will be provided to Complainant(s)/Respondent(s) of any time frame extensions and the reason for the extension. All deadlines and time requirements in the CODE may be extended for good cause as determined by the Director of Office of University Community Standards or designee. Both the Complainant(s) and Respondent(s) will be notified in writing of the delay, the reason for delay, and provided the date of the new deadline or event.

**Timely Notice of Meetings**

Both parties will be given timely notice of any meeting they are required or eligible to attend.

**Interim Measures**

When deemed necessary the University will take appropriate interim measures concerning the interaction of the parties:

- Pending the investigation process;
- Before the final outcome of the investigation and if applicable,
- Review Panel

Interim measures include but are not limited to:

**a. “No-contact” Directive**

Imposing a “no contact” directive means that the parties are prohibited from having contact with one another, directly or through proxies, whether in person or via electronic means. Intentional contact with the other party is a violation of University policy and may result in additional conduct charges.

**b. Interim Suspension**

Whenever the continued presence of a student charged with CODE violations would constitute a danger to the student or to the safety of persons or property on the premises of the institution, or his/her presence would pose a threat of disruptive interference with the normal conduct of the institution’s activities and functions, or the seriousness of the charges warrants such action, the Vice President of Student Affairs or designee may issue an Interim Suspension may apply to a portion of the University or the entire campus.

**c. Alternate Academic Scheduling**

A student’s academic schedule may be altered/limited. Limitations include: restricting parties from attending class/classes, reassigning parties to a different class section, allowing parties to attend their scheduled class but with restrictions, allowing students to attend classes but requiring parties to sign in and out, restricting parties from certain areas on campus, restricting parties from campus but allowing parties to fulfill class requirements via internet, restricting parties from attending graduation or other ceremonies, etc.

**d. Campus Restrictions**

Students may be restricted from: certain areas/buildings/facilities/departments/offices on campus, participating in events/activities/sponsored events, parking and/or driving on campus or in
certain areas, or from utilizing certain services including but not limited to, using Stony Brook bus services, etc.

e. Technological Restrictions

Students may be restricted from accessing campus internet or SINC sites, and/or another party’s Stony Brook email accounts.

f. Housing Restrictions

Students may be restricted from certain buildings/quads/areas on campus, relocating parties to different room assignments; or have their guest privileges restricted.

g. Employment Restrictions

Employment, including but are not limited to, restricting the dates/times/locations/hours permitted to work.

Both the Complainant and the Respondent may request a prompt review, reasonable under the circumstances, of the need for and terms of any interim measure (b. through g.), including potential modification and shall be allowed to present evidence in support of his or her request.

Prehearing Procedure

A University Official will inform the Complainant(s) and Respondent(s) of the scheduled hearing.

a. Complainant Navigator and Respondent Navigator

The Complainant(s) and Respondent(s) will each be assigned a Navigator by the University. The role of the Navigator(s) is to assist the parties throughout the process. Navigator(s) may be present at any meeting(s) or hearing with their assigned parties but may not engage in any verbal presentation or questioning at the Review Panel.

b. Advisor

In addition to a Navigator, the parties may each select an advisor of their choice. However, the parties may each have only one person at the Review Panel. Advisors for either party may advise or assist but may not engage in any verbal presentation or questioning at the Review Panel. Attorneys may serve as advisors to the parties, subject to the same limitations and conditions as delineated above.

c. Investigation

Investigations will be conducted by a University Investigator in accordance with the time frame set forth in Section VII.D.1 of the CODE. The Investigator is a neutral, fact-finding, impartial individual who is trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. The investigation will include interviews with the parties and witnesses. Both parties will have the opportunity to offer information in support or defense of allegation(s). Students are expected to cooperate with the investigation, however, failure to respond to request for timely meetings will not halt the investigation.

Upon completion of the investigation, the Investigator will prepare a report which the Complainant(s) and Respondent(s) will be permitted to review prior to the hearing.

In circumstances involving the investigation of complaints where the Complainant does not choose to proceed, the University Official reserves the right to continue its investigation regardless of Complainant cooperation or involvement.

d. University’s Decision to Proceed

Upon completion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator and the Office of University Community Standards shall determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant further action. If such evidence exists, the following will occur:

e. Directive to Appear and Notice of Charges

The student charged with an alleged violation of the sexual misconduct policy will be provided written notice indicating the date, time, location, and description of the alleged incident giving rise to the charges and directed to attend a Review Panel on the date cited in the notice. The Review Panel shall be scheduled for no less than ten (10) days from the date of the notice.

f. Waiver of Charges

Respondent may choose to accept responsibility for and not contest the charges against him/her. If this election is made, the student will sign a waiver of their right to a hearing, and must accept the sanction(s) identified in the waiver. A student’s decision to waive their hearing and accept the sanction(s) is final and not appealable by the respondent.

g. Information in Support/Defense of Allegations

Information in support/defense of allegations to be presented by Complainant(s) and Respondent(s) during any hearing must be provided to the Office of University Community Standards five (5) days in advance of the scheduled hearing.

The University Official presiding at the Review Panel may exclude information in support/defense of allegation(s) that has not been provided as required above or adjourn the hearing.

The University Official will make the final decision relating to the admissibility of all information in support/defense of allegations.

Written statements in support/defense of the allegations may be considered. First hand oral testimony will be given greater weight than hearsay testimony.
b. Information to be Presented at the Hearing

All written information that will be presented at the hearing will be made available to the parties 48 hours prior to the hearing.

Review Panel Members

a. Attendance at the Review Panel Hearing

Those in attendance at the Review Panel may include the Complainant(s), Respondent(s), their navigator or advisor, and witnesses (while giving testimony), the presiding University Official and Review Panel Members. The presiding University Official shall determine whether additional persons may be present. Hearings shall be closed to members of the campus community and to the public.

b. Review Panel Board/Composition

Review Panels are composed of faculty and staff members.

c. Training

All members of the Review Panel, upon receiving notice of appointment, shall be given necessary information about their responsibilities and the means by which they may fulfill them. Review Panel members will receive initial training as well as ongoing training about sexual violence and confidentiality requirements.

Review Panel Hearing

a. Admittance of Prior Sexual/Mental Health History / Disciplinary History

Prior sexual history with anyone other than the parties will not be permitted. Past mental health history will not be permitted. The prior disciplinary history of the Respondent(s), if any, shall not be considered until a finding of responsibility has been made and such record will be relevant only to a determination of the appropriate sanction(s).

b. Questioning

Parties are prohibited from directly cross examining each other. All questions must be written and directed to the Hearing Officer. All questions must be relevant to the incident and policies allegedly violated. The Hearing Officer will ensure that improper questions are dismissed as such.

The university may provide options for testimony without direct contact, including but not limited to a room partition, separate hearing rooms, video conferencing, or phone conferencing.

Each party has the right to ask questions regarding the investigation summary and/or report; parties may also question any witness present.

c. Opening

The presiding University Official states the charges and identifies the individuals present.

d. Challenge

Any party may request and cite cause for the removal of any member of the Review Panel. The Hearing Officer will determine whether the cited cause warrants removal.

e. Plea

The Respondent(s) will be asked to state a plea (i.e., responsible, or not responsible) to each of the alleged violations.

f. Investigation Summary / Report

The University’s designated investigator will commence the process by reading and/or summarizing the investigation report and providing the facts of the case.

g. Complainant Presentation

Complainant’s presentation should begin with an opening statement describing the alleged conduct. The Complainant(s) may opt out of presenting an opening statement, in light of the investigator presenting a summary of the facts. The presentations should also include all information in support of the allegations. The Respondent(s), then the Review Panel members, may question the Complainant(s) regarding the opening statement and information in support of allegation(s).

h. Respondent Presentation

Respondent’s presentation should begin with an opening statement, describing the alleged conduct. The presentation should also include all information in defense of allegations. The Complainant(s), then the Review Panel members may question the Respondent regarding the opening statement and information in defense of allegation(s). The Respondent may opt out of presenting an opening statement, in light of the investigator presenting a summary of the facts.

i. Witnesses

The Hearing Officer will introduce the witnesses and ask for their statements. The Complainant, then the Respondent, followed by the Review Panel members, may question the witnesses. The parties may only submit written statements from character witnesses. Oral statements from character witnesses will not be permitted.

j. Closing Statement/Impact Statement

After all witnesses have presented statements and all questioning has been completed, closing statements are made first by the Respondent(s) then by the Complainant(s). Both parties may provide an impact statement on how the incident/allegation has affected their University experience. No questioning is allowed during or after closing statements.
k. Deliberation

Upon conclusion of closing statements, the Review Panel reviews all information in support and defense of the allegation to determine the Respondent’s responsibility as to each of the charges.

l. Decision

A decision regarding the Respondent(s) responsibility as to each of the charges shall be made by a majority vote of the Review Panel members. A decision of responsibility shall be made only if the allegations contained in each charge have been established by a preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not standard).

m. Recommendation/Determination of Sanction

The Review Panel shall recommend sanctions to the Vice President of Student Affairs or designee. Upon receipt of the recommendations and after review of any previous disciplinary record of the Respondent, the Vice President of Student Affairs or designee in consultation with the Title IX Coordinator will make a final determination of sanctions.

Post Hearing Procedure / Notification of Disposition

The disposition of the hearing will be communicated in writing to the parties. The disposition will include the date and time of the hearing, the findings, the sanctions to be imposed, the reason for any sanction imposed, and the method for submitting appeals. Each party has the right to choose whether to disclose or discuss the outcome of a hearing. Unless otherwise required by law, all information obtained during the course of the investigation and hearing shall be protected from public release.

Sanctions

The following are sanctions that may be imposed:

a. Verbal Warning

A verbal warning indicates that a student’s action was in violation of a specific regulation. It includes an explanation of the regulation and possible consequences in the event of any repeated violations of the CODE.

b. Written Warning

A written warning indicates that a student has committed an infraction of a University regulation and that continued or repeated infractions of the regulations will result in further disciplinary action.

c. Restitution

Restitution for violations against University property may include the restoration or replacement cost of the lost or damaged property.

d. Special Restriction or Loss of Privileges

Students may be restricted from participating in specified events or activities and may be prohibited from specific areas of the campus, or entering specific facilities and/or offices. A student’s access to specific services may also be restricted.

e. Disciplinary Probation

Students may be placed on disciplinary probation for a period of time. Violations of University regulations during the probationary period may result in additional and more significant sanctions. Upon successful completion of the probation period, the student may be required to attend periodic meetings with a University Official. The terms of the probation will be tailored to fit the individual circumstances and may include a recommendation for alcohol/psychological counseling or satisfactory attendance at a substance education course, prevention workshop, program, or group, or the completion of other projects and service to the University or affiliated entities.

Students placed on disciplinary probation may not hold student staff positions, including but not limited to: Resident Assistant, Office Assistant, Building Coordinator, Orientation Leader, Residential Safety Patrol, Work Crew and Residence Orientation, for the duration of the probationary period.

Students placed on disciplinary probation may not hold student leadership positions, including but not limited to: Undergraduate Student Government, Graduate Student Organization, Residence Hall Association, National Residence Hall Honorarium, and Inter Fraternity and Sorority Council.

f. University or Residential Service & Educational Projects and Programs

Students may be assigned projects, programs and service (hereinafter referred to as “University Service”) to the University or affiliated entities. "University Service" will be work performed at a stipulated location within the University and with a stipulated supervisor. The Director of the Office of University Community Standards, or designee, will arrange and administer University Service sanctions. Failure to complete the assigned University Service or Educational Project within the specified time period may increase the assignment or result in additional sanctions. Failure to satisfactorily complete an assigned project, program or service will result in the notation: “Conduct penalty not completed” on the academic record. The notation will be removed upon completion of the assigned educational project, program or service.

g. Suspension from the University

Upon suspension from the University, a person loses all of the rights and privileges of a student of the University for a stipulated period and is prohibited
from using or entering the campus or its facilities. Any suspended individual found on campus during the suspension period will be subject to arrest. Suspension from the University will result in a notation on the student's academic record. After a period of five (5) years, a student may request removal of the notation. Any student suspended will be blocked from registering for classes and must schedule a meeting with the Office of University Community Standards prior to registering/returning to the University.

**h. Expulsion from the University**

Upon expulsion from the University, a person loses all of the rights and privileges of a student and is prohibited from using or entering the campus or its facilities. Any expelled individual found on campus will be subject to arrest. Expulsion from the University will result in a notation on the student's academic record.

**Appeal**

**a. Grounds**

Either party may appeal Review Panel findings on the following limited grounds:

- Significant procedural violations;
- Substantial new information in support/defense of allegations; and/or
- The sanction(s) imposed is/are substantially disproportionate to the severity of the violation.

**b. Application for Appeal**

Students wishing to appeal a disposition must submit a written application to the designated office within seven (7) calendar days of receipt of the disposition. The application for appeal must identify which of the three grounds forms the basis of the appeal. Students must be in compliance with the disposition at the time of their appeal request and until a final decision on their appeal is rendered.

**c. Appeal Procedure**

If the appeal has been submitted within the specified time frame and has identified at least one of the permissible grounds for appeal the designated Appeals Panel will review all information submitted. The Appeals Panel may also request interviews with the parties involved. The Appeals Panel will provide the student with its decision in writing. The decision of the Appeals Panel will be final.

You may access the full version of the CODE, that went into effect May 31, 2016, by clicking here or you may copy and paste the following URL into your browser: [http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/ucs/docs/universitystudentconductcode.pdf](http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/ucs/docs/universitystudentconductcode.pdf)

**Sex Offender Registration**

As required by the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, the Stony Brook University Police Department provides a link to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, the State agency which supplies sex offender registry information to law enforcement and the public. The law requires sex offenders to register in any state in which the offender is employed, pursues a vocation or is a student. In New York, when released to the community after conviction for an offense requiring registration, a sex offender is required to register with the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. Level 1 offenders must register for a minimum of twenty years; level 2 and 3 offenders must register for life. By law, only information about higher-risk offenders (levels 2 and 3) is available on-line. See the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services site: [http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/](http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/).

**Missing Resident Students**

Definition: A missing resident student is defined as an individual subject to the provisions of Section 355(17) of the New York State Education Law, who resides in a facility owned or operated by Stony Brook University and who is reported under the following categories:

1. Currently mentally or physically impaired to the extent he/she needs treatment, cannot care for themselves, or may be a danger to themselves or others;
2. Absent under circumstances indicating unaccountable or involuntary disappearance;
3. Have been missing for more than twenty-four hours;

**Investigative Response**

When the Stony Brook University Police Department becomes aware of a missing resident student, an immediate preliminary investigation will be conducted in an effort to determine the whereabouts of the missing individual. The preliminary investigation includes a canvas search of the location of residence and other possible locations, as well as interviews of all available witnesses and others who may have relevant information. If the results of the preliminary investigation are unsuccessful, the University Police Department supervisor on scene will make immediate notifications to the University Police Department Duty Chief and representatives from the Division of Campus Residences. The University Police Department Duty Chief will provide oversight into additional investigative steps to be taken. Additional steps include, but are not limited to, an immediate notification to the Vice President for Student Affairs, surrounding local law enforcement authorities, and University investigators who will conduct and be responsible for investigative aspects related to the event.

There are occasions when a resident student is reported missing to Student Affairs staff. In this instance, Students Affairs representatives may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine the missing student’s location prior to notifying University Police. If Student Affairs staff members determine the
missing student is currently mentally or physically impaired, may be a danger to themselves or others, or has involuntarily disappeared, an immediate notification will be made to the University Police Department who will conduct an investigation and make appropriate notifications.

All students are provided the option to confidentially register an emergency contact person or persons to be contacted by the University Police Department in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than twenty four hours. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so by managing their personal information on Stony Brook University’s SOLAR system. A student’s confidential contact information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement personnel when conducting a missing person investigation is necessary. If a resident student is missing for more than twenty four hours, the University Police Department will be notified. The University Police Department will ensure that the individual designated by the student as an emergency contact will be notified and provided with all relevant information within twenty four hours of the determination that the student is missing. If the resident student is less than eighteen years of age and is not emancipated, in addition to notifying any contact person designated by the student, the University Police Department will notify a custodial parent or guardian no later than twenty four hours after the student is determined missing.

**Procedures for Reporting a Missing Person/Student on Campus:**

A Stony Brook University employee, student or family member receiving information regarding an alleged missing person/student should immediately report it to the University Police Department by dialing 333 from a campus phone or (631) 632-3333 from a non-campus or cellular phone. The following individuals are also authorized to receive reports of missing resident students:

- Vice President for Student Affairs
- Dean of Students
- Assistant Vice President for Campus Residences
- The Office of Community Standards

**Assembly and Access to Crime Statistics**

This report is a collaborative effort prepared by the University Police Department with the cooperation of local law enforcement agencies whose jurisdiction borders the campuses of Stony Brook University, Stony Brook Southampton, Stony Brook Manhattan and other University locations; the Office of Campus Residences; the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs; the Office of University Counsel; Student Health Services and campus security authorities that offer educational and student outreach programs, including the Office of the Dean of Students, Office of Campus Residences, Office of University Community Standards (formerly Judicial Affairs), and Department of Athletics. In accordance with State law, additional information may be provided by University Hospital health care practitioners and the Counseling and Psychological Services staff who may inform their clients of the procedures to report crime to the University Police or to campus security authorities on a voluntary or confidential basis. The report includes statistics for the previous three years of reported crimes that occurred on-campus, on off-campus sites owned or controlled by Stony Brook University and on public property immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Paper copies of this report are available from University Police Department Headquarters located at Dutchess Hall (SBU South Campus); at East Cottage (Stony Brook Southampton) or by calling (631) 632-6350. Prospective employees may obtain a copy of this report from Stony Brook University Human Resources Administration Building Room 390 or by calling (631) 632-6161.

**New York State Crime Definitions**

**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.

**Criminal Homicide- Manslaughter by Negligence**

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**Criminal Homicide - Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter**

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Robbery**

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

**Aggravated Assault**

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

**Burglary**

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking, safecracking and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
Motor Vehicle Theft
The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned including joyriding.)

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 deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Drug Law Violations
The violation of State and Local laws involving the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (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 intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition).

Hate Crimes
Criminal offenses that may manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, disability, ethnicity, national origin, or gender identity can be classified as hate crimes.

Consent
Lack of consent results from: forcible compulsion; or incapacity to consent; or where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor’s conduct. Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree, criminal sexual act in the third degree, or forcible compulsion in circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor’s situation would have understood such person’s words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances.

A person is incapable of consent when he or she is: less than 17 years old; or mentally disabled; or mentally incapacitated; or physically helpless; or committed to the care and custody of the state department of correctional services, a hospital, the Office of Children and Family Services and is in residential care, or the other person is a resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated by the Office of Mental Health, the Office for People with Development Disabilities, or the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody of such department or hospital.

Domestic Violence
Any act which would constitute a violation of the penal law, including, but not limited to acts constituting disorderly conduct, harassment, aggravated harassment, sexual misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse, stalking, criminal mischief, menacing, reckless endangerment, kidnapping, assault, attempted murder, criminal obstruction or breathing or blood circulation, or strangulation; and such acts have created a substantial risk of physical or emotional harm to a person or a person’s child. Such acts are alleged to have been committed by a family member. The victim can be anyone over the age of sixteen, any married person or any parent accompanied by his or her minor child or children in situations in which such person or such person’s child is a victim of the act.

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

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

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

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

**Rape in the Third Degree**
When a person (1) engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

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

**Criminal Sexual Act in the Third Degree**
When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct (1) with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; (2) being 21 years old or more, with a person less than 17 years old; (3) with another person without such persons consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.

**Criminal Sexual Act in the Second Degree**
When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) and is 18 years or more and the other person is less than 15 years old; or (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is an affirmative defense that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act.

**Criminal Sexual Act in the First Degree**
When a person engages in oral or anal sexual conduct with another person (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; (3) who is less than 11 years old; or (4) who is less than 13 years old and the actor is 18 years old or more.

**Forcible Touching**
When a person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor’s sexual desire. It includes squeezing, grabbing, or pinching.

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

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

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

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

**Aggravated Sexual Abuse**
For the purposes of this section, conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.
Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the Fourth Degree
When a person inserts a (1) foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old; or (2) finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than 17 years old.

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

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

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

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

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

Facilitating a Sex Offense with a Controlled Substance
A person is guilty of facilitating a sex offense with a controlled substance when he or she: (1) knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance or any preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain and administers such substance or preparation, compound, mixture or substance that requires a prescription to obtain to another person without such person’s consent and with intent to commit against such person conducting constituting a felony defined in this article; and (2) commits or attempts to commit such conduct constituting a felony defined in this article.

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

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

Stalking in the Fourth Degree
When a person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct: (1) is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person’s immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or (2) causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning or initiating communication or contact with such person, a member of such person’s immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct; or (3) is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that his or her employment, business or career is
threatened, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephoning or initiating communication or contact at such person’s place of employment or business, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct.

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

Stalking in the Second Degree
When a person: (1) Commits the crime of stalking in the third degree and in the course of and furtherance of the commission of such offense: (a) displays, or possesses and threatens the use of, a firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm; or (b) displays what appears to be a pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun or other firearm; or (2) commits the crime of stalking in the third against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding five years, of a specified predicate crime, and the victim of such specified predicate crime is the victim, or an immediate family member of the victim, of the present offense; or (3) commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree and has previously been convicted of stalking in the third degree; or (4) being 21 years of age or older, repeatedly follows a person under the age of fourteen or engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts over a period of time intentionally placing or attempting to place such person who is under the age of fourteen in reasonable fear of physical injury, serious physical injury or death; or (5) commits the crime of stalking in the third degree, against ten or more persons, in ten or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted.

Stalking in the First Degree
When a commits the crime of stalking in the third degree or stalking in the second degree and, in the course and furtherance thereof, he or she intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crime.

Unfounded Crimes
If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be unfounded. Unfounded Offense Counts: The following (3) offenses were determined to be unfounded by University Police and were therefore not included in the counts in this report: Burglary (2) and Fondling (1).

Geographical Definitions

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

On-Campus Residential Facilities
Residential facilities are a subset of the on-campus category. Institutions must disclose the total number of on-campus crimes, including those in residential facilities for students on campus, and must also make a separate disclosure limited to the number of crimes occurring in student residential facilities on campus.

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

Public Property
All public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks and parking facilities, that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
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## Crime Statistics

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<td>Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property</td>
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<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** *Unfounded Offense Counts: The following (3) offenses were determined to be unfounded by University Police and were therefore not included in the counts above: Burglary (2) and Fondling (1).*
Annual Fire Report and Statistics

The Annual Fire Report is prepared by the Department of Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) Fire Safety office. EH&S works together with the Division of Campus Residences, the University Police Department (UPD), the Office of Emergency Management, Building Managers and other staff to develop and implement the policies, procedures, training programs, inspections and other activities that are part of a comprehensive fire safety program and assures the safety of students, faculty and staff at Stony Brook.

EH&S Fire Marshals provide round-the-clock fire safety and emergency response coverage, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (24/7). All fires and automatic fire alarms are reported to the UPD headquarters. Upon receiving a report of a fire or fire alarm, a trained UPD dispatcher immediately notifies a Fire Marshal and a Police Officer along with the local fire department, if necessary. These officers are able to quickly assess the situation, recommend appropriate emergency procedures (i.e., evacuation) and coordinate the response of the district fire department. Residential hall fires for the last three years are reported below.

### 2015 Residential Hall Fires

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Property Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STONY BROOK CAMPUS</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Apartment F</td>
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</tr>
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<td>West Apartment A</td>
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<tr>
<td>James College</td>
<td>Cooking</td>
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<td>West Apartment E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton College</td>
<td>Criminal Mischief</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL STONY BROOK CAMPUS FIRES: 8</td>
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TOTAL SOUTHAMPTON CAMPUS FIRES: 0

### 2014 Residential Hall Fires

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
<th>Property Damage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>James College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanger College</td>
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<td>West Apartment B</td>
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TOTAL SOUTHAMPTON CAMPUS FIRES: 0

### 2013 Residential Hall Fires

<table>
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<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
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<tr>
<td>Irving College</td>
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TOTAL SOUTHAMPTON CAMPUS FIRES: 0
Fire Safety (Protection) Systems
Residence Hall facilities are equipped with fire alarm systems, including smoke and heat detectors, carbon monoxide detectors, manual pull stations, and signaling devices (e.g. fire alarm horns, speakers and strobes.). In addition to sounding a local alarm, each Residence Hall fire alarm panel communicates with a central monitoring station located in University Police headquarters, where trained personnel continuously monitor the panel for alarm and trouble conditions. Most of our fire alarm systems are fully addressable (single-point detection), and have voice capability. Fire extinguishers are located throughout the Residence Halls. Sprinkler systems are provided as noted in the Fire Protection System table. Buildings with partial sprinkler systems have sprinklers located in trash rooms, utility closets and certain common areas.

Fire Drills
Fire drills are conducted to ensure that students, faculty and staff are aware of the fire alarm signaling devices and evacuation procedures. Fire Marshals conduct a minimum of two (2) mandatory supervised fire drills each semester in every Residence Hall. Fire drills are also conducted in Residence Halls that house students attending summer courses and in halls that house individuals attending summer camp programs. During the drills, Fire Marshals, RHD’s and RA’s conduct random inspections to ensure that students have evacuated. They also use this opportunity to re-enforce evacuation protocols and to remind students about fire safety and evacuation procedures, including the location of fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations, and assembly areas. Students who failed to evacuate during a fire alarm or drill are referred for judicial action. In 2015, all required fire drills were conducted.

If you are awakened by the sound of a fire alarm:
- Don’t sit up!
- If you smell or see smoke, roll out of your bed.
- If you see smoke, stay low and crawl to the door.
- Feel the door to see if it is hot.
- If the door is not hot, kneel against the door and open it slightly.
- Check the hall for smoke and flames.
- If no smoke or flames, calmly walk to the fire exit. If there is smoke, crawl along the floor of the corridor to the fire exit, staying low. If there are flames in the hallway, close the door and remain in the room. Call 911 or 333 from any campus phone and wave out a window for help.
- Leave the building and do not re-enter until an authorized person signals it is safe to do so.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RESIDENCE HALL FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Barnard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benedict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardozo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapin A-L</td>
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<td>Dewey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglass</td>
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<td>Dreiser</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eisenhower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerhartin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greeley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendrix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Langmuir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobel Halls</td>
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<td>O’Neill</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanger</td>
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<td>Schomburg</td>
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<td>Stimson</td>
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<td>Toscanini</td>
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<td>Wagner</td>
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<td>West A-I</td>
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<tr>
<td>Whitman</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>SOUTHAMPTON CAMPUS</th>
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<td>Greenport</td>
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<td>Mattituck</td>
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<td>Sagaponack</td>
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<td>Shelter Island</td>
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<td>Southold</td>
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</table>
Policies
Policies on the use of portable electrical appliances, smoking, open flames and other health and safety regulations are set forth in the Terms of Occupancy for Residence Halls and the Student Conduct Code. Smoking is strictly prohibited in all campus buildings, including the Residential Halls. The use of grills, microwaves, hot plates, toasters, toaster ovens, candles, oil lamps, incense, electric blankets, extension cords and electric heaters is strictly prohibited in Residence Halls. Policies also prohibit the inappropriate discharging of fire extinguishers or tampering with fire alarm and fire protection equipment. Details on these policies can be found on the following websites:

Campus Residences
http://www.studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/res/index.aspx

Student Affairs Office of University Community Standards
http://studentaffairs.stonybrook.edu/jud/index.shtml

Remember the following fire safety tips:
- Hot plates, toasters, electric heaters and similar heat-producing portable electrical appliances are prohibited.
- Outlets should never be overloaded with multiple plugs.
- Do not use extension cords. Use only multi-outlet power strips that have their own self-contained circuit breaker.
- Never cover light bulbs with paper or clothing.
- Candles are not permitted in dormitories because of the fire hazard.
- Torchiere-style halogen lamps are strictly forbidden.

Building Evacuation
Building occupants must immediately evacuate upon the activation of a fire alarm signal. Evacuation procedures have been developed for all buildings. Fire evacuation signs and maps are posted on the back of all Residence Hall room doors, along with fire survival instructions. All building staff including operations staff is trained on fire evacuation. Students receive evacuation information during training during orientation programs. Residence Hall staff is instructed to knock on doors as they leave the buildings, if it is safe to do so, during evacuations.

Fire Safety Education
Fire Marshals and the Director of Residential Risk Management provide fire safety training for Residence Hall staff at the beginning of each semester. Fire safety awareness information is posted on bulletin boards and distributed to parents and resident students during orientation programs and at Residence Hall meetings. Additional training programs are conducted by Fire Marshals in Residence Halls that have student-cooking facilities, or when there is reason to believe that fire safety policies or procedures are not being complied with, or as requested by Residence Hall staff.

Each September, as part of National Fire Prevention Month, EH&S Fire Marshals and the Department of Campus Residences host numerous fire prevention events. Each residential quad is visited to teach our students about fire safety. Resident students learn about fire dangers, how to prevent fires, and what to do if a fire occurs. Lectures about general fire safety, cooking safety, residence hall fire safety systems are followed by demonstrations with fire extinguishers and a live burn of a mock residence hall room where students see how rapidly a fire can spread. These fire prevention activities is highlighted by a Fire Safety Day fair that includes participation from fire and emergency response agencies with demonstrations and displays of fire, hazmat and emergency response equipment.

Fire safety education for students living off-campus is also a priority. Commuter Student Services and Off-Campus Living and the Fire Marshals collaborate on educational programming and demonstrations targeted at the University’s large commuter student demographic. Important resources are provided to help commuter students review the extent to which their residence is in compliance with standard fire safety precautions. With the support of a grant from the Kerry Rose Foundation, Inc. smoke/CO alarms are also available free-of-charge to those students who need additional units. Off-campus fire safety tips are featured at stonybrook.edu/offcampusliving as is a printable checklist that details important fire-safety instructions.
Report a Fire
Students, staff and faculty should report all fires, fire alarms and other emergency situations to the University Police Department at 631-632-3333 or dial 333 from any on campus phone. On receiving a report of a fire or fire alarm, a trained UPD dispatcher immediately notifies the local fire department and dispatches a Fire Marshal and Police Officer. The dispatcher will notify other University administrative staff as necessary.

In Case of an Emergency
Call University Police
Campus Phone: 333
Non-Campus Phone: 631-632-3333

More Information
All fire and life safety concerns should be addressed to the Fire Marshal’s Office at 631-632-9678. The following individuals may also be contacted:

- Manager of Fire Safety
- Director of Environmental Health & Safety
- Director of Residential Risk Management

Cooking Fire Safety Tips:
- Never leave cooking food unattended. Unattended meals are the number one cause of cooking fires.
- Wear short or close-fitting sleeves. Loose clothing can catch fire.
- Clean cooking surfaces to prevent food and grease build-up.
- Keep curtains, towels and pot holders away from hot surfaces.
- Store solvents and flammable cleaners away from heat sources.
- Turn pan handles inward to prevent accidental spilling.
- Slide a pan lid over flames to smother a grease or oil fire, then turn off the heat and leave the lid in place until the pan cools. Never carry the pan to the sink or outside; you may spread the fire that way.
- Make sure a dry chemical fire extinguisher is located near the cooking area.
- Never use water or flour on grease fires.
- Close the oven door and shut off the heat to smother an oven or broiler fire.

Future Improvements
The Campus continues the process of modifying all fire alarm systems to transmit voice communications to building occupants through a network of fiber optic cables, which will enable dispatchers to send a voice communication from headquarters to a single building, a group of buildings or all buildings, depending on the emergency.

Additional fire safety information for Residence Halls can be found on-line at the Environmental Health and Safety website: https://ehs.stonybrook.edu/programs/fire-safety.