UNIVERSITY POLICE

@ SUNY POTSDAM

Located in VanHousen Hall- first floor

Contact:  2222 from on campus
         315-267-2222, from off campus/cell
         universitypolice@potsdam.edu
Who is in the Department:

Chief Timothy Ashley
Lt. Shannon Macdonald
Lt. Shane Ashley

Officer Steve Michaud
Officer Jennifer Flint
Officer Ron Sokolowski
Officer Olukayode Olasokan
Officer Tim Wolff
Officer Jeffrey Foster
Officer Mark Michaud
Officer Jody Daggett

Each officer is appointed by NY State and have law enforcement powers:
arrests, warrants/subpoenas/
OOPS, vehicle and traffic
summons, criminal
investigations and work with
outside agencies.

They also enforce campus rules,
regulations and policies.
Mission Statement – The Department strives to support a rich academic and diverse social experience at Potsdam by working in tandem with all departments and organizations on campus while promoting strong positive relationships with our surrounding communities.

Goal – To perform in a legal, moral, professional and humanistic manner, while exhibiting a high degree of sensitivity.
Services Provided:

- Emergency Services – First Aid/CPR – Campus Rescue
- Assist Motorists
- Fire Drills
- Crime Prevention – Operation ID, Bike Registration, Programming, *suggestion - Kensington Lock
- Safety Escort Service on Campus
- Residence Hall Programming
- Campus Patrols – Foot, Bike (6), Vehicle

- THE GIFT OF FEAR by Gavin Debecker
Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

A. Timely Warnings – A campus wide notification regarding an incident or circumstance determined to present an ongoing or continuing threat to the safety of the campus community. This warning will provide the campus community the opportunity to take precautions to maximize their safety and will be issued as soon as sufficient information is available.

B. Emergency Notifications – An Emergency Notification is issued in situations requiring immediate notification which may include but are not limited to: weather emergencies, active shooter situations, major crimes, haz-mat incidents and other dangerous situations which present an immediate threat to the health and safety of student, faculty, staff or visitors on campus.

C. NY-ALERT – Students Sign up – put parents phone #'s and emails as well.

D. Emergency Contact – During Registration

E. Missing Person Contact
Parking Registration

$105/ Academic Year

$70 / Lot 31 Only

Commuter and Residential Lots – Color coded

Visitor – one day permits free at UPD.
Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards

@ SUNY POTSDAM

Director, Annette Robbins
Barrington Student Union Room 218
Contact: 2579 on campus
315-267-2579 from off campus
robbinal@potsdam.edu
Student Conduct and Community Standards Mission Statement

The Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards works closely with students, faculty, staff and the local community on concerns related to conflict resolution, appropriate citizenship, academic integrity and other quality of life issues.

Goals of Student Conduct and Community Standards

- To help students learn to think proactively concerning their behavior and its effects on others
- To assist students in accepting both the responsibility and the consequences for their behavior
- To help students learn to make appropriate choices
Most common code violations at SUNY Potsdam:

- Alcohol
- Use/possession of marijuana
- Academic dishonesty
- Noise in residence halls
- Public Urination
- Failure to comply with college official - identification

Actions that get students removed from campus (most often through temporary suspension which leads to suspension/expulsion)

- Violence of any kind
- Sexual Harassment or Sexual Assault
- Discrimination/Prejudice – Hate Crime
- Sale of Drugs
What happens when you “get caught”

• Informal conversation with person/officer documenting you- ensure you understand your violation(s)
• Documentation sent to Office of Student Conduct for processing
• Meeting with member of Residence Life staff or Director of Student Conduct
  • Administrative Agreement or hearing

First offense likely sanctions related to alcohol/drugs:
  contact parent/guardian if medical transport
  on line course
  educational component
  probation for 15 weeks
  letter home to parent/guardian
What happens when you “get caught” a second time:

• Informal conversation with person/officer documenting you- ensure you understand your violation(s)
• Documentation sent to Office of Student Conduct for processing
• Meeting with member Director of Student Conduct
  • Administrative Agreement or hearing

Second offense likely sanctions related to alcohol/drugs:
  contact parent/guardian if medical transport evaluation/treatment at local hospital educational component
  next violation will likely mean suspension for no less than one semester
Use of Restorative Justice in Sanctioning Process

Ways to rebuild community
Educational foundation
Reflective component
What you need to know about...

TITLE IX
Thirty-seven (37) words that changed everything...

- "No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

--Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972
What Does It Mean?

- If the College knows or reasonably should know of discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct is taking place, it is required to take immediate action to end it, prevent its recurrence, and address its effects.

- The College must attempt to promptly help the victim and eliminate future harm.

- ALL are encouraged to report, those with Title IX compliance responsibilities must report, supervisors/managers/administrators must report, and of course, anyone who experiences or observes acts of sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct is invited to make a complaint directly if they choose.
Current Definitions in the Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct

**Sexual Harassment**

All unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it unreasonably interferes with, denies, or limits someone’s ability to participate in or benefit from a program or activity. Examples and information:

- Requests for sexual favors
- Unwelcome advances
- Sexist comments
- May occur in a single episode or be persistent behavior

**Sexual Misconduct**

a. Any sexual act which occurs without the consent of the victim, or which occurs when the victim is unable to give consent is prohibited.

b. Obscene or indecent behavior, which includes, but is not limited to, exposure of one’s sexual organs or the display of sexual behavior that would reasonably be offensive to others, is prohibited.

Note: The act of consent requires spoken words or behavior that indicates, without doubt to either party, a mutual agreement to participate in sexual intercourse or other sexual activities. Indicators of consent do not include silence or past or present sexual relationships. A person is deemed incapable of consenting when that person is developmentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, physically helpless (whether induced by drugs, alcohol, otherwise), or asleep. The use of alcohol or other drugs cannot be considered an excuse for Sexual Misconduct. Sexual Misconduct can be committed by a friend, acquaintance, or stranger.
More Definitions...

**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 type 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 fraternization 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.

**Domestic Violence**

Domestic violence is any violent felony or misdemeanor crime committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, a person sharing a child with the victim, or a person cohabitating with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.

**Stalking**

The term stalking means intentionally engaging in a course of conduct, directed at a specific person, which is likely to cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or cause that person to suffer substantial emotional damage. Examples include, but are not limited to, repeatedly following such person(s), repeatedly committing acts that alarm, cause fear, or seriously annoy such other person(s) and that serve no legitimate purpose, and repeatedly communicating by any means, including electronic means, with such person(s) in a manner likely to intimidate, annoy, or alarm him or her.
...is a clear, unambiguous, knowing, informed, and voluntary agreement between all participants to engage in sexual activity. Consent is active, not passive. Silence or lack of resistance cannot be interpreted as consent. Seeking and having consent accepted is the responsibility of the person(s) initiating each specific sexual act regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual activity between or with any party does not constitute consent to any other sexual act. The definition of consent does not vary based upon a participant’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time. When consent is withdrawn or cannot be given, sexual activity must stop. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated. Incapacitation occurs when an individual lacks the ability to fully, knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation includes impairment due to drugs or alcohol (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary), the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, if any of the parties are under the age of 17, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force or threat of harm.
Amnesty Policy for Drugs and Alcohol

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. The University recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time a sexual violence incident occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. The University strongly encourages students to report incidents of sexual violence to campus officials.
VICTIM’S BILL OF RIGHTS

The State University of New York is committed to providing options, support and assistance to victims/survivors of sexual violence/assault. Pursuant to the Violence Against Women Act, these rights are also extended to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The purpose of these actions is to ensure that victims can continue to participate in College/University-wide and campus programs, activities, and employment.

All victims of these crimes regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, creed, age, disability, sex, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, familial status, pregnancy, predisposing genetic characteristics, military status, domestic violence victim status, or criminal conviction have the following rights, regardless of whether the crime occurs on campus, off campus, or while studying abroad.

**Major rights of sexual violence victims effective immediately:**

- Describe the incident to as few individuals as practicable and not to be required to repeat unnecessarily a description of the incident.

- Be free from retaliation by the campus, the accused, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances.

- Exercise civil rights and practice your religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice or conduct process of the campus.
Victims can report the incident to one of the following college officials who can offer privacy, explain victim services, and clarify further actions that can be taken. An official who can offer privacy may still be required by law and College policy to inform one or more College officials about the incident, including, but not limited to, the Title IX Coordinator(s).

**Title IX Co-Coordinator(s):**
Susan Stebbins: stebbisa@potsdam.edu, MacVicar Hall 125, 315-267-3372
Annette Robbins: robbinal@potsdam.edu, Barrington Student Union 218, 315-267-2579

University Police: universitypolice@potsdam.edu, Van Housen Hall Extension, 315-267-2222

Anonymously at:
http://www.potsdam.edu/studentlife/safety/incidentreporting/witnessform.cfm
When a victim discloses an incident to someone who is responsible for responding to or reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment, but wishes to maintain confidentiality, the campus will consider many factors to determine whether to proceed despite that request.

These factors include, but are not limited to:

- whether the accused has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender
- whether the incident represents escalation, such as a situation that previously involved sustained stalking,
- the increased risk that the accused will commit additional acts of violence
- whether the accused used a weapon
- whether the victim is a minor
- whether the campus possesses other means to obtain evidence such as security footage and whether the report reveals a pattern of perpetration at a given location or by a particular group
When the accused is an employee, a victim may also report the incident to the Office of Human Resources or may request a confidential or private employee to accompany them when reporting to Human Resources.

- Disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in accordance with applicable collective bargaining agreements.

When the accused is an employee of an affiliated entity or vendor, campus officials will, at the request of the victim, assist in reporting to the appropriate office of the vendor or affiliated entity and, if the response of the vendor or affiliated entity is not sufficient, assist in obtaining a persona non grata letter, subject to legal requirements and College policy.
• It is important to be able to give a referral for victims to obtain effective intervention services. These could include the Counseling Center, Campus Ministries, and Student Health Services. Offices should readily have address and phone numbers available.

• An important resource is the Student Health Center. There may be charges for treatment or testing (this should be determined beforehand). The Health Center can also deal with Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STI). Testing for STI’s is available.

• The Student Health Center should be able to provide contact information for one or multiple on or off-campus locations where students can obtain tests for STI’s and describe whether such testing is free or at a cost.

• While there should be no charge for a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (commonly referred to as a rape kit), there may be a charge for medical or counseling services off campus and, in some cases, insurance may be billed for services.

• The New York State Office of Victim’s Services may be able to assist in compensating victims/survivors for health care and counseling services, including emergency compensation.
• When the accused is a student, the campus may issue a "No Contact Order," meaning that contact with the protected individual is a violation of college policy subject to additional conduct charges.

• If the accused and a protected person observe each other in a public place, it is the responsibility of the accused to leave the area immediately and without directly contacting the protected person.

• Victim have the right to seek assistance from University Police other officials in obtaining an Order of Protection or, if outside of New York State, an equivalent protective or restraining order.

• Upon receipt of a copy of the Order of Protection or equivalent, the victim may request an opportunity to meet or speak with a campus official who can explain the Order and answer questions about it, including information from the Order about the accused's responsibility to stay away from the protected person(s); that burden does not rest on the protected person(s).
The new policies give specific guidance for the conduct of campus conduct proceedings. Throughout conduct proceedings, the accused and the victim will have:

- The right to an investigation and process conducted in a manner that recognizes the legal and policy requirements of due process and is not conducted by individuals with a conflict of interest;
- The right to receive written or electronic notice of any meeting or hearing they are required to or are eligible to attend; The right to have a conduct process run concurrently with a criminal justice investigation and proceeding, except for temporary delays as requested by external municipal entities while law enforcement gathers evidence. Temporary delays should not last more than 10 days except when law enforcement specifically requests and justifies a longer delay.
- The right to review available evidence in the case file;
- The right to a range of options for providing testimony via alternative arrangements, including telephone/videoconferencing or testifying with a room partition;
- The right to exclude prior sexual history or past mental health history from admission in college disciplinary stage that determines responsibility. Past sexual violence findings may be admissible in the disciplinary stage that determines sanction(s);
• The right to ask questions of the decision maker and via the decision maker indirectly request responses from other parties and any other witnesses present;
• The right to make an impact statement during the point of the proceeding where the decision maker is deliberating on appropriate sanctions;
• The right to simultaneous (among the parties) written or electronic notification of the outcome of a conduct proceeding, including the sanction(s);
• The right to know the sanctions that may be imposed on the accused based upon the outcome of the conduct proceeding and the reason for the actual sanction imposed. For students found responsible for sexual assault, the available sanctions are suspension with additional requirements or expulsion/dismissal;
• The right to choose whether to disclose or discuss the outcome of a conduct hearing.