Continental School of Beauty Culture

Annual Security Report (ASR)

Continental School of Beauty Culture is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment for its students and employees. Our goal is to provide students with a safe environment in which to learn and to keep students and employees well informed about campus security. The federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requires all post-secondary education institutions to keep records and report annually the nature of crimes on campus, including hate crimes. Institutions are also required to publish and distribute an Annual Security Report containing campus crime statistics as well as policies and procedures.

Crime Statistics Reported to the Department of Education

See Appendix A attached to this report.

Reporting Criminal Offenses

Continental encourages students or employees who are victims or witnesses to a crime or emergency to report the incident to the Director as soon as possible. The Campus Security Crime Reporting Form may be requested from the Director or Campus Security Authority (CSA) to assist in the description and recording of an incident. Other suspicious activities or persons in or around the school should also be reported to the Director. All reports will be investigated by the CSA. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to the CSA. Violations of the law will be referred to the local police department. Contact information for reporting criminal offenses can be found in Appendix B.

Anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime is encouraged to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, the local police department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence.

Timely Warnings

Continental School of Beauty will, in a manner that is timely and that withholds as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims, and that will aid in the prevention of similar crimes, report any (Clery reportable) crimes in and around our community, which are deemed to represent a threat to the campus community, and which are reported to campus officials or local law enforcement. The alert will be issued in a manner that is necessary based on the severity of the threat and may include one or more of the following methods: email, text message, announcement, social media or the Continental website.

Members of the community who know of a crime or other serious incident are to report it as soon as possible to the Director so that a safety alert can be issued, if necessary.

Preparing the Annual Disclosure

The Campus Security Authority (CSA) compiles statistics for the annual report based on incidents reported to the school Director or directly to local law enforcement. Continental does not employ security personnel. The statistics represent data gathered for activity both on campus and on property adjacent to the campus. Crimes are counted in the disclosure based upon the crime having been reported, not whether there was a conviction. Students are provided with copies of the report at enrollment and new employees are provided copies at the new hire orientation. Each year in September, a notification is sent to all current students and employees that provide the web address to access the report, with a notice that a paper copy is available upon request.

Confidential Reporting

Continental School of Beauty encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to report the incident as soon as possible using the Campus Crime Reporting Form. All reports will be investigated. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can generally be made to the Campus Security Authorities as identified in Appendix B.

Campus Access

Access to campus facilities is limited. The general public must walk in a main entrance and communicate with a receptionist. Maintenance personnel are employees of the school and have access to all areas. Any outside contractor hired by the school to perform repairs has limited access to school facilities. Cleaning contractors only enter the school when school is not in session and all personnel have left for the day.

The school uses security cameras in appropriate public areas of the campus, both inside and outside the building. Access to the building is secured between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and on weekends so that unauthorized individuals cannot enter the building.

Security Procedures and Practices

Continental's administration attempts to provide a safe educational environment for all students and employees. The school is a non-residential campus and does not have campus police nor does it provide security guards on campus. Therefore, all crimes are reported to local law enforcement. School officials have the authority to contact law enforcement to request assistance in preventing or reacting to crimes within or near the school. The school Director will attempt to non-violently deal with the crime or emergency if it is deemed safe to do so. Individual discretion must be used, as no undue risk should be taken.

The Campus Crime Reporting Form is used to assist the CSA in the description and recording of a crime or emergency.

Security Awareness Programs

All members of the school campus community are encouraged to assist one another by taking responsibility for personal safety and assisting with the security needs of others. While school staff and security measures may offer assistance regarding safety and security concerns, ultimately the primary responsibility for your personal safety rests with you.

New students participate in an orientation class. During orientation, the procedures for reporting emergencies, criminal activity and crime prevention, as enclosed herein, is discussed. As part of New York State's curriculum requirements, students must view a one-hour domestic violence and sexual assault awareness training video. Similar information is given to new employees during their orientation.

In addition, information is disseminated to students and employees through tips posted in school buildings, in-class announcements, and announcements through social media. Some examples of the information provided are:

- Be aware of and alert to your surroundings.
- Meet new acquaintances in a public place.
- If you feel uncomfortable in a situation, leave right away.
- Choose busy streets and avoid going through deserted areas.
- Walk or park in well-lit areas at night.
- Try not to walk or jog alone.
- Carry a personal alarm.
- Report suspicious behavior immediately.

The Director has a list of services that are available, within the community, to assist those who have been the victim of a crime.

Off Campus Criminal Activity

The school does not recognize any student organizations. Therefore, it does not monitor or record, through local law enforcement, criminal activity by students at off-campus activities or locations

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Policy

Continental School of Beauty prohibits the possession, use or sale of alcoholic beverages and the possession, use or sale illegal drugs on campus. Federal law prohibits the possession, use or sale of marijuana at any school that participates in the Title IV Federal Financial Aid Programs. Also, New York State law prohibits any use of alcohol or marijuana by individuals less than 21 years of age. All students, faculty and staff are required to comply with federal and state laws regarding these matters. Any violation of any laws pertaining to drugs and alcohol is also a violation of the school's Drug Free School Policy and will subject the individual to disciplinary action that may include suspension or termination (See Drug & Alcohol Free School Environment Program for further information on State and Federal drug laws and substance abuse programs).

Sexual Assault/Misconduct Prevention Program

Continental School of Beauty prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and is committed to providing an environment that is free from sex discrimination, including sexual misconduct. These are all forms of prohibited conduct. See Appendix C for definitions of these terms.

The school is committed to offering educational programs to promote awareness and prevention of prohibited conduct. Educational programs include an overview of the School's policies and procedures; relevant definitions, including prohibited conduct; discussion of the impact of alcohol and illegal drug use; consent; safe and positive options for bystander intervention; review

of resources and reporting options available for students, faculty, and staff; and information about risk reduction.

As part of Continental's program for prevention and awareness that addresses prohibited conduct, the policy will be disseminated to the school community through our website, new student and employee orientations, and other appropriate channels of communication.

Persons who are the victim of sexual assault are strongly encouraged to seek immediate assistance. Seeking prompt assistance may be important to ensure a victim's physical safety or to obtain medical care. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen where they were assaulted so that evidence necessary to prove criminal activity may be preserved. Victims of sexual misconduct are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful in connection with a School or police investigation.

Continental School of Beauty strongly encourages all members of the school community to report information about any incident of sexual misconduct as soon as possible, whether the incident occurred on or off campus. Reports can be made either to the Title IX Coordinator and/or to law enforcement. An incident of sexual misconduct can be reported to law enforcement at any time, 24 hours a day/7 day a week, by calling 911. At the complainant's request, the school will assist the complainant in contacting law enforcement. Complainant also has the right to decline reporting to authorities.

When applicable, the school will ensure a victim's rights with regard to orders of protection or similar lawful orders issued by a court of law.

Definition of Affirmative Consent to Sexual Activity

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

Further:

- Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
- Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- Consent may be initially given but withdrawn at any time.
- Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by the lack of consciousness or being asleep, being involuntarily restrained, 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 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 harm.
- When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.

- Consent must be knowing, voluntary and mutual. Voluntary consent means that consent under coercion such as a threat of violence is not consent. Mutual means that all parties must consent.
- Consent can be given through words or actions so long as the word or action is clear regarding willingness to engage in the sexual activity. Whether through words or actions that clearly display consent, each party must affirmatively consent to participating in each sexual act or sexual contact.
- Consenting to one type of sexual act or contact is not blanket consent to any and all types of sexual contacts. Mutual consent is required for each and may be withdrawn at any time by either party. When consent is withdrawn, the activity must stop.

Bystander Intervention Options

Continental stresses to the campus community that personal safety is paramount when considering whether to intervene in a situation. Bystanders are encouraged to call 9-1-1 in any such situation where assistance is needed.

- Direct: Address the situation directly. Use this when the person that you're trying to stop is someone who knows and trusts you. Consider other intervention methods when drugs or alcohol are being used.
- Distract: Distract either person in the situation to intervene. Interject yourself into a conversation where another person seems unsafe.
- Delegate: Find others who can help you to intervene in the situation. This might include asking a friend to distract one person in the situation while you distract the other to separate the individuals or asking someone to go sit with them and talk.
- Delay: You may not be able to do something right in the moment. If you're feeling unsafe or if you're unsure whether someone in the situation is feeling unsafe, you may just want to check in with the person. In this case, you can combine a distraction technique by asking the person to use the bathroom with you or go get a drink with you to separate them and then ask them, "Are you okay?"

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 Continental's officials will not be subject to Continental's code of conduct action for violations of said policies.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit an institution's ability to provide amnesty in additional circumstances.

Confidentiality Policy

Continental School of Beauty understands that claims of harassment or discrimination need to be sensitively managed. If the complainant requests confidentiality or asks that the complaint or disciplinary action not be pursued against the alleged perpetrator, the school will take all reasonable steps to investigate and respond to the complaint consistent with the individual's request. Such steps may include, for example, offering counseling services, offering accommodations, providing the campus with additional training, and implementing other measures, independent of disciplinary action, that could assist the complainant or address the harassment.

However, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in every situation. Continental must weigh a request for confidentiality or request not to pursue a formal investigation and disciplinary action with its responsibility to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment to all students and employees. Thus, in some cases, it may be necessary to explain to the individual that confidentiality may not be ensured, pursue an investigation, and take all necessary steps to end the alleged misconduct and prevent its recurrence. The Title IX Coordinator will be the final authority on the degree to which Continental can ensure confidentiality in a specific case. In weighing a request for confidentiality and whether to pursue a formal investigation of an incident, the Title IX Coordinator will consider the seriousness of the alleged harassment; the complainant's age; whether there have been other harassment complaints about the same individual; and any relevant state and federal laws including FERPA. In all cases, the school will take the steps necessary to ensure that records are maintained securely and in a manner that prevents inclusion of unnecessary information regarding the identity of the survivor, to the extent permissible by law.

In any case, Continental will complete publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information of the victim and maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim.

Counseling Services

A list of counseling services for victims of sex offenses is available in Appendix E of this document. Continental will provide written information to victims about options for academic accommodations or protective measures. The school will make these accommodations, if requested, and they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the Director or local law enforcement.

Disciplinary Actions

Resolving cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking involves a fair, impartial and equitable campus disciplinary process. The proceedings will be held within a reasonably prompt timeframe, but no later than 60 days from the date of written complaint. They will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with Continental's policies and transparent to both parties involved.

As part of this process, both the complainant and the respondent will have equal opportunities to have an advisor of their choice present. Both parties will be given simultaneous notice of meetings, plus timely, equal access to information that will be used during these meetings and hearings.

The Decision-Maker (Hearing Officer) will use the preponderance of the evidence as the standard of proof to determine if a violation of the Policy occurred.

The Title IX Coordinator, with the advice and counsel of the decision maker shall be responsible for deciding disciplinary actions that are:

- Fair and appropriate given the facts of the particular case;
- Consistent with the School's handling of similar cases;
- Adequate to protect the safety of the campus community; and
- Reflective of the seriousness of sexual misconduct.

The Title IX Coordinator will consider relevant factors, including if applicable: (1) the specific sexual misconduct at issue; (2) the circumstances accompanying the lack of consent; (3) the respondent's state of mind (intentional, knowing, bias-motivated, reckless, negligent, etc); (4) the impact of the offense on the complainant; (5) the respondent's prior disciplinary history; (6) the safety of the School community; and (7) the respondent's conduct during the disciplinary process.

The Title IX Coordinator will render a sanctioning decision within five (5) days following the receipt of the determination. The sanctioning decision will be communicated in writing to the complainant and the respondent. The school may impose any one or more of the following sanctions on a student determined to have violated the Policy:

- Reprimand/warning/advising
- Changing the respondent's academic schedule
- Disciplinary probation
- Dismissal or restriction from School employment
- Suspension (limited time or indefinite)
- Expulsion

In addition to any other sanction (except where the sanction is expulsion), the school may require any student determined to be responsible for a violation of the Policy to receive appropriate education and/or training related to the sexual misconduct violation at issue. The school may also recommend counseling or other support services for the student.

Whatever the outcome of the hearing process, a complainant may request ongoing or additional accommodations, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether such measures are appropriate. Potential ongoing accommodations include:

- Providing an escort for the complainant
- Allowing the complainant to withdraw from or retake a class without penalty
- Providing access to tutoring or other academic support, such as extra time to complete or retake a class.

When students or employees report to the school that they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the school will provide them with a written explanation of their rights and options.

Retaliation Prohibited

Continental School of Beauty strictly prohibits retaliation against any individual who brings a good faith complaint under this policy or participates in any portion of a Title IX investigation. Retaliatory conduct violates not only school policy and Title IX but may also violate state and federal law. Continental will take a strong responsive action if retaliation occurs. If you believe you have experienced retaliation in relation to a Title IX investigation, contact the Title IX Coordinator immediately.

Risk Reduction

Continental's primary prevention and awareness program includes information on risk reduction.

While gender-based violence is NEVER the complainant's fault, there are preventive measures you and your friends can take to reduce the risk of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking:

Social Situations

- Be "situationally aware" of your surroundings. Know where you are and who is around.
- How will you get away in an emergency? Look for exits or other escape routes.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with others.
- Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, don't worry about offending someone, just remove yourself from the situation.
- Say "NO" clearly and firmly, if you are able.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and have access to a Ride Share. Your cell phone can make an excellent weapon, if necessary. Hitting an attacker in the head/face with the butt of your cell phone can give you an advantage and allow for escape.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- Don't be afraid to ask for help in situations where you don't feel safe.
- Be firm about controlling your own alcohol or drug use, rather than allowing others to dictate what you consume. When you use substances, try to be conscious of the possible impact on your inhibitions and situational awareness.
- Don't leave your drink unattended. If you've left your drink alone, get a new one.
- Lock doors and windows in your car and living space.

Domestic Situations Plan for Safety

- Who can help? Friends and/or family, or support centers in your area.
- Where can you go? Options may include a friend's house or relative's house, or you may consider going to a domestic violence or homeless shelter. You may also go to the police.
- What should you bring? This may include important papers and documents such birth certificate, social security card, license, passport, medical records, lease, bills, etc. This will also include house keys, car keys, cash, credit cards, medicine, important numbers, and your cell phone. If you are bringing children with you, remember to bring their important papers and legal documents. You can keep all of these things in an emergency bag. You should hide the bag—it is best if it is not in your house or car.

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

Sex Offender Information

For information on registered sex offenders, please visit http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/

Missing Student Notification

Continental School of Beauty does not provide on-campus housing.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures (EREP)

Continental School of Beauty has in place at each campus facility a campus response protocol.

In an emergency or a dangerous situation, upon confirmation with the Director or other responsible authority, of the need for a mass notification, the school will, without delay, and accounting for the safety of the community, determine who should receive the a notification, the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in their professional judgment, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. If necessary, local police will be contacted to share pertinent information about the emergency.

This notification is used in emergencies when there is imminent danger to the health, safety, or well-being of the entire Continental community that has not been contained or controlled, and an immediate response is required by members of the community. In short, the system is used to distribute information regarding emergencies that dictate immediate action by those who receive the message. Some examples of this would be a fire or chemical spill or an ongoing criminal incident that requires community members to act to secure their safety.

An emergency notification will be issued through the most effective and efficient means available, in class announcements. Situations that have been contained or are not a threat campus wide will be posted on the school website or notices posted in the school.

- A public address/fire system will broadcast emergency information. The emergency response codes and evacuation routes are posted in classrooms and common areas.

Anyone with information regarding an emergency or warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Director by phone or in person at the school. The Director's contact information can be found in Appendix B. The school will provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

The Campus Security Authority has the overall responsibility for coordinating the Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan (EREP). The CSA will ensure these procedures are conveyed to new students and employees during their orientation. The EREP is tested and updated on an annual basis. The tests may be either announced or unannounced. A log of the test, which includes a description of the exercise with the date and time and whether it was announced or unannounced, will be kept in the Director's office.

This emergency notification requirement does not replace the timely warning requirement described earlier. They differ in that the timely warning applies only to Clery reportable crimes while the emergency notification requirement addresses a much wider range of threats (i.e. gas leaks, fire, intruder, etc.). However, an institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances but must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Emergency Information

The campus takes various precautionary measures to protect the students, staff, faculty, and campus visitors. Nevertheless, unavoidable emergencies may occur in extreme situations.

In order to make this program effective, students and employees are to familiarize themselves with the following emergency procedures. Nothing herein precludes any student, staff or faculty

from contacting the appropriate authorities directly in the event they feel in threat of physical harm or imminent danger.

*** In case of emergency -dial 911 ***

There are a number of different potential situations that may occur that have capability to impact students or staff and faculty. These possible situations include incidences that may require emergency evacuation, emergency lockdown, external lockdown or severe weather.

Evacuation may occur in the event of a fire or other threat to or within the building. Evacuation is mandatory when the alarm is activated. Evacuate the building using the planned evacuation route. Evacuees will be moved to a staging area where school personnel will conduct a census to establish that the evacuation is complete. Instructors must take their attendance book with them to ensure a correct headcount. The Director will check with each instructor to ensure all occupants are accounted for.

Emergency Internal Lockdown is used to dramatically and rapidly enhance the level of security in the facility. Lockdown is the initial physical response to provide a time barrier during an active shooter/intruder event. By locking all exterior, interior and class doors, staff can make it more difficult for dangerous person(s) in the vicinity or in the facility to gain access to other areas.

External lockdown creates a physical layer of security between the internal and external dimensions of the campus. By locking all exterior doors and supervising these doors, staff can make it more difficult for a possible external intruder or a potentially dangerous person in the vicinity of the facility to gain access to staff and students.

Severe Weather includes severe thunderstorms or violent snowstorms. In the event of severe weather, employees and students will be notified of early dismissal or closing by the Director.

Hate Crimes

The U.S. Department of Justice defines hate crime as “the violence of intolerance and bigotry, intended to hurt and intimidate someone because of their race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability.”

Hate crimes are criminal acts and the penalties for hate crimes range from fines to imprisonment for lengthy periods, depending upon the nature of the underlying criminal offense, the use of violence or previous convictions of the offender. Perpetrators who are students will also be subject to campus disciplinary procedures where sanctions including dismissal are possible.

If you are a victim of, or a witness to, a hate/bias crime on campus, report it to your director. All reports of hate crimes will be investigated.

Victims of a hate crime can obtain counseling and support services from https://www.safehorizon.org/hatecrimes

APPENDIX A

Campus Crime Report

Rochester, NY

The Campus Security Authority prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the School Director and local law enforcement agencies. Copies of the report may be obtained in the Director's Office. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from the Director.

Criminal Offenses & Hate Crimes	**On Campus**			**Off Campus**			**Public Property**		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes									
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests & Disciplinary Actions									
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Crime Report

Mattydale, NY

The Campus Security Authority prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the School Director and local law enforcement agencies. Copies of the report may be obtained in the Director's Office. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from the Director.

Criminal Offenses & Hate Crimes	**On Campus**			**Off Campus**			**Public Property**		
	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes									
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests & Disciplinary Actions									
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Campus Crime Report

W. Seneca, NY

The Campus Security Authority prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the School Director and local law enforcement agencies. Copies of the report may be obtained in the Director's Office. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from the Director.

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Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crimes									
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests & Disciplinary Actions									
Illegal Weapons Possession Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX B

Important Contact Information

Directors

Rochester - Jolie Ferrara	585-697-5611
Betty Vieira	585-697-5625
Mattydale - Tammy Gerbsch	315-410-0182
West Seneca - Laura Horton	716-671-8810

Campus Security Authority

Charla Yacono	585-697-5620

Local Law Enforcement

Emergencies Dial	9-1-1
Monroe County Sheriff	585-753-4178
Onondaga County Sheriff	315-435-3044
West Seneca Police	716-674-2280

Designated Evacuation Assembly Area

Rochester:

Front Exits – Meet at the pole sign in the front of the parking lot.
Rear Exits (barber) – Meet on the knoll at back of parking lot.
(esthetics) – Meet in the parking lot behind the building.

Mattydale:

Front Exit – Meet at the tree line at edge of parking lot.
Rear Exits (cosm) – Meet at tree line to the left of the door.
(esthetics) – Meet at tree line to the right of the door.

West Seneca:

Front and Rear Exit - Meet at the bus stop (NFTA)

APPENDIX C – Definition

- **Dating Violence -** 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 reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
  For the purposes of this definition –
  (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
  (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

- **Domestic Violence -** A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed -
  (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
  (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
  (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
  (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

- **Sexual Assault -** - is any unwanted physical contact of a sexual nature that occurs either without the consent of each participant or when a participant is unable to give consent freely. Sexual assault can occur either forcibly and/or against a person's will, or when a person is unable to give consent freely. Sexual assault includes an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Unified Crime Reporting ("UCR") program.
  - Rape - The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
  - Fondling—The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
  - Incest—Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
  - Statutory Rape—Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

- **Stalking -** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –
  (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
  (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
  For the purposes of this definition -
  (A) ***Course of conduct*** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
  (B) ***Reasonable person*** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
  (C) ***Substantial emotional distress*** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- **Prohibited Conduct** - The School prohibits the crimes of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking as defined in these Definitions of Key Terms.
- **Sexual Harassment** - Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when (i) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's education or employment, (ii) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for education or employment decisions affecting such individuals, or (iii) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's school or work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational or working environment.
  - Hostile Environment Caused By Sexual Harassment - refers to a situation where students and/or employees are subject to a pattern of exposure to unwanted sexual behavior that is so severe, persistent, or pervasive that it alters the conditions of education, employment, or participation in a school program or activity, thereby creating an environment that a reasonable person in similar circumstances and with similar identities would find hostile, intimidating, or abusive. An isolated incident, unless sufficiently severe, does not amount to a hostile environment caused by sexual harassment.
  - Quid Pro Quo Harassment – refers to a situation where students and/or employees are subject to unwanted sexual behavior where submission or rejection of such conduct is used, explicitly or implicitly, as the basis for decisions affecting an individual’s education, employment, or participation in a school program or activity.

APPENDIX D: Definitions of Sexual Misconduct under New York Law The New York Penal Code provides the following definitions with respect to Sexual Abuse, Sexual Assault and Consent:

S 130.05 Sex offenses; lack of consent.
1. Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this article that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.
2. Lack of consent results from: (a) Forcible compulsion; or (b) Incapacity to consent; or (c) Where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct; or (d) Where the offense charged is rape in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 130.25, or criminal sexual act in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 130.40, in addition to forcible compulsion, circumstances under which, at the time of the act of intercourse, oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct, the victim clearly expressed that he or she did not consent to engage in such act, and a reasonable person in the actor's situation would have understood such person's words and acts as an expression of lack of consent to such act under all the circumstances.
3. A person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is: (a) less than seventeen years old; or (b) mentally disabled; or (c) mentally incapacitated; or (d) physically helpless; or (e) committed to the care and custody or supervision of the state department of corrections and community supervision or a hospital, * * *, and the actor is an employee who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to the care and custody or supervision of such department or hospital. * * * (g) committed to or placed with the office of children and family services and in residential care, and the actor is an employee, not married to such person, who knows or reasonably should know that such person is committed to or placed with such office of children and family services and in residential care. * * * (h) a client or patient and the actor is a health care provider or mental health care provider * * *, and the act of sexual conduct occurs during a treatment session, consultation, interview, or examination; or (i) a resident or inpatient of a residential facility operated, licensed or certified by (i) the office of mental health; (ii) the office for people with developmental disabilities; or (iii) the office of alcoholism and substance abuse services, and the actor is an employee of the facility not married to such resident or inpatient. * * *

S 130.20 Sexual misconduct. A person is guilty of sexual misconduct when:
1. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person`s consent; or
2. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent; or
3. He or she engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body. Sexual misconduct is a class A misdemeanor.

S 130.25 Rape in the third degree. A person is guilty of rape in the third degree when:
1. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old;
2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than seventeen years old; or
3. He or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person`s consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent.
Rape in the third degree is a class E felony.

S 130.30 Rape in the second degree. A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when:
1. being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of rape in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act. Rape in the second degree is a class D felony.

S 130.35 Rape in the first degree. A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with another person:
1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. Who is less than eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Rape in the first degree is a class B felony.

S 130.40 Criminal sexual act in the third degree. A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the third degree when:
1. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person who is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old;
2. Being twenty-one years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with a person less than seventeen years old; or
3. He or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent where such lack of consent is by reason of some factor other than incapacity to consent. Criminal sexual act in the third degree is a class E felony.

S 130.45 Criminal sexual act in the second degree. A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the second degree when:
1. being eighteen years old or more, he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person less than fifteen years old; or
2. he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person who is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It shall be an affirmative defense to the crime of criminal sexual act in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of this section that the defendant was less than four years older than the victim at the time of the act. Criminal sexual act in the second degree is a class D felony.

S 130.50 Criminal sexual act in the first degree. A person is guilty of criminal sexual act in the first degree when he or she engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person:
1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. Who is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. Who is less than eleven years old; or
4. Who is less than thirteen years old and the actor is eighteen years old or more. Criminal sexual act in the first degree is a class B felony.

S 130.52 Forcible touching. A person is guilty of forcible touching when such person intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person for the purpose of degrading or abusing such person; or for the purpose of gratifying the actor's sexual desire. For the purposes of this section, forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing or pinching. Forcible touching is a class A misdemeanor.

S 130.55 Sexual abuse in the third degree. A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact without the latter`s consent; except that in any prosecution under this section, it is an affirmative defense that (a) such other person`s lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than seventeen years old, and (b) such other person was more than fourteen years old, and (c) the defendant was less than five years older than such other person. Sexual abuse in the third degree is a class B misdemeanor.

S 130.60 Sexual abuse in the second degree. A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact and when such other person is:
1. Incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or
2. Less than fourteen years old. Sexual abuse in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor.

S 130.65 Sexual abuse in the first degree. A person is guilty of sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she subjects another person to sexual contact:
1. By forcible compulsion; or
2. When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or
3. When the other person is less than eleven years old; or
4. When the other person is less than thirteen years old and the actor is twenty-one years old or older.
Sexual abuse in the first degree is a class D felony.

S 130.65-a Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree.
1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree when: (a) He or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person and the other person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old; or (b) He or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of some factor other than being less than seventeen years old.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.
Aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree is a class E felony.

S 130.66 Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree.
1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person: (a) By forcible compulsion; or (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.
2. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person and such person is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated.
3. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.
Aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree is a class D felony.

S 130.67 Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree.
1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree when he or she inserts a finger in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person: (a) By forcible compulsion; or (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.
Aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree is a class C felony.

S 130.70 Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree.
1. A person is guilty of aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree when he or she inserts a foreign object in the vagina, urethra, penis, rectum or anus of another person causing physical injury to such person: (a) By forcible compulsion; or (b) When the other person is incapable of consent by reason of being physically helpless; or (c) When the other person is less than eleven years old.
2. Conduct performed for a valid medical purpose does not violate the provisions of this section.
Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree is a class B felony. The New York Penal Code provides the following definitions with respect to Stalking:

S 120.45 Stalking in the fourth degree. A person is guilty of stalking in the fourth degree when he or she intentionally, and for no legitimate purpose, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct:
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. For the purposes of subdivision two of this section, "following" shall include the unauthorized tracking of such person's movements or location through the use of a global positioning system or other device. Stalking in the fourth degree is a class B misdemeanor.

S 120.50 Stalking in the third degree. A person is guilty of stalking in the third degree when he or she:
1. Commits the crime of stalking in the fourth degree in violation of section 120.45 of this article against three or more persons, 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 in violation of section 120.45 of this article against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding ten years of a specified predicate crime, as defined in subdivision five of section 120.40 of this article, 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 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 third degree is a class A misdemeanor.

S 120.55 Stalking in the second degree. A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he or she:
1. Commits the crime of stalking in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 120.50 of this article and in the course of and in furtherance of the commission of such offense: (i) displays, or possesses and threatens the use of, a firearm, pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, machine gun, electronic dart gun, electronic stun gun, cane sword, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, plastic knuckles, metal knuckles, chuka stick, sand bag, sandclub, slingshot, slungshot, shirken, "Kung Fu Star", dagger, dangerous knife,

dirk, razor, stiletto, imitation pistol, dangerous instrument, deadly instrument or deadly weapon; or (ii) 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 degree in violation of subdivision three of section 120.50 of this article against any person, and has previously been convicted, within the preceding five years, of a specified predicate crime as defined in subdivision five of section 120.40 of this article, 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 as defined in subdivision four of section 120.50 of this article against any person; or
4. Being twenty-one 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, as defined in subdivision three of section 120.50 of this article, against ten or more persons, in ten or more separate transactions, for which the actor has not been previously convicted. Stalking in the second degree is a class E felony.

S 120.60 Stalking in the first degree. A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree when he or she commits the crime of stalking in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 120.50 or stalking in the second degree as defined in section 120.55 of this article and, in the course and furtherance thereof, he or she:
1. intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury to the victim of such crime; or
2. commits a class A misdemeanor defined in article one hundred thirty of this chapter, or a class E felony defined in section 130.25, 130.40 or 130.85 of this chapter, or a class D felony defined in section 130.30 or 130.45 of this chapter. Stalking in the first degree is a class D felony. The New York laws provide the following definitions with respect to Domestic Violence:

S 812. Procedures for family offense proceedings.
1. Jurisdiction.

* * *

For purposes of this article, "members of the same family or household" shall mean the following: (a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity; (b) persons legally married to one another; (c) persons formerly married to one another regardless of whether they still reside in the same household; (d) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether such persons have been married or have lived together at any time; and (e) 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 the court may consider 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".

* * *

5. Notice. Every police officer, peace officer or district attorney investigating a family offense under this article shall advise the victim of the availability of a shelter or other services in the community, and shall immediately give the victim written notice of the legal rights and remedies available to a victim of a family offense under the relevant provisions of the criminal procedure law, the family court act and the domestic relations law. Such notice shall be available in English and Spanish and, if necessary, shall be delivered orally and shall include but not be limited to the following statement: "If you are the victim of domestic violence, you may request that the officer assist in providing for your safety and that of your children, including providing information on how to obtain a temporary order of protection. You may

also request that the officer assist you in obtaining your essential personal effects and locating and taking you, or assist in making arrangement to take you, and your children to a safe place within such officer's jurisdiction, including but not limited to a domestic violence program, a family member's or a friend's residence, or a similar place of safety. When the officer's jurisdiction is more than a single county, you may ask the officer to take you or make arrangements to take you and your children to a place of safety in the county where the incident occurred. If you or your children are in need of medical treatment, you have the right to request that the officer assist you in obtaining such medical treatment. You may request a copy of any incident reports at no cost from the law enforcement agency. You have the right to seek legal counsel of your own choosing and if you proceed in family court and if it is determined that you cannot afford an attorney, one must be appointed to represent you without cost to you. You may ask the district attorney or a law enforcement officer to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to file a petition in the family court when a family offense has been committed against you. You have the right to have your petition and request for an order of protection filed on the same day you appear in court, and such request must be heard that same day or the next day court is in session. Either court may issue an order of protection from conduct constituting a family offense which could include, among other provisions, an order for the respondent or defendant to stay away from you and your children. The family court may also order the payment of temporary child support and award temporary custody of your children. If the family court is not in session, you may seek immediate assistance from the criminal court in obtaining an order of protection. The forms you need to obtain an order of protection are available from the family court and the local criminal court (the addresses and telephone numbers shall be listed). The resources available in this community for information relating to domestic violence, treatment of injuries, and places of safety and shelters can be accessed by calling the following 800 numbers (the statewide English and Spanish language 800 numbers shall be listed and space shall be provided for local domestic violence hotline telephone numbers). Filing a criminal complaint or a family court petition containing allegations that are knowingly false is a crime."

The New York laws do not provide a criminal definition of Dating Violence. However, as described above, for purposes of family offense proceedings the term “member of the same family or household” includes 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 the court may consider 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.

APPENDIX E

Options for Assistance

A complainant who has experienced any form of sex discrimination has various options available. Support services include:

Rochester -

Restore Sexual Assault Services
550 E. Main Street
Rochester, NY 14604
Hotline: 585-546-2777

Willow Domestic Violence Center
693 East Avenue
Rochester, NY 14607
Hotline: 585-222-SAFE (7233)

W. Seneca -

Crisis Services
100 River Rock Dr., Suite 300
Buffalo, NY 14207
Hotline: 716-834-3131

Haven House
716-884-6000

Mattydale -

Vera House
723 James Street
Syracuse, NY 13203
Hotline 315-468-3260

All Locations -

NYS Domestic & Sexual Violence Hotline
800-942-6906

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)
National Sexual Assault Hotline – 800-656-4673 – Caller is directed to a rape crisis center in his/her area
Online Hotline – secure web based crisis hotline providing online and anonymous support https://ohl.rainn.org/online/

Your Safety MATTERS

SIMPLE STEPS CAN MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE.

Stay aware. Stay prepared. Stay safe.

Be aware of and alert to your surroundings.

Meet new acquaintances in a public place.

If you feel uncomfortable in a situation, leave right away.

Choose busy streets and avoid going through deserted areas.

Walk or park in well-lit areas at night.

Try not to walk or jog alone.

Carry a personal alarm.

Report suspicious behavior immediately.

Look out for yourself

AND OTHERS