



ST. BONAVENTURE UNIVERSITY

2026

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

OFFICE OF CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

Published September 2026



REMARKS FROM THE ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR CAMPUS SAFETY

Dear Community Member:

Greetings in the Spirit of Saints Francis and Bonaventure!

It is my honor to present the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report for St. Bonaventure University. This report is the result of the dedicated efforts of a diverse team representing various campus constituencies, including the Center for Student Wellbeing, Human Resources, Title IX, the Office of Campus Safety and Security, Residence Life, Student Life, and the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs.

This report fulfills the requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and is part of our ongoing commitment to keep you informed about our safety programs and services, as well as the steps you can take to protect yourself and others.

The safety and well-being of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors is our highest priority. Effective protection against campus crime relies on a strong Safety and Security presence, an informed and vigilant campus community, and a commitment to reporting suspicious activities and practicing common sense in daily activities.

In recent years, we have significantly enhanced our security technology across campus. We now have 727 digital and analog cameras and 504 electronic card access points, along with a range of emergency notification systems.

While St. Bonaventure University is dedicated to reducing risk and preventing crime, it is important to acknowledge that incidents may still occur. Safety and security is a collective responsibility, and we encourage all community members, both current and prospective, to contribute to maintaining a secure campus environment.

Thank you for your attention and commitment to campus safety.

If you have any questions or suggestions concerning this publication, please contact the Office of Safety and Security at (716) 375-2525 or security@sbu.edu.

Pax et Bonum,

Gary M. Segrue

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Associate Dean for Campus Safety

St. Bonaventure University

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Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act requires that the University make available an annual security report to all current and prospective students, faculty, and staff. The annual security report includes statistics for the previous three calendar years concerning reported crimes and violations that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings, property owned or controlled by St. Bonaventure University, and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus safety and security, such as policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, stalking, and fires in campus residential buildings.

Annual Report 2026

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is a combination of two federally required reports for institutions receiving Title IV (federal financial aid): Annual Security Report and the Annual Fire Safety Report. This combined report is titled the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR). The report may be viewed on-line at www.sbu.edu/life-at-sbu/campus-safety. Copies of this report may also be obtained at the St. Bonaventure University Office of Campus Safety and Security, located on the first floor of Doyle Hall, or by calling 716-375-2525. Crime statistic information may also be obtained directly from the United States Department of Education's web site at: <https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/#/>.

Preparation of Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Office of Campus Safety and Security prepares this report. The report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus, the Student Affairs Division, and other campus security authorities. Every year, the University requests statistics from local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over University Clery Act geography.

Campus crime, arrest and referral statistics include those reported to the Office of Campus Safety and Security, designated campus officials denoted as Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. These statistics include crimes that occur on campus, in residence halls, on non-campus property, and on certain public property surrounding the campus. Disclosures to pastoral counselors or professional counselors in the Center for Student Wellbeing are exempt and only included in the statistics if there is a separate report through a nonexempt channel.

The Clery Act Compliance Committee is responsible for assisting with the gathering and verifying of Clery Act data and policies, with the ongoing goal of making Clery Act compliance an institutional-wide effort.

SECTION I

The Office of Campus Safety and Security

The Office of Safety and Security, located on the first floor of Doyle Hall, is open 24 hours a day providing around-the-clock services to the campus community. Security Officers are on duty 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week, 365 days a year and patrol university property. All Security Officers are non-sworn and have no official arrest powers in New York State other than enforcement authority granted to citizens of New York State. Security Officers aid in enforcement of federal, state, and local law and St. Bonaventure University regulations.

All University security officers must meet the training requirements of the State of New York Security Guard Act. The Office of Safety and Security maintains a close working relationship with area law enforcement agencies within close proximity of St. Bonaventure University. The New York State Police, Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Department, City of Olean Police Department, and the Village of Allegany Police Department may respond to emergencies on St. Bonaventure owned property. The Office of Safety and Security is involved in meetings between the leaders of these agencies, on both a formal and informal basis. These aforementioned law enforcement agencies have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with St. Bonaventure for responding to emergencies on campus, in particular but not limited to:

- Response to an active shooter or hostage situation
- Response to an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking
- Felony offenses and reports of missing persons

In regard to utilizing local law enforcement to monitor criminal activity at student organization non-campus locations, St. Bonaventure does not have any officially recognized "off-campus" student organizational facilities and does not engage in any such monitoring. All violent felony offenses (including hate crimes) reported to the University, occurring on campus or on University-owned property, will be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation.

Campus Security Authority

The Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act mandates that certain crimes are reported for inclusion in the annual security report. In an effort to achieve the most accurate statistics possible, the Clery Act has identified Campus Security Authorities as individuals who must bring forward information regarding such crimes. Campus Security Authority encompasses four groups of individuals:

- A campus police or security department
- Any individual(s) who have responsibility for campus security, but do not constitute a campus police or security department
- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings.

Clery Act Exemption for Pastoral and Professional Counselors

There are two types of individuals who, although they have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, are exempt from disclosures under the Clery Act:

- **Pastoral counselor:** A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.
- **Professional counselor:** A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institutions community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

It is the policy of the University to encourage pastoral counselors and professional counselors , if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Please see the section on **Voluntary Confidential Reporting: St. Bonaventure University Silent Witness Program**, below.

Specific Information about Classifying Crime Statistics

The statistics in this report are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines established in the Clery Act. The Clery Act requires institutions to include four general categories of crime statistics:

Criminal Offenses—Criminal Homicide, including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault (*also referred to as Sex Offenses*), including Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson;

Hate Crimes—Any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias;

VAWA Offenses—Any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking. (Note that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes); and

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action for Weapons (Carrying, Possessing, Etc.) Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations and Liquor Law Violations.

Crime Definitions

The following definitions are used to report crimes listed in accordance with federal law as well as New York State definitions included as part of the Clery Act:

Clery Act Crimes

The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

Federal Clery Act Crimes

1. Primary Crimes

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter

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

Manslaughter by negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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 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 their age or because of their 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.

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 a 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 felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking and safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Motor vehicle theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

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.

2. Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations

Liquor law violations

The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Drug abuse violations

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Weapon law violations

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

3. Offense Definitions Relating to Hate/Bias-Related Crime

A hate crime is a crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses defined above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

Larceny-Theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Simple assault

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious, severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Intimidation

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to physical attack.

Destruction/damage/vandalism of property

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

4. Hazing

The term “hazing”, for purposes of reporting statistics on hazing incidents under paragraph (1)(F)(iv), means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

- (I) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- (II) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—
 - (aa) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone’s body, or similar activity;
 - (bb) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - (cc) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - (dd) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - (ee) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
 - (ff) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
 - (gg) any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

If the same person or persons commit more than one hazing act, and the time and place intervals separating each such act are insignificant, such acts shall be reported as a single hazing incident.

Student Organization – An organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

5. Violence Against Women Act Crimes

Domestic violence.

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
2. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
3. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
4. 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
5. By any other person against whom 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.

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.

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be 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.
2. 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.

Stalking

1. 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—

1. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that 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.
2. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
3. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

New York State Legal Definitions

For purposes of classifying and reporting crimes in this Annual Security Report, the University uses the federal definitions in [34 C.F.R. § 668.46\(a\)](#) and [Appendix A to Subpart D of Part 668](#). New York Education Law § 6439(11) also requires colleges to define domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault in a manner consistent with applicable federal definitions.

The New York definitions and offense summaries below are provided to explain applicable state law. They do not replace the federal definitions used for Clery Act classification and statistical reporting. A New York offense does not automatically correspond to a Clery crime category, and conduct may meet a federal Clery definition even if no person is arrested, prosecuted, or convicted under New York law. The official statutory text controls if it differs from the summary below.

Consent Under New York Law**Affirmative Consent — New York Education Law § 6441**

New York Education Law Article 129-B requires every college and university to adopt the following definition of affirmative consent in its code of conduct:

“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.”

Under [New York Education Law § 6441](#):

- Consent to one sexual act, or consent given during prior sexual activity, does not necessarily constitute consent to another sexual act.
- Consent is required even when the person initiating the activity is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Consent may be withdrawn at any time.
- A person cannot consent when incapacitated. Incapacitation occurs when a person lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate and may result from unconsciousness, sleep, involuntary restraint, or a level of alcohol or drug use that leaves the person unable to consent.
- Consent cannot result from coercion, intimidation, force, or a threat of harm.
- Sexual activity must stop when consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given.

Lack of Consent Under the New York Penal Law

[New York Penal Law § 130.05](#) provides that lack of consent is an element of every offense in Penal Law Article 130. Depending on the offense, lack of consent may result from forcible compulsion, incapacity to consent, a person's failure to expressly or impliedly acquiesce, or a clear expression of nonconsent that a reasonable person in the actor's position would have understood under all the circumstances.

Section 130.05 identifies circumstances in which a person is legally incapable of consent, including when the person is under 17 years old, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, physically helpless, or in certain custodial, supervisory, treatment, residential-care, law-enforcement, or probation relationships specified in the statute. Relevant terms—including vaginal, oral, and anal sexual contact; sexual contact; mental disability; mental incapacitation; physical helplessness; and forcible compulsion—are defined in [New York Penal Law § 130.00](#).

The affirmative-consent standard in Education Law § 6441 governs the University's student conduct policy. Penal Law §§ 130.00 and 130.05 govern criminal-law determinations. These standards serve different purposes and should not be treated as interchangeable.

Sexual Assault and Related New York Offenses

New York does not use a single Penal Law offense titled “sexual assault.” Conduct that may constitute sexual assault is addressed through multiple offenses in Penal Law Article 130 and the incest offenses in Penal Law Article 255. For Clery Act reporting, “sexual assault” means an offense that meets the federal definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape, regardless of the title of any corresponding New York offense.

Sexual Misconduct — Penal Law § 130.20

[Sexual misconduct](#) includes engaging in vaginal, oral, or anal sexual contact with another person without that person's consent. The statute also addresses sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body. Sexual misconduct is a Class A misdemeanor.

Rape in the Third, Second, and First Degrees — Penal Law §§ 130.25, 130.30, and 130.35

- [Rape in the third degree, § 130.25](#), includes vaginal, oral, or anal sexual contact with a person who is incapable of consent for a reason other than solely being under 17; such contact by a person who is at least 21 with a person under 17; or such contact without consent when the lack of consent results from a reason other than incapacity to consent. It is a Class E felony.
- [Rape in the second degree, § 130.30](#), includes vaginal, oral, or anal sexual contact by a person who is at least 18 with a person under 15, or such contact with a person who is incapable of consent because the person is mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. For the age-based provisions, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant was less than four years older than the other person. It is a Class D felony.
- [Rape in the first degree, § 130.35](#), includes vaginal, oral, or anal sexual contact by forcible compulsion; with a person who is physically helpless; with a person under 11; or with a person under 13 when the actor is at least 18. It is a Class B felony.

Effective September 1, 2024, New York's "Rape Is Rape" law expanded the rape statutes to include vaginal, oral, and anal sexual contact and repealed the former criminal sexual act offenses in Penal Law §§ 130.40, 130.45, and 130.50. Those repealed sections should not be presented as current offenses, although they may remain relevant to conduct that occurred before their repeal. See [Chapter 777 of the Laws of 2023](#) and the effective-date amendment in [Chapter 23 of the Laws of 2024](#).

Forcible Touching — Penal Law § 130.52

[Forcible touching](#) occurs when a person intentionally and without a legitimate purpose forcibly touches another person's sexual or other intimate parts to degrade or abuse that person or to gratify the actor's sexual desire. The statute also addresses specified sexual contact with a passenger on a bus, train, or subway when performed for sexual gratification and with intent to degrade or abuse. Forcible touching includes squeezing, grabbing, or pinching and is a Class A misdemeanor.

Persistent Sexual Abuse — Penal Law § 130.53

[Persistent sexual abuse](#) occurs when a person commits forcible touching, sexual abuse in the third degree, or sexual abuse in the second degree and, within the preceding ten years—excluding time spent incarcerated—has two or more qualifying prior convictions arising from separate criminal transactions for which sentence was imposed on separate occasions. It is a Class E felony.

Sexual Abuse — Penal Law §§ 130.55, 130.60, and 130.65

- [Sexual abuse in the third degree, § 130.55](#), consists of subjecting another person to sexual contact without consent. When lack of consent is based solely on the other person's age, the statute provides an affirmative defense if the other person was older than 14 and the defendant was less than five years older. It is a Class B misdemeanor.

- [Sexual abuse in the second degree, § 130.60](#), consists of subjecting another person to sexual contact when the other person is incapable of consent for a reason other than being under 17, or when the other person is under 14. It is a Class A misdemeanor.
- [Sexual abuse in the first degree, § 130.65](#), consists of subjecting another person to sexual contact by forcible compulsion; when the person is physically helpless; when the person is under 11; or when the person is under 13 and the actor is at least 21. It is a Class D felony.

Aggravated Sexual Abuse — Penal Law §§ 130.65-a, 130.66, 130.67, and 130.70

New York's aggravated sexual abuse statutes address the nonmedical insertion of a finger or foreign object into another person's vagina, urethra, penis, rectum, or anus under specified circumstances:

- [Fourth degree, § 130.65-a](#): insertion of a foreign object when the other person is incapable of consent for a reason other than age, or insertion of a finger causing physical injury when the other person is incapable of consent for a reason other than age. It is a Class E felony.
- [Third degree, § 130.66](#): insertion of a foreign object or finger by forcible compulsion; when the other person is physically helpless; when the other person is under 11; or when the other person is under 13 and the actor is at least 18. It also covers insertion of a foreign object causing physical injury when the other person is mentally disabled or mentally incapacitated. It is a Class D felony.
- [Second degree, § 130.67](#): insertion of a finger causing physical injury by forcible compulsion, when the other person is physically helpless, or when the other person is under 11. It is a Class C felony.
- [First degree, § 130.70](#): insertion of a foreign object causing physical injury by forcible compulsion, when the other person is physically helpless, or when the other person is under 11. It is a Class B felony.

Each of these statutes excludes conduct performed for a valid medical purpose.

Predatory Sexual Assault — Penal Law §§ 130.95 and 130.96

[Predatory sexual assault, § 130.95](#), involves rape in the first degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree, course of sexual conduct against a child in the first degree, or certain conduct formerly covered by § 130.50, together with an aggravating circumstance specified in the statute. Those circumstances include causing serious physical injury, using or threatening the immediate use of a dangerous instrument, committing qualifying conduct against an additional person, or having a specified prior felony conviction. It is a Class A-II felony.

[Predatory sexual assault against a child, § 130.96](#), applies when a person who is at least 18 commits one of the qualifying offenses specified in the statute and the victim is under 13. It is a Class A-II felony.

Incest — Penal Law §§ 255.25, 255.26, and 255.27

- [Incest in the third degree, § 255.25](#), includes marrying or engaging in vaginal, oral, or anal sexual contact with a person whom the actor knows to be related to the actor, through marriage or otherwise, as an ancestor, descendant, sibling of the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. It is a Class E felony.
- [Incest in the second degree, § 255.26](#), applies when a person commits rape in the second degree, or conduct formerly covered by § 130.45, against a person within one of the relationships specified in the statute. It is a Class D felony.

- [Incest in the first degree, § 255.27](#), applies to the age-based forms of rape in the first degree specified in § 130.35, and certain conduct formerly covered by §§ 130.35 and 130.50, when committed against a person within one of the relationships specified in the statute. It is a Class B felony.

Dating Violence

New York Penal Law does not establish a separate criminal offense titled “dating violence.” New York Education Law § 6439(11) instead requires each college to define dating violence in its code of conduct consistently with applicable federal definitions. Conduct occurring in a dating relationship may also constitute one or more New York offenses, including assault, sexual offenses, stalking, harassment, menacing, coercion, or criminal mischief.

New York's family-offense laws may cover persons who are or have been in an “intimate relationship,” whether or not they lived together or had a sexual relationship. In deciding whether an intimate relationship exists, courts may consider the nature of the relationship, the frequency of interaction, and its duration; a casual acquaintance or ordinary social or business contact is not enough. See [Family Court Act § 812](#) and [Criminal Procedure Law § 530.11](#).

For Clery Act classification and reporting, the federal definition of dating violence in 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a) controls, including the federal rule that dating violence does not include acts classified as domestic violence.

Domestic Violence

New York Penal Law does not establish one stand-alone offense titled “domestic violence.” Instead, an underlying Penal Law offense may be treated as domestic or family violence because of the relationship between the persons involved.

Under [New York Social Services Law § 459-a](#), a “victim of domestic violence” includes a person over 16, a married person, or a parent accompanied by a minor child when the person or child is the victim of conduct that would violate the Penal Law; the conduct causes actual physical or emotional injury or creates a substantial risk of such harm; and the conduct is committed or alleged to have been committed by a family or household member.

For purposes of that statute, family or household members include:

- persons related by blood or affinity;
- current or former spouses, whether or not they still live together;
- persons who share a child, whether or not they married or lived together;
- unrelated persons who currently or formerly lived together continually or at regular intervals;
- persons who are or were in an intimate relationship, whether or not they lived together; and
- any additional category recognized by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services by regulation.

Family Court Act § 812 and Criminal Procedure Law § 530.11 separately identify family offenses and the family or household relationships covered in family-offense proceedings. For Clery Act classification and reporting, the federal definition of domestic violence in 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a) controls.

Stalking

New York Penal Law establishes four degrees of stalking:

- [Stalking in the fourth degree, § 120.45](#), generally involves intentionally and without a legitimate purpose engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person when the actor knows or reasonably should know that the conduct is likely to cause specified fear or harm. The statute addresses fear of material harm to physical health, safety, or property; material harm to mental or emotional health after the actor was clearly told to stop; and specified threats to employment, business, or career after the actor was clearly told to stop. Unauthorized tracking through GPS or another device is included in the statute's definition of following. It is a Class B misdemeanor.
- [Stalking in the third degree, § 120.50](#), includes specified repeated or multiple-victim stalking conduct, stalking after certain prior convictions, or an intentional course of conduct likely to cause a person reasonably to fear physical injury, serious physical injury, a sex offense, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, or death involving that person or an immediate family member. It is a Class A misdemeanor.
- [Stalking in the second degree, § 120.55](#), includes specified stalking conduct involving a weapon or apparent firearm, certain prior convictions, qualifying conduct by a person at least 21 directed toward a person under 14, or qualifying conduct directed against ten or more people in separate transactions. It is a Class E felony.
- [Stalking in the first degree, § 120.60](#), applies when a person commits specified forms of stalking in the second or third degree and, in furtherance of that conduct, intentionally or recklessly causes physical injury or commits one of the sexual offenses specified in the statute. It is a Class D felony.

For Clery Act classification and reporting, the federal stalking definition in 34 C.F.R. § 668.46(a) controls. Conduct can meet that federal definition even if it does not result in a New York stalking charge or conviction.

Geography Definitions from the Clery Act

On-Campus - (1) 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 (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (1), 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 retail vendor).

Non-Campus Building or Property - (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) 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 campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

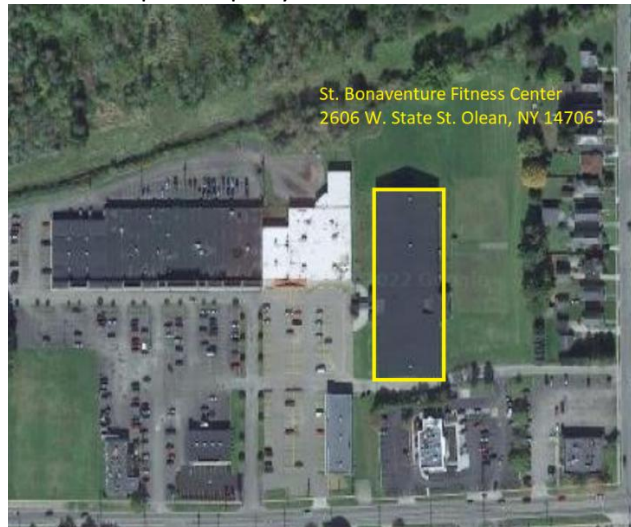
St. Bonaventure University offers various on-campus housing options including traditional residence halls and apartment-style Townhouse Apartments, and Garden Apartments, providing both single-gender and mixed-gender floors with amenities like lounges, kitchens, and free laundry. The halls are supervised by Resident Assistants (RAs) and professional Residence Hall Directors, aiming to provide a safe and community-oriented living and learning environment for students. All University owned residence halls are located within the 3261 West State Road, St. Bonaventure, NY geography maps below.

St. Bonaventure University Clery Geography Maps

On-Campus



Non-Campus Property



Non-Campus Property



Crime Statistics

<i>Criminal Offenses</i>	<i>Year</i>	On Campus Property	On Campus Student Residential Facilities	Non-Campus Buildings or Property	Public Property
Criminal Homicide					
Murder & Non Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses					
Rape	2023	3	3	0	0
	2024	1	1	1	0
	2025	8	8	0	0
Fondling	2023	2	1	0	0
	2024	3	3	0	0
	2025	1	1	0	0
Incest	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2023	1	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2023	1	1	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0
Arson	2023	0	0	0	0
	2024	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals		Year	On Campus Property	On Campus Student Housing Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Arrests						
Weapons-carrying, possession, etc.	2023	0	0	0	0	
	2024	0	0	0	0	
	2025	0	0	0	0	
Drug Abuse Violations	2023	0	0	0	0	
	2024	0	0	0	0	
	2025	0	0	0	0	
Liquor Law Violations	2023	0	0	0	0	
	2024	0	0	0	0	
	2025	0	0	0	0	
Disciplinary Action						
Weapons-carrying, possession, etc.	2023	0	0	0	0	
	2024	0	0	0	0	
	2025	0	0	0	0	
Drug Abuse Violations	2023	49	49	0	0	
	2024	60	60	0	0	
	2025	27	27	0	0	
Liquor Law Violations	2023	116	116	0	0	
	2024	33	33	0	0	
	2025	60	60	0	0	
Hazing						
Hazing Incidents	2023	n/a-not federally required	n/a-not federally required	n/a-not federally required	n/a-not federally required	
	2024	n/a-not federally required	n/a-not federally required	n/a-not federally required	n/a-not federally required	
	2025	0	0	0	0	

VAWA Offenses		Year	On Campus Property	On Campus Student Housing Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2023	3	3	0	0	
	2024	1	1	0	0	
	2025	0	0	0	0	
Dating Violence	2023	2	1	0	0	
	2024	2	2	0	0	
	2025	4	4	0	0	
Stalking	2023	1	0	0	0	
	2024	1	0	1	0	
	2025	0	0	0	0	

No Hate Crimes were reported for 2023, 2024 or 2025. No unfounded crimes for 2023, 2024 or 2025.

SECTION II

St. Bonaventure University Security Procedures

If you are the victim of a bias-related or other crime, St. Bonaventure University employs a variety of security procedures. Security procedures are referenced during New Student Orientation, New Student Welcome Days, and New Employee training. The Student Code of Conduct, the St. Bonaventure University Motor Vehicle Rules & Regulations and the annual Campus Safety & Security Report, can be found on-line @ [Safety & Security | St. Bonaventure University](#).

Informing the Campus Community of Criminal Activity

Ongoing efforts are made to notify and inform members of the campus community about campus crime and crime-related problems. These efforts include:

Annual Report: A comprehensive annual report of crime-related information is compiled, published and widely distributed. This annual report is available online for all interested parties.

Special Alerts: If circumstances warrant, special crime alerts will be announced either selectively or throughout campus as outlined under the timely warnings/emergency notifications.

Daily Crime Log: The Office of Campus Safety and Security maintains a written, easily understood daily crime log at its office in Doyle Hall. The log records, by the date reported, any crime reported to Campus Safety and Security that occurred within the University's Clery geography or Campus Safety and Security patrol jurisdiction. Each entry includes the nature, date, time, and general location of the crime and, if known, the disposition of the complaint. An entry, or an addition or change to an entry, will be made within two business days after the information is reported to Campus Safety and Security, unless disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. The University may temporarily withhold specific information from the log when there is clear and convincing evidence that releasing the information would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence. Only the information that could cause one of these adverse effects will be withheld. Information temporarily withheld for one of these reasons will be disclosed when the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur.

The crime log for the most recent 60-day period is available for public inspection at the Office of Campus Safety and Security during normal business hours. Any portion of the log older than 60 days will be made available within two business days after a request for public inspection.

It is the policy of St. Bonaventure University to encourage the reporting of all crimes to both the Office of Safety and Security and local law enforcement in an accurate and timely fashion if the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. The Office of Safety and Security will assist any victim of a crime by contacting law enforcement to make such a report.

Reporting a Crime, Emergency or Safety Concern

Students, employees and other members of the community should report criminal offenses in a prompt and timely manner for the purposes of response and for timely warning reports and annual statistical disclosure. Dispatchers are available by contacting **716-375-2525** 24 hours a day to answer your call. In response to your call, St. Bonaventure University Safety and Security will take the required action of dispatching an officer and/or the on-duty residence director to assist with filing an incident report.

A crime, emergency or safety concern may also be reported to the following St. Bonaventure University officials; Associate Dean for Campus Safety at 716-375-2526 or Vice President for Student Affairs at 716-375-2011. These offices are not staffed 24/7. After-hour emergencies should be reported to Campus

Safety & Security at 716-375-2525. For Clery statistics purposes, crimes may be reported to Title IX officials, responsible administrators, residence life staff, and any other designated mandatory reporter.

To report a non-emergency security or safety concern, call Campus Safety & Security at 716-375-2525 or in person at the Campus Safety and Security Office in Doyle Hall.

All incident reports involving students are forwarded to the Dean of Students for review and possible action. Incidents of sexual or interpersonal violence or misconduct are forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator for processing. If an act of gender-based discrimination or sexual misconduct should occur, staff on scene will offer the victim a wide variety of services. St. Bonaventure has trained staff available 24 hours a day to assist victims. Reports involving gender-based discrimination or sexual misconduct may be reported in accordance with the St. Bonaventure University Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy. Please refer to <https://www.sbu.edu/life-at-sbu/student-health-safety-conduct/student-conduct/title-ix> for the most up to date policy.

Reporting a Crime to Law Enforcement

The New York State Police and Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office have jurisdiction over criminal matters occurring on the St. Bonaventure University campus. An individual may report a crime by calling 911, if an emergency, or 716-938-9191, if a non-emergency, to reach either agency.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting: St. Bonaventure University Silent Witness Program

St. Bonaventure University also utilizes a program by which a student or employee may report a crime anonymously, voluntarily and confidentially. The link to this is on the Safety and Security web page @ <http://www.sbu.edu/life-at-sbu/campus-safety/silent-witness>.

If a victim or witness wishes to remain anonymous and desires to file a report of a crime confidentially, the Associate Dean of Campus Safety can file a report on the details of the incident without the need to identify yourself through the Silent Witness Program. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with the reporters wish to keep remain anonymous, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of the reporter and the St. Bonaventure community. With such information, St. Bonaventure University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving, students, employees and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime regarding a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in annual crime statistics.

Criminal Activity Off Campus

St. Bonaventure University does not operate off-campus housing and does not have off-campus student organizations. Students, employees, and on campus student organizations participating in University sponsored off-campus activities should report crime incidents to the local law enforcement agency where the crime occurred and also to the Safety and Security Office.

The Office of Safety and Security maintains a close working relationship with all appropriate law enforcement agencies and criminal justice systems. Regular meetings are held with those agencies, both on a formal and informal basis, and crime-related reports and statistics are routinely exchanged in accordance with accepted legal procedure and maintaining appropriate levels of confidentiality. Local law enforcement agencies provide information to Safety and Security when a student violates federal, state or local laws. As appropriate, St. Bonaventure University will process these reports considering the safety and impact to the university community as well as any violations of the St. Bonaventure University Code of Conduct.

Notification of Final Results

Upon written request, St. Bonaventure University will disclose to the reporting victim of a crime of violence (as the term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased because of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the victim for purposes of this statement.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention

We believe that nearly every violation committed on campus is preventable. As part of the University's mission, the Office of Safety and Security attempts to educate members of the campus community on how to reduce their chances of experiencing a violation.

These programs are based upon the dual concepts of eliminating or minimizing criminal opportunities and encouraging students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. The following is a listing of the crime prevention programs and projects employed by St. Bonaventure.

Security Awareness Programs:

Full-Scale Emergency Drill: The University engages in full-scale emergency drills, such as an active shooter drill, and typically require lock-down or lock-out of all or part of campus. Full-scale drills engage the entire campus and serve multiple purposes: testing emergency notification systems; engaging local and regional law enforcement and emergency responders; testing campus community knowledge of emergency plans and procedures; giving the Emergency Management Team practice with incident management; and collecting feedback from the campus community, law enforcement, and emergency responders.

Targeted Single Facility Drill or Exercise: Emergency drills which focus on an individual building or residence hall. Occupants practice their responses and undergo the same protocols they would in case of a real emergency.

Table-Top Exercises: In years when a full-scale drill does not occur, table-top exercises typically occur to allow members of the Emergency Management Team and Emergency Response Team to practice incident management in a low-risk setting. These table-top drills also involve members of local law enforcement and emergency responders. They do not typically involve students or faculty.

Fire Alarm System and Fire Drills: The Office of Safety & Security monitors and maintains fire alarm systems on campus. Fire drills are conducted in each building on a semi-annual basis in accordance with New York State Law, and these alarms reach students, faculty and staff.

Electronic Card Access: Electronic card access is employed in all residence halls and certain administrative buildings that restricts entry to authorized campus community members.

Floor and Building Meetings: Each semester, members of the residential living team (Resident Assistants and Residence Directors) conduct building and floor meetings for students. Attendance at these meetings is mandatory. Topics related to safety awareness include but are not limited to: fire safety policies and procedures; securing personal belongings; personal safety tips; emergency notification systems; emergency procedures for shelter-in-place, lock-out and evacuation; and the importance of securing exterior and interior access to residence halls.

Crime Prevention Programs:

New Student Orientation at Welcome Days: A mandatory crime prevention presentation, accompanied by printed materials posted in the residence halls and throughout campus, is conducted with all new students during Welcome Days.

Residence Hall Security: Crime prevention presentations, accompanied by brochures or other printed material, are made available to residence hall students on a routine basis, scheduled by resident assistants with their floors.

Crime Prevention Presentation: Crime prevention presentations are made available upon request to the campus community including resident students, commuter students, international students and professional and support staff.

New Employee Orientation: Crime prevention materials are made available to new employees at Orientation and throughout the year.

Printed Crime Prevention Materials: Printed crime prevention brochures and/or posters related to motor vehicle security, bicycle security, residence hall security, health services, employee security and library security are available at Campus Safety and Security and are distributed on the website.

Crime Prevention Policy: Crime prevention articles and material are routinely made available to the student newspaper and the University's radio station via the University Office of Marketing Communications. This communication has the potential to reach students, faculty, staff, and anyone with access to the University's newspaper online.

Sexual Assault Awareness, Education, and Prevention: Under the supervision of the Director of Sexual Violence Prevention and Education and the Coordinated Community Response Team, sexual assault awareness, education, and prevention presentations are conducted throughout the year. Some programming is required for onboarding of new students (Sexual Assault Prevention program online, Welcome Days Bystander Training), while other programming is optional and ongoing for students, faculty and staff.

Architectural Design: The Associate Dean of Campus Safety makes recommendations relating to physical and electronic security systems for new and renovated campus facilities.

Crime Prevention and Personal Safety Tips

- Do not leave valuables (including cash) in your room unattended. Take valuables home with you over the Christmas break period.
- Doors and windows to your residence halls should be locked. Peep holes should be used when allowing anyone access to your room and should not be removed. Always lock your doors when you are absent. Do not loan out your key or ID card.
- Never compromise your safety for a roommate who asks you to leave the door unlocked.
- Do not prop doors open and leave them unsecured day or night. Do not leave your identification, wallets, jewelry, phones, and other valuables unattended in open view.
- Know your neighbors and don't be reluctant to report illegal activities and suspicious loitering.
- Non-residents of a hall should not be allowed access to the hall unless they are the guests of a resident of that hall. All guests must be properly registered and should never be left unattended.

- Stay alert at all times and tune in to the surroundings.
- Trust your instincts; get help right away if the situation or place is uncomfortable.

Anyone with information on any suspicious or illegal activities is asked to provide information to the Office of Safety & Security at (716) 375-2525. If you prefer to remain anonymous, you can submit a report through the St. Bonaventure University Silent Witness program.

Access to Campus

The St. Bonaventure University campus is considered private property but is generally open to members of the public. Most academic and administrative buildings are open to the public during normal business hours, and the hours may vary throughout the year. Building access to the aforementioned facilities after normal business hours is controlled by a combination of electronic card access and physical key. All St. Bonaventure University facilities are patrolled by Security Officers 24 hours a day. Campus community members and the general public may contact SBU Safety and Security at 716-375-2525 for information regarding access protocol for a specific building.

Access to residence halls is restricted to residents, their approved guests, and other approved members of the University community. Residents gain access to residence halls via electronic card access or with a physical key. Residents are cautioned against permitting strangers to enter the residence halls. SBU Safety and Security staff actively patrol residence halls on a regular basis. Residence Life staff also enforce security measures in residence halls and work with residents to achieve a community respectful of individual, group, and community rights and responsibilities. Residence Life staff and Safety and Security staff conduct periodic educational sessions on crime prevention.

Maintenance and Security of Campus Facilities

In addition to electronic card access to facilities, St. Bonaventure University Safety and Security monitors and records numerous digital and analog cameras located both inside and on the exterior of campus buildings.

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. SBU Safety and Security staff and Residence Life staff regularly patrol the campus and report any inadequate lighting, unsafe conditions or malfunctions to Facilities Management for correction. An online facilities maintenance request form is also available for any campus member to report an item requiring maintenance or correction @ <https://my.sbu.edu/> - Facilities Service Request. Members of the SBU community may also contact SBU Safety and Security for any concerns in the maintenance and security of University facilities @ 716-375-2525.

Yellow exterior emergency telephones are located throughout the campus near building entrances. Other emergency telephone boxes are easily identified by a blue light, which is mounted directly above the box. They can be used to report a criminal incident, fire or any other type of emergency or suspicious incident. Safety & Security can also be contacted directly through the SBU SAFE app.

Campus Notifications

Timely Warnings

A Timely Warning is a notification for a Clery Act crime, occurring in Clery Act geography, reported to local law enforcement or a campus security authority, and that is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to student and employees. Some examples include sexual violence, aggravated assault, burglary, and murder. At no time will the Timely Warning include or identify the victims of the crime, although in certain cases it may identify the offender, such as in a "Be on the Lookout" advisory for a person who commits a violent crime and has not yet been apprehended.

The intent of a warning regarding a criminal incident(s) is to enable people to protect themselves.

Timely Warnings are decided on a case-by-case basis. A Timely Warning will include necessary information for the campus community to protect themselves.

The decision to issue a Timely Warning includes, but not limited to:

- The nature of the crime
- The continuing danger to the campus community

A general Timely Warning will include:

- Type of reported crime
- Time and location of reported crime
- Synopsis of the event
- Specific advice for the campus regarding steps to take to avoid becoming a victim

The determination to issue a timely warning is made after a collaborative discussion between the Vice President of Student Affairs, Associate Dean of Campus Safety, and various campus managers, depending on who is available at the time of the incident. The Associate Dean of Campus Safety writes the content of the warning and is primarily responsible for its distribution.

Timely warnings are disseminated by the most expedient method to ensure that individuals have time to prepare for or react to the situation. Dissemination methods may include: campus notice board emails, direct phone calls to designated personnel, campus texting system, Cisco phone system, posting on campus social media, posting on campus website, face to face residential life staff dissemination and contacting local media (if available/appropriate).

If the University issues an Emergency Notification in response to an incident or circumstances, it is not required to also issue a Timely Warning, though the University may issue follow up notifications, as appropriate. Disclosures made to pastoral and professional counselors may not result in a Timely Warning unless the individual who is reporting brings the information forward, such as through the silent witness program or another method.

Emergency Notification

An Emergency Notification is prompted by a confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

Emergency Notifications have a wide focus on any significant emergency or dangerous situation, which may include, but are not limited to, Clery Act crimes. An Emergency Notification is triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the SBU campus.

Confirmation that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation is achieved when subject matter experts working for credible sources confirm an emergency with either the Associate Dean of Campus Safety or the Vice President of Student Affairs. Subject matter experts include, but are not limited to, local law enforcement, Cattaraugus County Emergency Management, the National Weather Service, Safety and Security personnel, or Residential Life staff.

Examples of significant emergencies or dangerous situations may include, but are not limited to:

- Approaching severe weather
- Medical outbreak (meningitis, norovirus, or other serious illness)
- Earthquake

- Gas leak
- Terrorist incident
- Armed person(s)
- Bomb Threat
- Civil unrest or rioting
- Chemical or hazardous waste spill

When confirmation is made that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the campus community, Campus Safety & Security and/or the University Emergency Management Team (EMT) will activate emergency procedures. At that time the Office of Campus Safety and Security will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the emergency notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. The Associate Dean for Campus Safety will be responsible for determining whether the emergency requires an Emergency Notification, drafting the content of the Emergency Notification, and issuing the Emergency Notification. The University may send an emergency notification to the entire campus community or only to the segment that is at risk. This decision is based on the type and location of the emergency, who may be affected, and whether the danger could spread to other areas. A segment may include people in a specific building, area, or campus. If it is not clear who may be at risk, the University will notify the entire campus community.

The E2 Campus Text Alert notification system will text subscribers in order to reach mobile users who may be away from their computers or offices. This is a voluntary opt-in service. Members of the St. Bonaventure University campus community can enroll through the Student Services or Employee Health and Safety links of the MySBU portal.

Timely Warning vs. Emergency Notification Summary Chart

Emergency Notification Scope: Wide focus on any significant emergency or dangerous situation (<i>may include Clery Act crimes</i>). Why: Emergency notification is triggered by an event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening the campus. Where: Applies to situations that occur on our campus or that impact our campus. When: Initiate procedures immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or threatens.	Timely Warning Scope: Narrow focus on Clery Act crimes. Why: Timely warnings are triggered by crimes that have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat. The University will issue a timely warning for any Clery Act crime committed on University Clery Act geography that is reported to a University campus security authority or a local law enforcement agency and that is considered by St. Bonaventure University to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. Where: Applies to Clery Act crimes that occur on University Clery Act geography, are reported to local law enforcement or a campus security authority and represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. When: Issue a warning when pertinent information is available.
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Testing of Notification Systems and Annual Drill

The University tests its emergency notification system at least on an annual basis. The test is an opportunity to remind the campus community about established evacuation procedures. For each annual test, a University official, in particular the Associate Dean of Campus Safety, will publicize and document a description of the exercise/test, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

The Office of Safety and Security tested campus emergency notification methods on November 11, 2025, at 12:45pm. This was an announced test. The test encompassed e2Campus text messaging, classroom and office desktop alerts, outdoor speaker arrays, interior digital displays and our safety app – SBU Safe. The St. Bonaventure University Emergency Readiness & Response Guide is made available to all students, employees and faculty and outlines evacuation procedures and instructions for shelter-in-place, lockdown and all clear on the MySBU portal. On April 7, 2025 a Mass Casualty Drill was conducted on campus involving a total of 32 individuals, representing state and county government, as well as non-governmental organizations. An After-Action Report was completed and reviewed by the Emergency Management Team in May 2025.

Communication with the Larger Community

Some or all of the following methods will be used to disseminate emergency information to the larger community:

- St. Bonaventure University homepage alerts (sbu.edu)
- Local news media and social media
- Direct outreach to local emergency management organizations, as appropriate

Emergency Response Framework

How to Report an Emergency on Campus

Dial 716-375-2525 or 911

Every student, faculty and staff member can report a crime by calling Safety and Security (716-375-2525) or by dialing 911, whether you are on campus or off. To expedite an appropriate emergency response, be prepared to give your exact location, the nature of the emergency, and as many details about the situation as possible.

The Medical Emergency Response Team (MERT), a volunteer organization staffed by certified students who are advised and work with the Center for Student Wellbeing, assists Safety and Security in responding to medical and other emergencies. Calling Safety and Security dispatches MERT until additional personnel arrive from off-campus agencies if needed.

There are “blue light” phones located on campus in case of emergency. Picking up the phone will immediately put you in touch with the Office of Safety & Security. Additionally, there are yellow emergency call boxes located at the entrance of most residence halls on campus. If you push the large red button, it will immediately put you in touch with Safety & Security.

Emergency Response and Procedures

Incidents/crises can happen anywhere, at any time, and often occur when they are least expected. When a crisis does occur, events usually unfold rapidly, leaving little time for planning. The key to success is to obtain the information, confirm its accuracy, disseminate the information as quickly as possible and prepare to address the situation as it unfolds. That is why advance preparation is essential,

both in responding to an incident and communicating to the campus community and external constituents.

The St. Bonaventure University Emergency Preparedness Plan is designed to provide planning and emergency response guidelines for the Emergency Management Team, Emergency Response Team and the campus community in the event that a serious threat, crisis, or emergency occurs on or near property owned or supervised by the University, or affects members of the campus community in some fashion.

The emergency preparedness plan outlines the actions to be taken by the University to protect faculty, staff, students, and visitors from threats created by natural and man-made hazards. In developing an effective emergency preparedness plan, coordinators attempt to anticipate as many potential threats as possible and determine appropriate actions and responses ahead of time so that they can focus their time and attention on the most important decisions and actions required during an actual emergency. The emergency preparedness plan outlines specific steps to follow in the event of a crisis situation (incident management) and provides specific measures for recovery after the crisis has passed.

In the event that an emergency situation occurs on campus that presents an immediate threat to the health and safety of students or employees, St. Bonaventure University will follow this plan and its procedures in responding to the situation. The process which will be used to inform the campus community of such an event will include one, some or all of the following:

1. Alertus High Powered Speaker Array Outdoor Notification System
2. Computer desktop display notice
3. E2 Campus Text Alert
4. Campus Notice Board E-mail Message
5. Face to Face Communications
6. Public Notification will be via the Office of Marketing & Communications

St. Bonaventure University will provide adequate follow-up information to the campus community as needed.

All foreseeable situations are addressed in the emergency plan in accordance with 34 CFR 668.46(g) and HEA requirements.

The University's Office of Safety & Security is responsible for the safety of the campus community and security of all buildings and property belonging to the university. The Office of Safety & Security will likely serve as the first contact and first responder in all campus emergency situations.

The Office of Safety and Security is responsible for initiating the emergency notification systems. The scope of the emergency preparedness plan applies to all campus faculty, staff, students, and visitors. All on campus and off campus, university owned property is covered under the emergency preparedness plan.

The Associate Dean of Campus Safety is authorized by the Vice President for Student Affairs, who is authorized by the President of the University, to oversee the emergency preparedness plan. In the event of an emergency, University authorities or their designees may serve as the Emergency Management

Coordinator (EMC) in declaring the scope of the emergency and directing its response. The Vice President for Student Affairs will serve as EMC unless otherwise directed.

The Emergency Management Team (EMT) is comprised of senior level administrators and staff who have primary and specific responsibilities related to threats and emergencies, and who will be involved directly in the decision-making process. The Vice President for Student Affairs will serve as the EMC with the Associate Dean of Campus Safety serving as the EMC's advisor. In the absence of the Vice President for Student Affairs, the Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs, the Vice President for Finance and Administration, or the Associate Dean of Campus Safety will act on their behalf.

Once an emergency is declared the EMC will convene the EMT. This team will then advise key University personnel and appropriate non-University authorities (if necessary), such as local emergency responders, the F.B.I. and local municipal authorities of the nature of the threat and a prescribed course of action or response.

Declaring an Emergency/Notifications and Alerts

Upon notification of an emergency situation, the Safety & Security dispatcher will activate the campus crisis communications plan and is responsible for notifying appropriate emergency response agencies and the Emergency Management Coordinator. A detailed checklist of required dispatcher actions is available in the Campus Safety and Security office. Upon notification from the dispatcher, the EMC will initiate notification of Emergency Management Team members and specify the time and location to assemble.

The authority to declare a campus state of emergency rests with the President of the University. In the absence of the President, the Provost and Vice President of Academic Affairs will assume this responsibility.

Administrators, upon receiving notification of a Campus Emergency, will notify personnel under their direction of the emergency by utilizing either phone trees or other designated communication measures. Additional campus wide notification means include; a steam powered siren, CISCO telephone alerts to classrooms and offices, the E2Campus text alert system, campus email to include the Notice Board, and the St. Bonaventure University website, www.sbu.edu

During an emergency, the Office of Safety & Security, shall place into immediate effect the appropriate procedures necessary to respond to the emergency and to safeguard persons and property. Notifications The University's Marketing & Communication Office, under the direction of the Chief Marketing Communications Officer, is the authority for the release of all information to the public.

The Emergency Preparedness Plan and notification procedures will be tested at least on an annual basis using either a full-scale exercise, tabletop exercise(s), drills, or a combination of these. Scenarios will vary from year to year based on local risk analysis. These tests are scheduled, and the campus community notified beforehand via email. An after-action review is conducted following the test to determine strengths and weaknesses of the Emergency Preparedness Plan and notification procedures.

SECTION III

Sexual Assault Education and Prevention

St. Bonaventure University prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. It is the policy of St. Bonaventure University to offer primary prevention and awareness programming to students, staff, and faculty to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault

(including stranger and known offender assaults), and stalking as defined in the St. Bonaventure University Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy [Title IX | St. Bonaventure University \(sbu.edu\)](#).

In an effort to reduce the risk of sex discrimination and sexual misconduct, the University utilizes a range of campaigns, strategies, and initiatives to provide awareness, education, risk reduction, and prevention programming. Programming covers primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and employees, as well as ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees. Primary prevention programs are intended to stop violence before it occurs, change social norms and stereotypes and promote positive and healthy behaviors (respectful relationships and safe bystander intervention). Awareness programs are designed to increase knowledge, share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration of crimes.

The University requires all students (undergraduate, transfer and graduate) to complete annual on-line training through Vector LMS. These online programs fulfill the federal and state mandates and the NCAA mandates of onboarding educational requirements for new students, student athletes and student leaders regarding sexual violence. Vector's Sexual Assault Prevention Suite engages students as they progress through their time at the University, fosters healthy relationships, and prepares them to recognize and respond to sexual assault and harassment when it occurs. The SBU Title IX/Student Affairs Compliance Coordinator monitors student compliance for required annual training.

The University requires annual online training for faculty and staff about their obligations to report sex discrimination (including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking). Human Resources tracks compliance for employee training. After training, employees will be able to recognize incidences of sexual violence and discrimination and respond appropriately when a student or colleague tells you about sexual violence or discrimination. Discrimination and Misconduct Officials, and the Title IX Coordinator, will be individuals who receive annual training and participate in ongoing development on issues related to gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and other forms of sexual misconduct. They will also receive training on the definition of sexual harassment, scope of the university's education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and grievance process, how to serve impartially, including avoiding pre-judgement of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias, the effects of trauma, and the rights of the Respondent, including the right to a presumption that the Respondent is "not responsible" until a finding of responsibility is made pursuant to this policy.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystanders

Risk reduction includes options and strategies designed to decrease perpetration, reduce bystander inaction, increase the empowerment of victims and survivors, promote safety, and help individuals and the University community address conditions that facilitate dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Measures designed to decrease perpetration include recognizing and respecting affirmative consent and personal boundaries; understanding that an incapacitated person cannot consent; stopping sexual activity when consent is absent or withdrawn; refraining from coercive, controlling, exploitative, or sexually aggressive behavior; respecting requests for no further contact; challenging attitudes and conduct that normalize violence; and seeking assistance when one's own or another person's behavior raises concerns.

Measures designed to reduce bystander inaction include recognizing warning signs and taking safe, positive action when conduct may lead to harm. Depending on the circumstances, an individual may intervene directly when safe, create a distraction, delegate assistance to friends or University personnel, contact Safety and Security or 911, check on a person who may be at risk, or offer support and

assistance after an incident. No person should take an action that would place themselves or others in danger.

Risk reduction also includes empowering victims and survivors by providing access to confidential and non-confidential resources, medical care, counseling, safety planning, reporting options, supportive measures, and academic, living, transportation, or employment accommodations. These options are intended to preserve each individual's autonomy and ability to make informed decisions.

Risk-reduction strategies cannot eliminate the possibility of violence. Responsibility for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking rests solely with the person who commits the misconduct and never with the person who experiences it.

St. Bonaventure University Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures

St. Bonaventure maintains a Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures ("Policy") which applies to discrimination and misconduct. The Policy and Process may be accessed here: [Title IX | St. Bonaventure University](#)

This section of the Annual Security Report includes relevant Policy statements as required by the Clery Act. Additional information may be found in the full Policy.

First Steps for Victims of Sexual Assault and Related Violence

If you are a victim of a sexual assault, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain the necessary medical treatment. It is strongly recommended that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. An assault should be reported directly to the Title IX Coordinator, Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Department or another available law enforcement agency (NYS Police, Allegany Police or Olean Police Department), and/or the Office of Safety and Security.

- Title IX Coordinator Kathryn O'Brien: Reilly Center, Room 204; kobrien@sbu.edu; 716-375-2011
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator Kennedy Scott: Reilly Center, Room 226; kscott@sbu.edu; 716-375-7647
- Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Office: 911 or 716-938-9191
- Office of Safety and Security: 716-375-2525; security@sbu.edu

The Importance of Preserving Evidence

Those impacted by sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, whether occurring on or off campus, will be provided written information about evidence preservation, how and to whom to report these crimes, options about involvement of law enforcement and campus authorities, and assistance in notifying law enforcement if the victim chooses, as well as the option to decline to notify authorities. Victims will also be provided information, in writing, about rights and institutional responsibilities regarding no contact orders, orders of protection, or other available applicable options.

Once at the hospital, victims/survivors are in control of their treatment and what happens next. They may wish to seek medical attention to treat any possible injuries, to check for injuries they may not be able to see, and to access medications to prevent sexually transmitted infections and/or pregnancy.

Preventative Medications: If you are over 18 years old, you are eligible to receive a 7-day dose of medication to prevent HIV after a possible exposure (referred to as HIV PEP) at no cost while in the

emergency room. Victims and survivors younger than 18 are provided the full regimen of HIV PEP at this time. These medications are not effective for more than 3 days following a potential exposure.

Evidence Collection: You may wish to have evidence collected at no cost using a Sexual Offense Evidence Collection Kit (sometimes referred to as a rape kit) but it is not required. The kit collects and preserves DNA evidence from your body and clothing (or other personal items), which can assist law enforcement if you decide to report the crime. Reporting to police is not mandatory, however, and should never prevent someone from seeking medical care. New York providers are required to retain sexual offense evidence collection kits for 20 years.

It is best to avoid showering, bathing, douching, or brushing your teeth until after you have received medical attention. Avoid changing your clothes or save all clothing from the time of the assault in a paper bag or a cardboard box (such as from an online delivery). Evidence collection is strongest within the first 4 days following an assault.

You can skip any portion of the exam or stop at any time during the process if you feel uncomfortable. You do not need to file a police report to have an exam conducted and evidence preserved, but the process gives you the chance to safely store evidence should you decide to report at a later time.

Advocates offer free, confidential services. The hospital will inform you of available services through a local rape crisis or victim assistance organization and, with your consent, will contact them to have an advocate meet you at the hospital to accompany you through the entire process. An advocate can also explain reporting options, serve as a resource for completing necessary paperwork, and help you understand processes and procedures so that you can make the most informed decisions for your care now and in the future. Rape crisis and victim service organizations may also be able to provide services beyond your immediate needs including counseling, support services, accompanying you to report to law enforcement, or (when relevant) campus reporting procedures.

Regardless of whether or not you have medical insurance, you have the right to receive forensic rape exam related services in New York State at no cost. You have the option to request that your medical provider bill the Office of Victim Services directly for forensic rape exam related services if you do not have private health insurance or do not want to use your private health insurance for privacy reasons. This includes medical care for the assault, preventative medications and treatments for pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, and Sexual Offense Evidence Collection Kits.

Reimbursement For Additional Medical and Personal Expenses: The New York State Office of Victim Services may be able to assist with other expenses beyond just the initial exam including additional medical expenses, HIV PEP beyond the 7-day supply, loss of earnings, counseling expenses, loss of essential property, reasonable court-transportation expenses in connection with the prosecution, and moving expenses. An advocate will be able to help walk you through the process or direct you to the proper resources to explain which expenses are and which expenses are not eligible to be reimbursed.

In New York a sexual assault victim who receives a sexual assault forensic exam does not need a police report to request additional compensation from the NYS Office of Victim Services.

The New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS) is available to help in a number of ways if you, a family member, or friend have been victim of a crime. Visit: <https://ovs.ny.gov/>

The OVS Resource Connect (<https://ovs.ny.concerncenter.com/>) is a concern-based online search engine connecting users with potential crime victim resources in New York State. It features enhanced search

functionalities and allows users seeking crime victim services and information to search for resources by concerns, keywords (i.e. “advocate,” “safe housing,” etc.) as well as geographic location. This new search engine immediately returns information provided by Victim Assistance Programs (VAPs), who can provide help to crime victims and offer additional services that are not directly offered by OVS.

Confidential Hotline (24/7): The New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline (1-800-942-6906) can provide you with information on resources in your community.

Chat Line: Chat confidentially (available 24/7) with a trained professional who can help,
<https://www.resourceconnect.com/nysdvsachat/chat>

Text Line: Text a trained professional (available (24/7) who can help. Texts are secure and confidential:

Text: 844-997-2121; Call: 1-800-942-6906 (English & Español/Multi-language Accessibility); Deaf or Hard of Hearing: 711; New York City: 1-800-621-HOPE (4673) or 311 TDD: 1-800-810-7444

Filing a Police Report

Promptly filing a police report will:

- ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim.
- provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later.
- assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

The Sheriff and State Police have processes in place to investigate sexual assault and related crimes. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and or the University’s conduct system; there could be a victim who declines to participate in the University process but who may want to notify law enforcement as an option. A University representative will guide the victim through the available options and support the victim in their decision. The Title IX Coordinator will be accessible to the reporting victim. Various counseling options are available from the University and more information can be obtained by contacting the Title IX Coordinator.

Whenever sexual violence occurs, be it on or off campus, it is strongly recommended that the victims report the incident to the police and to the Title IX Coordinator. Victims are advised that the University will assist and support them in reporting the incident to the police. At the direction of the police, the University will assist in obtaining, securing, and maintaining evidence. The victim can report an incident to the police even if they do not wish to have charges filed. If the accused is a member of the campus community, the University may investigate the complaint and initiate appropriate disciplinary action against the accused, even in cases also being handled by law enforcement authorities. The University will also, at the victim’s request, if available and feasible, offer alternative University housing and alternative classes.

St. Bonaventure University representatives are also available to: (i) assist students in initiating legal proceedings in family or civil court and (ii) to assist students in acquiring a New York State court order of protection. If an order of protection is granted, the Parties have the right to receive a copy of the order when the University receives it. The Parties will also have the opportunity to have the University explain the order, the consequences for violating the order, and answer any questions about the order. If the party against whom the order is made violates the order of protection, the protected party may receive assistance from the University in calling local law enforcement to inform them of the violation. The University will honor and recognize any order of protection or similar document issued by a court in

New York, another state, or a Tribal court. Separate from this process, the University may issue a no contact order between the parties as part of its Policy.

Timing is a critical factor in collecting and preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged misconduct occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection or restraining order. University representatives are available to assist you in notifying law enforcement of an incident of sexual misconduct and in contacting law enforcement or legal service organizations. You may also decline to notify law enforcement.

Confidentiality, Access to Resources and Reporting of Prohibited Conduct

In order to make informed choices, it is important to be aware of confidentiality and mandatory reporting requirements when consulting campus resources. The University offers a number of confidential and non-confidential resources and reporting options for violations of the Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct policy, which include but are not limited to violations of Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking.

Certain University employees are considered “confidential” resources. As described below, confidential resources generally will not share information about an individual without the individual’s express written permission.

Other employees at the University are non-confidential resources. Some of these employees are required to share information you report with other officials at the institution so the University may take steps to offer resources and supportive measures, and/or prevent the recurrence of gender-based discrimination or sexual misconduct. If you are unsure of an individual’s reporting obligations, please ask before disclosing any information you wish to remain confidential.

Even 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 the Title IX Coordinator to investigate and/or seek a resolution, or for the Associate Dean for Campus Safety to report statistical information about Clery reportable crimes.

Confidential Assistance and Resources

Confidential disclosure is defined as seeking resources and/or assistance without personally identifiable information about the disclosure being shared with anyone else. If a reporting party would like the details of an incident to be kept confidential, the reporting party may speak with counselors or health care providers in the Center for Student Wellbeing, clergy within the University acting in their role as clergy (friars or sisters), and/or off-campus resources such as Connecting Communities in Action Victim’s Services or Olean General Hospital. All of these resources will maintain confidentiality except in extreme cases of immediacy of threat or danger or abuse of a minor. Disclosures to pastoral counselors or professional counselors in the Center for Student Wellbeing are exempt from statistics and only included in the statistics if there is a separate report through a nonexempt channel.

Quick Reference Contact Information for On-Campus Confidential Resources:

- **University Center for Student Wellbeing (Health & Counseling Center):** Room 229, Reilly Center: 716-375- 2310
- **University Chaplain:** McGinley-Carney Center for Franciscan Ministries, Rm. 111: 716-375- 7841
- **Connecting Communities in Action- Victim Services:** Toll Free Crisis Hotline: 1-888-945-3970

Quick Reference Contact Information for Off-Campus Confidential Resources:

- **Olean General Hospital Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner (SAFE) Unit:**
Report to the OGH Emergency Room: 716-372-0614
- **New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotline:** 1-800-942-6906
- **New York State Police 24 Hour Hotline:** 1-844-845-7269

Non-Confidential Resources and Reporting Options

University employees other than confidential resources may share reports of gender-based discrimination or sexual misconduct with the Title IX Coordinator or Responsible Administrator (and some of them are required to share reports as described below), so that the University may take steps to offer resources and supportive measures and/or prevent the recurrence of misconduct. Non-Confidential officials will provide privacy, but not confidentiality, upon receiving a report of conduct prohibited under this policy.

Making A Report to the University (Title IX Coordinator)

Any person may report sex discrimination or sexual misconduct (whether or not the person reporting is the person alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sex discrimination or sexual misconduct), in person, by mail, by telephone, or electronically via email using the contact information listed for the Title IX Coordinator or the on-line report form at <https://www.sbu.edu/life-at-sbu/student-health-safety-conduct/student-conduct/title-ix>, or by any other means that results in the Title IX Coordinator receiving the person's verbal or written report.

Contact Information for the Title IX Coordinator

Name: Kathryn O'Brien
Title: Title IX Coordinator
Office: Reilly Center, Room 204
Email Address: kobrien@sbu.edu
Telephone Number: 716-375-2011

Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or electronic mail address, or by mail to the office address listed for the Title IX Coordinator.

Responsible Administrators

Should a person want to report an incident of gender-based discrimination or sexual misconduct, they may also report to one of the "Responsible Administrators" listed below. Responsible Administrators have authority to take corrective action on behalf of the University and will ensure the reporting party has all of their resources and reporting options. Responsible Administrators are required to share all information, including personally identifiable information, with the Title IX Coordinator. Responsible Administrators will provide privacy, but not confidentiality, upon receiving a report of conduct prohibited under this policy. A reporting party who wants to ensure that information is brought to the attention of the proper University officials and that they receive information about available resources and reporting options is strongly encouraged to contact the Title IX Coordinator or another Responsible Administrator listed below.

Responsible Administrators:

- Title IX Coordinator/ Vice President for Student Affairs
 - o Kathryn O'Brien-Phone: 716.375.2011 or Email: kobrien@sbu.edu
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator
 - o Kennedy Scott-Phone: 716.375.7647 or Email: kscott@sbu.edu
- Associate Dean for Campus Safety

- o Gary Segrue-Phone: 716.375.2526 or Email: gsegrue@sbu.edu
- Dean of Students
 - o Rob DeFazio-Phone: 716.375.2190 or Email: RDEFazio@sbu.edu
- Executive Director, Student Success Center
 - o Adriane Spencer-Phone: 716.375.2065 or Email: aspencer@sbu.edu
- Senior Executive Deputy Director of Athletics
 - o Ryan Clingan-Phone: 716.375.2249 or Email: rclingan@sbu.edu
- Senior Associate Athletics Director for Compliance & Academic Services
 - o Sarah Wolcott-Phone: 716.375.2288 or Email: swolcott@sbu.edu
- Chief Human Resources Officer
 - o Kyle Burnett-Phone: 716.375.2074 or Email: kburnett@sbu.edu

Amnesty

The health and safety of every student at St. Bonaventure University 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 that violence occurs, including but not limited to Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault, may be hesitant to report such incidents due to fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. The University strongly encourages students to report 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 University officials or law enforcement will not be subject to the University's Student Code of Conduct action for violations of alcohol and/or drug use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, or Sexual Assault.

How Decisions about Confidentiality and Taking Action are Handled

If a reporting party does not wish for their name to be shared, does not wish for an investigation to take place, or does not want a formal resolution to be pursued, the reporting party may make such a request to the Title IX Coordinator, who will evaluate that request in light of the duty to ensure the safety of the campus and comply with federal law. In cases involving alleged or apparent pattern, predation, physical threat, weapons, and/or violence, the University will likely be unable to honor a request for confidentiality or anonymity. If the University determines that it must proceed with an investigation, the reporting party can choose whether they are going to be part of it. The burden of investigation, disciplinary charges, and consequences is not on the reporting party, but instead rests with the University. In cases where the reporting party requests confidentiality or anonymity, and the circumstances allow the University to honor that request, the University will offer supportive measures and remedies to the reporting party and the community but will not otherwise pursue formal action.

First Disclosure of a Report

St. Bonaventure University shall ensure that, at a minimum, at the first instance of disclosure by a Complainant to a University employee (*confidential or non-confidential*), the following information shall be presented to the Complainant: "You have the right to make a report to university campus safety, local law enforcement, and/or state police or choose not to report; to report the incident to St. Bonaventure University; to be protected by the institution from retaliation for reporting an incident; and to receive assistance and resources from your St. Bonaventure University."

Confidentiality During Processes

The University will take reasonable steps to protect the privacy of the parties and witnesses during the pendency of its processes, provided that such steps do not restrict the ability of the parties to obtain and present evidence, to speak to witnesses, to consult with their family members, Confidential

Resources, or advisors, or otherwise prepare for or participate in a process. The University will also take reasonable steps to prevent and address the parties' and their advisors' unauthorized disclosure of information and evidence obtained solely through the processes contemplated by the Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy. However, disclosures of such information and evidence for purposes of administrative proceedings or litigation related to the complaint of Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct will be authorized.

In compliance with the Clery Act, the University will complete publicly available record keeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, excluding any personally identifying information. Campus Security Authorities include staff in Safety & Security, individuals responsible for campus security, designated crime-reporting offices, and officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Over 250 St. Bonaventure University employees are designated as CSAs. This includes the Dean of Students, Campus Safety Officers, Title IX Coordinator, athletics coaches, Athletics Director, Residence Directors, Residence Assistants, Student Activities staff, trip advisors, student club advisors, and Deans. A full list of CSAs can be found in the Office of Safety & Security.

Non-Investigatory Measures Available Under the Policy

Supportive Measures

It is not necessary for a Complaint or report to be made to receive resources or supportive measures. Further, supportive measures are available whether or not a reporting individual chooses to report to law enforcement. Certain resources and supportive measures may be provided, as reasonably available, by the Title IX Coordinator, or appropriate designee, in an effort to protect the safety and/or well-being of any member(s) of the campus community and restore or preserve access to the University's education program or activity during the University's grievance process or during an informal resolution process. The University Victim Advocate (representative from Connecting Communities in Action Victim Services) can also assist in obtaining supportive measures. Any person needing resources or supportive measures should request them from the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The University will maintain as confidential any resources or supportive measures provided, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the University to provide the resources or protective measures. Supportive measures are intended to address the immediate and ongoing effects of harassment, discrimination, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, dating or domestic violence, stalking or retaliation, or to prevent further harm to a party and to prevent further violations. Supportive measures cannot be unreasonably burdensome to a party, cannot be imposed for punitive or disciplinary reasons and are offered without fee or charge. The University, as appropriate, may modify or terminate supportive measures at the conclusion of the grievance process or informal resolution process, or may continue measures beyond that point. Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:

- counseling
- extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- modifications of work or class schedules
- campus escort services
- mutual restrictions, and in certain circumstances one-directional restrictions, on contact between the parties (no contact orders – see below)
- changes in work or housing locations
- leaves of absence
- increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus

When supportive measures are provided, affected students have the right to request review of

them by an appropriate University Official, appointed by the Title IX Coordinator, or appropriate designee, to reconsider the need for and/or terms of the supportive measures. In addition, if a party's request for a supportive measure is denied, the party will be afforded an opportunity to have the denial promptly reviewed by such a University Official to assess whether the supportive measure is reasonable under the circumstances. The request for review of the denial of, or the need for or details of, supportive measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator and may be made at any time. Each party will be allowed to submit evidence in support of, or in opposition to, the request to the extent the supportive measures under review affect that party. The University Official's determination is not subject to further review absent changed circumstances.

A written summary of rights, options, supports, and procedures, is provided to all reporting parties, Complainants and Respondents, whether they are students, employees, guests, or visitors. All reporting parties, Complainants and Respondents receive information about the following in writing:

- evidence preservation;
- availability of orders for protection and issuance of no contact orders;
- options for, assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and work situations or protective measures, if requested and reasonably available;
- procedures for institutional disciplinary proceedings;
- how to report the offense, on and off campus, and assistance with reporting;
- notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available within the University and/or in the community;
- sanctions under the University grievance process; and
- an explanation of rights and options provided under this Policy.

No Contact Orders

A no contact order defines specific restrictions on contact between the parties. A no contact order can forbid both direct and indirect contact between the involved parties. Indirect contact includes electronic communication and messages sent via other people. A no contact order does not require a party to refrain from attending an event (such as an athletic contest, a campus speaker presentation, etc.) in circumstances where simultaneous attendance can occur without otherwise prohibited interaction, for example because the parties are not in close proximity to one another. Restrictions on contact can be applied to one or more parties.

Orders of Protection

The Associate Dean for Campus Safety or designee will, upon request, provide reasonable assistance to any member of the campus community in obtaining an order of protection or, if outside of New York State, an equivalent protective or restraining order. The Associate Dean or designee will, additionally:

- provide a copy of an order of protection or equivalent to affected parties when received by the University and provide an opportunity to meet or speak with a University representative, or other appropriate individual, who can explain the order and answer questions about it, including information from the order about the other person's responsibility to stay away from the protected person or persons;
- provide an explanation of the potential consequences for violating these orders, including but not limited to arrest, additional conduct charges, and emergency

- removal; and
- provide assistance in contacting local law enforcement to effect an arrest for violating such an order.

Emergency Removal

St. Bonaventure University retains the authority to remove a student Respondent from its program or activity on an emergency basis, where the University (1) undertakes an individualized safety and risk analysis and (2) determines that an immediate threat to the health or safety of a Complainant, or any students, employees or other person arising from the allegations of violations under this Policy justifies a removal. Emergency removal determinations are not based on the severity of the allegations or whether a complaint was filed.

If the University determines such removal is necessary, the Title IX Coordinator, or their designee, will provide written notice of the emergency removal to both the Complainant and Respondent. This notice will contain the date/time the removal is scheduled to begin, the reason for the emergency removal, the consequences of non-compliance, and how to challenge the decision. Any challenge shall be submitted to and decided on by Title IX Coordinator.

The emergency removal process does not apply to employee Respondents. St. Bonaventure University retains the authority to place a non-student employee Respondent on administrative leave during the grievance process outlined in this Policy, consistent with any Staff Handbook or Faculty Status and Welfare Handbook.

The Grievance Process

St. Bonaventure University strongly encourages any individual who has been subjected to gender-based discrimination or sexual misconduct, including but not limited to sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and/or stalking, to report the misconduct to University officials and/or law enforcement. The proceedings under this Policy will be prompt, fair and impartial from the initial investigation to final result.

The Policy applies to all students, faculty, and staff of St. Bonaventure University. The Policy also applies to conduct by third parties that include visiting speakers, contracted professionals, guests of enrolled students, visiting athletic teams, conference attendees, etc.

Any member of the St. Bonaventure University community found in violation of the Policy may be subject to disciplinary action. The Policy also applies regardless of the Complainant's or Respondent's race, creed, color, gender, gender identity, gender expression, ethnicity, national origin, religion, marital status, familial status, pregnancy, age, sexual orientation, veteran status, disability, genetic predisposition status, domestic violence victim status, criminal conviction or any other protected characteristic under applicable local, state or federal law. All requirements and protections are equitably provided to individuals regardless of such status or status as Complainant, Respondent, or Witness. Individuals who wish to file a complaint about the University's policy or process may contact the Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights using contact information available @ <https://ocrcas.ed.gov/contact-ocr>.

The disciplinary actions the University may take will differ depending on the level of control the University has over the accused. Regardless of the level of disciplinary action that can be taken, St. Bonaventure University is committed to remedying the effects of any sex discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct and preventing its recurrence.

One or more of the University's personnel policies or faculty and staff handbook policies may overlap with the Policy in a particular situation. The processes described in the Policy and summarized in these policy statements apply to any situation where a student is the Complainant or Respondent. In all other situations, the University reserves the right to apply the process or another applicable University policy or process. The University will apply the process to any situation where the University determines that Title IX requires the application of the process.

Filing a Formal Complaint

The timeframe for the grievance process under this policy begins with the filing of a Formal Complaint. The Grievance Process will be concluded within a reasonably prompt manner, typically no longer than one hundred and twenty (120) business days after the filing of the Formal Complaint, provided that the process may be extended with notification to the parties for good reason, including but not limited to the absence of party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; breaks in the academic schedule; or the extensions described below. Both parties will be notified simultaneously if the University determines the Grievance Process cannot be concluded within one hundred and twenty (120) business days. The notification will outline the reasons for extension.

To file a Formal Complaint, a Complainant must provide the Title IX Coordinator a written, signed complaint describing the facts alleged. If a Complainant does not wish to make a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator may determine whether a Formal Complaint is necessary. St. Bonaventure University will inform the Complainant of this decision in writing, and the Complainant need not participate in the process further but will receive all notices issued under this Policy.

Nothing in this Policy prevents a Complainant from seeking the assistance of state or local law enforcement alongside the appropriate on-campus process.

Discrimination and Misconduct Officials

Discrimination and misconduct officials are investigators, Hearing Panel members, Appeals Panel members and individuals who facilitate any informal resolution policy and are involved in investigating and adjudicating alleged violations under this policy. Discrimination and Misconduct Officials, and the Title IX Coordinator, will be individuals who receive annual training and participate in ongoing development on issues related to gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking and other forms of sexual misconduct. They will also receive training on the definition of sexual harassment, scope of the university's education program or activity, how to conduct an investigation and grievance process, how to serve impartially, including avoiding pre-judgement of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias, the effects of trauma, and the rights of the Respondent, including the right to a presumption that the Respondent is "not responsible" until a finding of responsibility is made pursuant to this policy. Decision-makers must also receive training on any technology to be used at live hearings. Panel members and investigators must also receive training on issues of relevance, including how to apply the rape shield protection provided for Complainants. All materials used to train Discrimination and Misconduct Officials for these purposes will be posted on the university website.

Any Discrimination and Misconduct Official assigned to a case shall not have been a party to the case, nor a witness to the case, nor the current faculty advisor to any party in the case, nor a current instructor to or supervisor of any party in the case, nor have any familial relation, professional relationship or close friendship to any party or witness to the case, nor otherwise have any actual or perceived conflict of interest or bias that may give the perception of a lack of ability to fairly perform

their role under this policy in connection with the case. If assigned as a Hearing Panel member or Appeals Panel member, they shall not have been an investigator on the case. Any potential conflict of interest or bias shall be disclosed by the affected Discrimination and Misconduct Official as soon as practicable; similarly, any Complainant or Respondent who objects to the participation of a Discrimination and Misconduct Official based upon a conflict of interest or bias shall identify the conflict of interest or bias as soon as practicable. Any conflicts of interest should be reported to the Title IX Coordinator, and the Title IX Coordinator will make the determination as to whether recusal is warranted, and if so, will appoint a non-conflicted replacement. If a party believes the Title IX Coordinator to have a conflict of interest or bias, it should be reported to the Vice President for Finance and Administration, who will make this determination.

Advisor of Choice and Participation of Advisor of Choice

The Complainant and Respondent have a right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice, who may be an attorney, as described below. Any restrictions on advisor participation will be applied equally.

The University has a long-standing practice of requiring parties to participate in its processes directly and not through an advocate or representative. Individuals participating as Complainant or Respondent in this process may be accompanied by an Advisor of Choice to any meeting or hearing they are required or are eligible to attend. The Advisor of Choice is not an advocate. Except where explicitly stated by this Policy, Advisors of Choice shall not participate directly in the process as per standard policy and practice of the University.

St. Bonaventure University will not intentionally schedule meetings or hearings on dates where the Advisors of Choice for all participating parties are not available, provided that the Advisors act reasonably in providing available dates and work collegially to find dates and times that meet all schedules.

The University's obligations to investigate and adjudicate in a prompt timeframe apply to matters governed under this Policy, and the University cannot agree to extensive delays solely to accommodate the schedule of an Advisor of Choice. The determination of what is reasonable shall be made by the Title IX Coordinator or designee. The University will not be obligated to delay a meeting or hearing under this process for more than five (5) days due to the unavailability of an Advisor of Choice and may offer the party the opportunity to obtain a different Advisor of Choice or utilize one provided by the University.

Notice of Meetings and Interviews

St. Bonaventure University will provide, to a party whose participation is invited or expected, written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings with a party, with sufficient time for the party to prepare to participate.

Delays

Each party may request a delay in the Grievance Process for good cause (granted or denied in the sole judgment of the Title IX Coordinator or designee) provided that the requestor provides reasonable notice and the delay does not overly inconvenience other parties.

Investigation and Adjudication

Informal Resolution

A Complainant who files a Formal Complaint may elect, at any time, to address the matter through the Informal Resolution Process. Informal resolution processes can only be used when both parties and the Title IX Coordinator, or designee, agree informal resolution is an appropriate option to resolve the Formal Complaint. Informal resolution can never be used to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student. All Parties to a Formal Complaint must agree to enter the informal resolution process through an informed written consent. At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume (or commence) the grievance process with respect to a Formal Complaint.

General Rules of Investigations

Where a Formal Complaint has been filed, and in the absence of an informal resolution, the University will appoint an investigator to conduct an investigation into the allegations in the Formal Complaint. The University may appoint any qualified investigator, who may be a person internal or external to the University. The University also may appoint more than one investigator in the University's sole discretion. The investigation is an impartial fact-finding process. The Complainant and Respondent will be provided with notice of the name of the appointed investigator in the Notice of Allegations and an opportunity of not more than three (3) days after the notice to raise an objection to the investigator based on any alleged conflict of interest known to the party. If an objection is raised, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether a conflict of interest in fact exists and necessitates the replacement of the investigator.

No unauthorized audio or video recording of any kind is permitted during investigation meetings. If the investigator elects to audio and/or video record interviews, all involved parties involved in the meeting will be made aware that audio and/or video recording is occurring.

The University's investigation may be temporarily delayed where there is a concurrent law enforcement investigation if necessary to avoid interference with the law enforcement investigation; such a delay will not exceed ten (10) days unless a longer time period is requested and justified by the law enforcement agency.

St. Bonaventure University, and not the parties, has the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence, i.e. the responsibility of showing whether a violation of this Policy has occurred. This burden does not rest with either party, and either party may decide not to share their account of what occurred or may decide not to participate in an investigation or hearing. This does not shift the burden of proof and does not, in and of itself, indicate whether there is responsibility.

St. Bonaventure University cannot access, consider, or disclose medical records without a waiver from the party (or parent, if applicable) to whom the records belong or of whom the records include medical information. St. Bonaventure University will provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present relevant witnesses and inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, (i.e. evidence that tends to prove or disprove the allegations) as described below. The investigator may decline to interview any witness if they determine that the expected testimony is not sufficiently relevant to the charges. The investigator may also interview witnesses on their own initiative.

The University does not appoint an advisor for a party during the investigation phase of the process.

Depending upon the facts and the preferences of the parties, following an investigation, the University may utilize a formal or informal process. Details on these elements of the process are available in the Policy.

Inspection and Review of Evidence

Prior to the completion of the investigation, at a time designated by the Title IX Coordinator, the parties will have an equal opportunity to inspect and review evidence obtained through the investigation. The purpose of the inspection and review process is to allow each party the equal opportunity to meaningfully respond to the evidence prior to conclusion of the investigation.

Evidence that will be available for inspection and review by the parties will include any evidence that is directly related to the allegations raised in the Formal Complaint, even if that evidence does not end up being relied upon by the University in making a determination regarding responsibility, subject to redaction permitted and/or required by law. All parties must submit any evidence they would like the investigator(s) to consider prior to when the parties' time to inspect and review evidence begins.

The institution will make the evidence available for each party and each party's advisor, if any, to inspect and review (which may be sent in hard copy or electronic format or made available through an electronic file sharing platform). The Institution is not under an obligation to use any specific process or technology to provide the evidence and shall have the sole discretion in terms of determining format and any restrictions or limitations on access.

The parties will have ten (10) business days to inspect and review the evidence and, if desired submit a written response by email to the investigator. Based on the parties' written responses the investigator(s) will determine if additional investigation is necessary (and, if so, will complete any additional investigative steps), and will incorporate relevant elements of the responses and any additional relevant evidence into the report.

Any evidence subject to inspection and review will be available at any hearing, including for purposes of cross-examination.

The parties and their advisors must sign an agreement not to disseminate any of the evidence subject to inspection and review or use such evidence for any purpose unrelated to the grievance process outlined in the policy. The parties and their advisors agree not to photograph or otherwise copy the evidence.

Determinations

Following conclusion of a formal process including a hearing, the Hearing Panel will deliberate and render a determination by majority vote as to whether the Respondent is responsible or not responsible for the alleged violation(s). The Hearing Panel will use "preponderance of the evidence" as the standard of proof to determine whether each alleged violation occurred. "Preponderance of the evidence" means that the Hearing Panel must determine whether, based on the evidence presented, it is more likely than not that the Respondent engaged in the alleged conduct in violation of University policy.

Sanctioning Procedures

When a Respondent is found responsible for a violation, the Hearing Panel will determine

appropriate sanctions. Each party may submit a written personal impact statement to the Title IX Coordinator for consideration by the Hearing Panel in determining an appropriate sanction if there is a finding of responsibility on one or more of the charges. The parties must submit their statements to the Title IX Coordinator prior to the hearing. The Title IX Coordinator will provide each of the parties an opportunity to review any statement submitted by the other party.

In addition to the impact statement(s), if any, factors considered when determining sanctions may include:

- the nature and severity of, and circumstances surrounding, the violation(s);
- the Respondent's state of mind at the time of the violation(s) (intentional, knowing, bias-motivated, reckless, negligent, etc.);
- the Respondent's previous disciplinary history;
- the need for sanctions to bring an end to the conduct; and/or to prevent the future recurrence of similar conduct;
- the need to remedy the effects of the conduct on the Complainant and/or the community;
- the impact of potential sanctions on the Respondent;
- sanctions imposed by the University in other matters involving comparable conduct; and
- any other lawful factors deemed relevant by the Hearing Panel.

Sanctions

The following sanctions may be imposed upon any community member found to have violated the Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy. Ranges for violations are referenced below.

Student Sanctions (where applicable, as defined in the Student Code of Conduct):

- Verbal/Written Disciplinary Warning
- Disciplinary Fines
- Community Service
- Attendant Restrictions
- Participation in Educational Activities Addressing the Nature of the Violation
- Disciplinary Probation
- Residence Hall Probation
- Deferred Loss of Campus Residency
- Loss of Campus Residency
- Organizational Sanctions
- Deferred University Suspension
- Suspension
- Expulsion
- Temporary Withholding of Degree/Diploma; Denial of Participation in Commencement
- Revocation of Degree

Other Actions: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, the Hearing Panel may assign any other sanctions as deemed appropriate, including the following:

- Mandated counseling so the Respondent has the opportunity to gain more insight into his/her/their behavior.
- A "no contact" directive (including but not limited to continuation of a no contact directive imposed as a supportive measure) prohibiting contact with one or more identified persons, in person or through telephonic, electronic, written or other means. A no contact directive may include additional restrictions and terms.

- Requiring the Respondent to write a letter of apology.
- Requiring unpaid service to the campus or local community stated in terms of type and hours of service.
- Restitution for damage to or misappropriation of property, or for personal injury, and other related costs.
- Loss, revocation or restriction of housing privileges (e.g., exclusion from specified locations or alteration of status in the housing lottery or other selection system).
- Monetary fines.

Employee Sanctions: Potential Employee sanctions include the following:

- Warning – written
- Performance Improvement Plan
- Required Counseling
- Written Reprimand
- Formal Apology
- Transfer or reassignment
- Disciplinary Probation
- Non-Renewal of Employment Agreement
- No Contact Order
- Required Training/Education
- Demotion
- Loss of Annual Pay Increase
- Suspension Without Pay
- Suspension With Pay
- Termination

No corrective action will be implemented that violates any provision of a St. Bonaventure University employment contract or collective bargaining agreement.

Notice of Outcome

The Hearing Panel will issue a written determination regarding responsibility to the Title IX Coordinator including the following information:

- A description of the charges that were adjudicated;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the submission of the Formal Complaint through the determination, including notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held;
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of the Policy to the facts;
- A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions to be imposed on the Respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to the University's educational programs or activities will be provided to the Complainant; and
- The procedures and permissible bases for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal (described below in "Appeals").

The Title IX Coordinator will provide the written determination to the parties simultaneously. The determination regarding responsibility will be issued to the parties as soon as practical.

Finality

The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that the University provides the parties with the written determination of the result of the appeal, if an appeal is filed consistent with the procedures and timeline outlined in “Appeals” below, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which the opportunity to appeal expires.

Appeals

Dismissal and Determination

Each party may appeal (1) the dismissal of a Formal Complaint or any included allegations and/or (2) a determination regarding responsibility. An Appeals Panel shall be convened when either the Complainant or the Respondent choose to file an appeal. The Appeals Panel composition under this Policy shall be three (3) Discrimination and Misconduct Officials. Appeals Panel members will be free of conflict of interest and bias, and may not have served as investigator, Title IX Coordinator, or Hearing Panel member in the same matter. To appeal, a party must submit their written appeal to the Title IX Coordinator within five (5) business days of being notified of the decision, indicating the grounds for the appeal.

The limited grounds for appeal available are as follows:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made, that could affect the outcome of the matter;
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or Hearing Panel members had a conflict of interest or bias for or against an individual party, or for or against Complainants or Respondents in general, that affected the outcome of the matter;
- A claim that the sanction imposed is substantially disproportionate to the severity of the violation.

The submission of appeal stays any sanctions for the pendency of an appeal. Supportive measures and remote learning opportunities remain available during the pendency of the appeal.

If a party appeals, the institution will as soon as practicable notify the other party in writing of the appeal, however the time for appeal shall be offered equitably to all parties and shall not be extended for any party solely because the other party filed an appeal.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines the appeal states a proper basis, the Appeals Panel will convene. Principles applicable to consideration of an appeal include the following:

1. The Appeals Panel process is not a “re-hearing” of the case. It will only consider facts and issues relevant to the basis for the appeal and will not be conducting new investigations.
2. It will be assumed by the Appeals Panel that the original investigation and sanctions of the Hearing Panel are sound, and the burden is on the appealing

- party to prove otherwise.
3. The Panel may meet with the appealing party and the non-appealing party (if requested) and may meet with anyone else deemed necessary to make their determination, including the investigators in the case.
 4. The Panel will make one of the following decisions:
 - a. **Finding/Sanction Stands:** If upon review of relevant information the Panel finds that there is no merit to the appeal, or that any issue brought up in the appeal would not change the result of the matter, then the Panel will affirm the finding and (if applicable) the sanction or the dismissal. This decision is final, and the case is closed.
 - b. **Appeal Granted:** If upon review of relevant information, the Panel finds that the appellant has met the burden of establishing that one or more grounds for appeal have merit, the Panel has discretion to take action consistent with that determination. That may include, without limitation, in the case of procedural error or new information, remanding the case in whole or in part to the original Hearing Panel or a new Hearing Panel; in the case of disproportionality of a sanction, modifying that sanction as appropriate; or, in the case of a dismissal, reinstituting the Complaint or specific allegations in the Complaint that were dismissed.
 5. Once an appeal of a case is concluded, no further appeals are allowed, except to the extent that one or more parties seek review of proceedings ordered by the Appeals Panel on remand.

The outcome of appeal will be provided in writing simultaneously to both parties, and include rationale for the decision.

The above process is not exclusive of rights afforded to employees and Faculty under the Staff Handbook or Faculty Status and Welfare Handbook.

Clery Act Compliance

The University is required to include for statistical reporting purposes the occurrence of certain incidents in its Annual Security Report (ASR). Names of individuals involved in incidents are not reported or disclosed in ASRs.

Federal Timely Warning Reporting Obligations

Victims/Complainants should also be aware that the University must issue timely warnings for reported incidents that represent a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, including hazing. In such circumstances, the name of the alleged perpetrator may be disclosed to the community, but the name of the alleged victim/Complainant will not be disclosed.

Disclosure of Results of Disciplinary Proceedings to Next of Kin

Upon request, St. Bonaventure University will disclose the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of any crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense (incest or statutory rape) to the alleged victim's next of kin if the victim is deceased as a result of the offense.

SECTION IV

Hazing Policy Statement

Prohibition and Scope

St. Bonaventure University prohibits hazing. The University's prohibition applies to students and student organizations and covers conduct occurring on or off campus. A person's willingness to participate does not excuse hazing, and consent or acquiescence is not a defense to a policy violation.

A student may violate the policy by engaging in hazing; soliciting, encouraging, directing, aiding, or attempting to aid another person in hazing; intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly permitting hazing; or participating in, or having firsthand knowledge of, the planning of a specific hazing incident and failing to withdraw and report the planned conduct in time for an appropriate Campus Security Authority to act. A student organization may violate the policy if it condones or encourages hazing, or if officers, members, pledges, or alumni commit or assist in hazing.

University Definition of Hazing

For University conduct purposes, hazing is any reckless or intentional act, on or off campus, that produces physical, mental, or emotional pain, discomfort, humiliation, embarrassment, or ridicule directed toward a student or group, regardless of willingness to participate, when the act is required or expected of a new member and is not related to the mission of the team, group, or organization. Hazing also includes an activity presented as optional or required that places a new member in a position of servitude as a condition of membership.

Examples may include physical violence; excessive physical activity, sleep deprivation, exposure to extreme elements, or confinement; pressured or coerced consumption of food, alcohol, drugs, or other substances; kidnapping, forced trips, or abandonment; required possession or carrying of items; servitude; forced costuming or alteration of appearance; lineups and berating; coerced lewd conduct; degrading games or public stunts; interference with academics; intimidation, threats of ostracism, extreme stress, shame, or humiliation; and activities that violate University policy or law. This list is illustrative and not exhaustive.

Federal Definition Used for Clery Crime Statistics

For Clery crime-statistics purposes, "hazing" means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by one or more persons against another person or persons, regardless of willingness to participate, that occurs during initiation into, affiliation with, or maintenance of membership in a student organization and causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk of participation, of physical or psychological injury. Examples include whipping or striking; electronic shocking or placement of a harmful substance on the body; sleep deprivation; exposure to the elements; confinement; extreme calisthenics; coerced consumption of food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances; coerced sexual acts; threatening conduct that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm; and conduct or required tasks involving a criminal violation.

For Clery reporting, a "student organization" is an organization in which two or more members are enrolled students, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the University. Examples include clubs, societies, associations, varsity or junior varsity athletic teams, club sports teams, ministry groups, fraternities, sororities, bands, and student government.

How to Report Hazing

Anyone may report suspected hazing. Call 911 for an immediate threat, serious injury, or medical

emergency. Reports may also be made through any of the following University channels:

- Campus Safety & Security: Call 716-375-2525 or report in person at Doyle Hall, first floor.
- Online Crime/CSA Report Form: Submit an identified report through the University's crime and Campus Security Authority reporting form.
- Online Silent Witness Reporting Form: Submit an anonymous report through the University's Silent Witness form.

Anonymous reports are accepted and reviewed, but anonymity may limit the University's ability to follow up or investigate. The University will protect the privacy of reporters and witnesses to the extent possible, but confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in every investigation. A report to the University does not prevent a person from also reporting the conduct to law enforcement.

Reporting links: [Crime/CSA Report Form](#) | [Silent Witness Reporting Form](#) | [Hazing Policy and Transparency Page](#)

Investigation Process for Students and Student Organizations

Hazing allegations involving students or student organizations are initially reviewed and investigated by the Office of Safety and Security under the University Hazing Policy and Student Code of Conduct. The University may also involve the Dean of Students, Title IX, Athletics, other relevant offices, or law enforcement when criminal conduct is suspected.

The University conducts a prompt, impartial, and thorough investigation, provides written notice to the accused and reporting party as appropriate, offers support and protection to persons affected by hazing, and gives the responding student or organization an opportunity to respond. Investigations, standard of evidence, and any appeal process are outlined in the Student Code of Conduct.

Possible Sanctions

Sanctions for a student or student organization found responsible may include educational sanctions; student probation, suspension, or expulsion; loss of recognition, funding, or privileges for an organization; and referral for criminal prosecution when applicable. Sanctions are imposed under the Student Code of Conduct and other applicable University policies.

Cooperation, Nonretaliation, and Reporting Protection

Students are expected to cooperate, as best they are able, with University investigations. Retaliation against any person who reports hazing, serves as a witness, participates in a proceeding, or cooperates with an investigation is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action. The University may, in its discretion and on a case-by-case basis, provide a good-faith reporter or witness with immunity for unrelated violations of University policy.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

When the University issues a finding of responsibility against an established or recognized student organization for a hazing violation, the University publishes the information required by federal law in its Campus Hazing Transparency Report. The report identifies the organization, generally describes the violation and any sanctions, lists required dates, and does not include personally identifiable student information. The current report is available on the University's [Hazing Policy, Reporting, Statistics, and Transparency webpage](#).

Applicable Laws

Federal Reporting Law

The Stop Campus Hazing Act amended the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act to require collection and publication of hazing statistics, an ASR statement of current hazing policies and investigation processes, a prevention and awareness program statement, and a Campus Hazing Transparency Report. The federal definition above is used for Clery statistical reporting.

New York Law

- **Hazing in the first degree — New York Penal Law § 120.16:** A person commits this offense when, during another person's initiation into or affiliation with an organization, the person intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct, including physical contact or required physical activity, that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to that person or a third person and actually causes injury. It is a class A misdemeanor.
- **Hazing in the second degree — New York Penal Law § 120.17:** A person commits this offense when, during another person's initiation into or affiliation with an organization, the person intentionally or recklessly engages in conduct, including physical contact or required physical activity, that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to that person or a third person. It is a violation.

Local and Tribal Law

No local or tribal law applicable.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs

St. Bonaventure University's policy is to provide research-informed, campus-wide hazing prevention and awareness programs designed to reach students, staff, and faculty. The program portfolio includes the University definition of hazing; reporting options; the investigation process; applicable local, state, Tribal, and federal law; and primary prevention strategies intended to stop hazing before it occurs, including bystander-intervention skills, ethical leadership, and strategies for building group cohesion without hazing.

- **Student training:** Mandatory annual Vector Solutions Hazing Awareness and Prevention training for undergraduate and ground-based graduate students before receiving a residence hall key and/or attending class.
- **Athletics and club sports staff:** Required annual RespectEdu for Athletics Staff training for Division I and club sports personnel.
- **Faculty and staff education:** An optional Vector Solutions Hazing Awareness and Prevention module designed to help faculty and staff recognize, prevent, and respond to hazing.
- **"We Don't Haze" workshops:** Workshops offered throughout the academic year for all students, with emphasis on student-athletes, resident assistants, and club or organization members; the program includes a film and facilitated discussion on harms, bystander intervention, and healthy group traditions.
- **Social-norming campaigns:** Ongoing education and social-media outreach using StopHazing materials to correct misperceptions, reinforce inclusive community standards, and reduce acceptance of harmful group behavior.

Support Resources

- Counseling Services: 716-375-2310, option 1; bonnieswellbeing@sbu.edu
- BetterMynd Mental Health Crisis Line: 844-287-6963

- Title IX Coordinator: 716-375-2011
- Center for Student Advocacy and Community Coordinator: 716-375-4011
- Campus Safety & Security: 716-375-2525; call 911 for an immediate emergency

SECTION V

University Alcohol Policy

St. Bonaventure University does not condone the underage use of alcoholic beverages and promotes responsible behavior in those persons of legal drinking age that choose to consume. Therefore, underage possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on this campus. Persons twenty-one (21) years of age or older are permitted to possess and consume alcohol, provided they do so within the specified guidelines outlined below. In cases of substance abuse or misuse, individuals may be advised, and in some cases mandated, to attend University-sponsored educational programs and/or formal counseling programs. Within the definitions below, “residential facilities” applies to all singles, doubles, triples, suites, quads and apartments.

Possession of Alcoholic Beverages – Alcoholic beverages and beverage containers (glass or can; empty, full, or partially full) are prohibited in residential facilities where any or all occupants of the room are under 21 years of age. Persons under 21 years of age are not permitted to be in the presence of alcoholic beverages or beverage containers. When alcoholic beverages are permitted, the limit is not to exceed one unit per person of legal drinking age assigned to the room/apartment. One unit is defined as twelve 12-oz bottles/cans of beer or malted beverage (or equivalent), or two 750 ml bottles of wine, or one 750ml bottle of liquor.

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages – Consumption of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited if a student is under the age of 21. Persons 21 years of age or older who choose to consume alcohol may do so only in the presence of other persons 21 years of age or older and must remain in control of their behavior. They will be responsible for their actions and must respect the rights of others.

Displays - Displaying any alcohol beverage containers, signs, lights, or other alcohol related materials in any window/common space is prohibited by students less than 21 years old. This includes displays in any residential spaces where 1 or more occupants are less than 21 years old.

Drunk and Disorderly Conduct – any disruptive behavior exhibited while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs is prohibited.

Events with Alcohol - Alcoholic beverages may not be served at any student event without specific approval of the Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students or their designee, through the alcohol event form. The University food service vendor must provide the alcohol. All food and beverage requirements are outlined in the SBU Club and Organization Manual located on my.sbu.edu. No privately obtained alcoholic beverages may be brought into an organized event. Any organization or group that fails to comply with these regulations may lose its privilege of serving alcoholic beverages at events and/or the right to schedule facility use at St. Bonaventure University. No club or organization may sponsor events off campus where alcohol is served without authorization from the Vice President for Student Affairs, Dean of Students, or their designee.

Giving/Selling Alcohol to Persons Under the Age of 21 – Giving/Selling Alcohol to Persons Under the Age of 21, including but not limited to buying alcohol for, or otherwise supplying alcohol to, a person(s) under the age of 21, is prohibited.

Open Container – The unauthorized possession of an open container of alcohol in University public areas, including but not limited to hallways, lounges, bathrooms, and outdoor spaces, is prohibited. This applies to all students (including those who are 21 years of age or older), and is defined as any open bottle, can, mug, cup, etc., used to contain or transport alcohol.

Operation of a Motor Vehicle - The operation of a motor vehicle on campus while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance is prohibited.

Participation in Drinking Games, etc. – The University prohibits any game or contest used for the purpose of encouraging the rapid consumption of alcohol. In addition, no one shall be pressured or coerced to drink alcohol.

Possession of a Device Used for Rapid Consumption of Alcohol – The University prohibits funnels, and any other device that can be used for the rapid consumption of alcohol.

Possession of a Keg/Beer Ball – Kegs, beer balls, or other common source containers are not permitted in any residential facility.

Public Intoxication – Exhibiting characteristics of intoxication in public areas including, but not limited to, lounges, hallways, bathrooms, etc., is prohibited.

Restriction from University Events - The University reserves the right to prevent any visibly intoxicated person from entering any University sponsored on or off campus activity or event and to require persons who appear visibly intoxicated to leave the event/activity.

Tailgating - To ensure the University is able to provide a safe, healthy, and welcoming environment for all fans and athletes, alcoholic beverages are prohibited at all on campus athletic and club sports venues, parking lots, and the designated tailgate area without advanced approval from the Associate Dean for Campus Safety. The complete University Food and Beverage Policy can be found on my.sbu.edu. Following University approval, alcoholic beverages in outdoor or public areas must be provided by the University food service vendor.

Unauthorized presence/participation of anyone under 21 at a University function where alcohol is being served is prohibited.

False Identification, etc. – The University prohibits the possession of altered or falsified forms of identification by students, as well as any other form of misrepresenting one's age for the purpose of buying or otherwise obtaining alcohol, cigarettes, etc. Fake ID's will be destroyed. Any misuse of a student ID card or possession of any false identification will result in an automatic \$50 fine, upon the finding of responsibility.

Other Restrictions and Requirements –

1. Public parties and formals are prohibited. No public advertising is permitted.
2. Charging money for alcohol is against New York State Law, and strictly prohibited.

3. Food and alternative, non-alcoholic beverages must be available wherever alcohol is being served.
4. Outdoor parties are prohibited, as alcohol is prohibited in outdoor areas. Beer distributors are not permitted on campus with the exception of those contracted through Aramark for events.

Neither the University nor the police are in a position to ensure that students will not be harmed through alcohol abuse by themselves or others. Those who use alcohol are fully and individually responsible for their own actions, including the personal and legal consequences associated with illegal use, possession, or distribution of alcohol. Being under the influence of alcohol will not be a defense in any campus disciplinary or administrative proceeding.

Typical Sanctions for Violation of University Alcohol Policies

Sanctions are ALWAYS at the discretion of the judicial officer conducting the hearing, and several factors are taken into consideration. The following is a general guideline for what students may expect when found in violation of the University Alcohol Policy, absent significant aggravating or mitigating factors. However, this should not be considered policy, as each incident is handled on an individual basis. Sanctions could be less or more severe, depending on the situation and circumstances, and the full range of sanctions is available in any case. Additional sanctions may also apply based on accompanying violations of other University policies.

1st Violation:

- Up to \$50 disciplinary fine possible
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy
- Educational program evaluating behaviors relating to alcohol (example: AlcoholEDU for Sanctions)

2nd Violation:

- \$100 fine or comparable community service
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy
- Educational program evaluating behaviors relating to alcohol and/or meeting with counselor from the Center for Student Wellbeing

3rd Violation:

- \$200 fine or comparable community service
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy
- Educational program evaluating behaviors relating to alcohol, and meeting with counselor from the Center for Student Wellbeing
- Participation in a University sponsored activity or reflection paper
- Residence Hall Probation and/or restriction from Apartment Selection or other aspects of the room selection process

4th + Violations:

These situations are very rare, and are handled more on a situation to situation basis. They typically result in student restriction from living on campus, significant fines (minimum \$400), other attendant restrictions, and/or suspension or expulsion from the University for repetitive violations.

Medical Amnesty

At St. Bonaventure University, the health and safety of every student is a top priority. Medical Amnesty is designed to promote responsible decision-making and encourage students to prioritize wellness and seek help in medical emergencies related to alcohol or drug use.

The University recognizes that students may occasionally face serious health situations due to excessive alcohol consumption or drug use. Medical Amnesty ensures that when a student seeks medical attention—either for themselves or for another individual—no formal student conduct disciplinary action will be taken related to the personal consumption or possession of alcohol or drugs.

Medical Amnesty applies exclusively to incidents involving the personal possession or consumption of alcohol and/or drugs. It does not exempt students from disciplinary action for other violations of the Student Code of Conduct, including but not limited to: providing alcohol to underage individuals; physical assault or other acts of violence; property damage; possession with intent to distribute or distribution of illicit substance. Additionally, Medical Amnesty does not prevent or limit the authority of law enforcement personnel or other third parties from taking appropriate action.

Medical Amnesty may be granted in the following situations: a student seeks emergency medical care for themselves; a student seeks emergency medical care on behalf of another individual; or members of a student organization seek emergency medical care for another individual.

Medical Amnesty is extended only to those students or organizations that actively seek medical assistance.

To promote ongoing education and responsible behavior, students and student organizations granted Medical Amnesty will be required to participate in follow-up measures:

For Individual Students:

- A mandatory meeting with a Residence Director or the Dean of Students
- Completion of educational programming with a Health Educator or other appropriate referral
- Responsibility for any costs associated with property damage
Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy

For Student Organizations:

- Completion of mandatory leadership training related to the incident
- Possible limitations on event registration or restricted campus access

Medical Amnesty is intended to support one-time incidents and is not designed for repeated use. If a student has prior alcohol or drug violations or has previously been granted Medical Amnesty, the Dean of Students will evaluate the situation on a case-by-case basis to determine whether amnesty will be granted again. Repeated incidents may result in disciplinary action and will typically be addressed through meetings with the Dean of Students.

New York State Law Summary Pertaining to Alcohol

Below is a summary of New York State Laws pertaining to alcohol. University Policies are listed below NYS Laws, and define how the institution enforces these laws on-campus.

Legal Minimum Purchase Age:

- In New York, you must be **21 years old** to legally purchase or be given alcoholic beverages.
- It is unlawful for anyone under 21 to present **false, fraudulent, or non-owned** written evidence of age in order to attempt to purchase alcohol.
- Penalties for presenting a false ID to purchase alcohol include fines, community service, and possible driver's license suspension (or suspension of the privilege to obtain one).

Selling or Giving Alcohol to an Intoxicated Person:

- Under **N.Y. Alcoholic Beverage Control Law § 65**, no person may sell, deliver, or give away alcoholic beverages to a person who is **visibly intoxicated** (or apparently intoxicated).

Using False I.D.s:

- Using a false ID to buy alcohol can lead to severe consequences, including criminal charges like [Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument](#), a misdemeanor or felony, depending on the ID's nature.
- Other penalties include [driver's license suspension](#) (90 days to a year), significant fines, potential jail time, and a permanent criminal record.
- The action is a violation of both the Alcohol Beverage Control Law and the Penal Law, and state agencies like the [NY DMV](#) and [Liquor Authority](#) conduct regular crackdowns, often at concert venues, to prevent these illegal activities.

University Drug Policy and Drug-Free Workplace & Campus Community Policy

St. Bonaventure University recognizes substance abuse in the workplace as a danger to personal health and safety. In addition, the unlawful use of controlled substances by employees in the workplace is inconsistent with the University's educational mission. As such, it is the policy of the University that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of controlled substances in the workplace is prohibited. In an effort to promote a drug-free workplace and a drug-free campus community, the University urges its students/employees who experience drug-related problems to seek assistance through counseling given in drug and alcohol programs. These programs provide information about treatment and support group services for individuals who seek help. Students/employees who are experiencing performance problems in the workplace may be required to undergo treatment for substance abuse or be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. Those individuals who do undergo treatment for substance abuse will be expected to follow the prescribed aftercare program. Those convicted of violating a criminal drug statute while in the workplace will face dismissal from University service.

Policies Regarding Possession, Use, and Distribution of Controlled Substances

St. Bonaventure University expects all students to abide by NYS and federal laws pertaining to possession, use and/or distribution of controlled and illicit substances. Although New York State has approved legislation to legalize marijuana, at the federal level marijuana is still classified as an illegal substance.

As St. Bonaventure University is a federal grant recipient and/or a federal contractor within the meaning of the Drug-Free Workplace Act, the University is required to take steps toward maintaining, and to certify to contracting and granting federal agencies that it maintains, a drug-free workplace. In addition, federal laws (including the Controlled Substances Act and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act) prohibit marijuana at educational institutions and on the premises of other recipients of federal funds. In accordance with these laws, the University will not tolerate the unlawful possession and/or use of

controlled substances on its premises. Students are prohibited from using, possessing, selling, purchasing, cultivating, processing, manufacturing or giving away marijuana/cannabis or its derivatives, in any form, on University owned or leased property. Evidence of these prohibitions (including odor, smoke, vapor, residue, or paraphernalia) is also prohibited. It is prohibited to be under the influence of cannabis in any form. Individuals who exhibit behaviors that appear to have been influenced by cannabis use may be subject to the disciplinary process. Such behaviors may include but are not limited to smelling like cannabis, claiming to be high, or engaging in disruptive behavior as a result of cannabis use. The possession and use of medical or recreational marijuana, even if lawful under New York State law, is also prohibited on University property.

For the definitions below, controlled or illicit substances include, but are not limited to, marijuana, mushrooms, edibles, dabs, cocaine, heroin, acid, etc. The following behaviors are strictly prohibited at St. Bonaventure University:

- **Possession of a Controlled Substance** – having on one’s person or otherwise in their possession (including without limitation one’s campus residence), or knowingly being in the presence of, any controlled or illicit substances. Additionally, no one shall possess any prescription medication that is not specifically prescribed to them.
- **Use of a Controlled Substance** – taking or consuming a controlled or illicit substance. Methods of use include, but are not limited to, smoking, injecting, snorting, inhaling, ingesting, vaping, etc.
- **Distribution of a Controlled Substance** – providing controlled or illicit substances to others. This includes selling and/or giving a substance to someone else. Giving or selling to someone else medication prescribed to you or anyone else other than the recipient is strictly prohibited. Additionally, aiding someone else in the distribution of controlled or illicit substances is strictly prohibited.
- **Possession of Drug Paraphernalia** – having on one’s person and/or knowingly being in the presence of any device or materials utilized for the consumption and/or distribution of controlled or illicit substances. These include, but are not limited to, oil pens, grinders, bowls, bongs, hookahs, scales, needles, Dab Rigs, etc.

Typical Sanctions for Violation of University Drug Policy

Sanctions are ALWAYS the discretion of the judicial officer conducting the hearing, and several factors are taken into account. The following is a general guideline for what students could expect when found in violation of the University Drug Policy. However, this should not be considered policy, as each incident is handled on an individual basis. Sanctions could be less or more severe, depending on the situation and circumstances. Any instance where the University has reason to believe a student is distributing a controlled substance, sanctions would be far more severe, and likely to include suspension or expulsion.

1st Violation:

- \$100 fine
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy
- Residence Hall Probation and/or restrictions for room selection
- Educational program evaluating behaviors relating to drugs

2nd Violation:

- Residence Hall Probation and/or restrictions for room selection process
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy
- Mandatory Counseling
- \$200 Fine
- Deferred Loss of Campus Residency

3rd Violation:

- \$300 Fine
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy
- Loss of Campus Residency
- Deferred University Suspension
- Prohibited in taking part in University events and activities

4th Violation:

- \$400 Fine
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy
- University Suspension

Medical Amnesty

At St. Bonaventure University, the health and safety of every student is a top priority. Medical Amnesty is designed to promote responsible decision-making and encourage students to prioritize wellness and seek help in medical emergencies related to alcohol or drug use.

The University recognizes that students may occasionally face serious health situations due to excessive alcohol consumption or drug use. Medical Amnesty ensures that when a student seeks medical attention—either for themselves or for another individual—no formal student conduct disciplinary action will be taken related to the personal consumption or possession of alcohol or drugs.

Medical Amnesty applies exclusively to incidents involving the personal possession or consumption of alcohol and/or drugs. It does not exempt students from disciplinary action for other violations of the Student Code of Conduct, including but not limited to: providing alcohol to underage individuals; physical assault or other acts of violence; property damage; possession with intent to distribute or distribution of illicit substance. Additionally, Medical Amnesty does not prevent or limit the authority of law enforcement personnel or other third parties from taking appropriate action.

Medical Amnesty may be granted in the following situations: a student seeks emergency medical care for themselves; a student seeks emergency medical care on behalf of another individual; or members of a student organization seek emergency medical care for another individual.

Medical Amnesty is extended only to those students or organizations that actively seek medical assistance.

To promote ongoing education and responsible behavior, students and student organizations granted Medical Amnesty will be required to participate in follow-up measures:

For Individual Students:

- A mandatory meeting with a Residence Director or the Dean of Students
 - Completion of educational programming with a Health Educator or other appropriate referral
 - Responsibility for any costs associated with property damage
- Parental notification, as deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the Parental Notification Policy

For Student Organizations:

- Completion of mandatory leadership training related to the incident
- Possible limitations on event registration or restricted campus access

Medical Amnesty is intended to support one-time incidents and is not designed for repeated use. If a student has prior alcohol or drug violations or has previously been granted Medical Amnesty, the Dean of Students will evaluate the situation on a case-by-case basis to determine whether amnesty will be granted again. Repeated incidents may result in disciplinary action and will typically be addressed through meetings with the Dean of Students.

St. Bonaventure University Program to Prevent Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The University's program to prevent illicit drug and alcohol use includes the annual distribution of the following to each student and employee:

- University Student Code of Conduct that clearly prohibits, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the institution's property or as any part of the institution's activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation programs that are available to students and employees, and a clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state, and federal law) and a description of these sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution for violations of these standards of conduct.

The law further requires that the University conduct a biennial review of its program to (a) determine its effectiveness and implement changes as they are needed; and (b) ensure that the sanctions developed are consistently enforced. The University's Biennial review can be found on the University website where we post all other information related to Higher Education Act compliance:

<https://www.sbu.edu/about-sbu/university-information/heoa-compliance>. A print copy of this document would also be made available to anyone requesting it through the Vice President of Student Affairs Office.

On-Campus Substance Abuse Prevention Programming and Counseling Service

Vector Online Educational Platform: St. Bonaventure University contracts with Vector Solutions, a higher education training platform that provides online prevention courses focused on health, wellness, culture change and other issues specific to colleges and universities. AlcoholEDU for College is a 2.5-hour curriculum designed for first year students. It's designed for non-drinkers, light to moderate drinkers, and frequent heavy drinkers and offers students a personalized experience based on their drinking choices and readiness to change. The University also utilized AlcoholEDU Ongoing, a program designed for returning students, and AlcoholEDU for Sanctions which is required when a student is found responsible for a violation of the alcohol policy.

First Year Experience Mandatory Programming: Each year, as part of Welcome Days programming, freshmen are **required** to attend a presentation that specifically addresses issues surrounding alcohol and other drug abuse among college-age students.

Assessment and Substance Abuse Counseling: Assessment and substance abuse counseling is primarily provided as an educational sanction for St. Bonaventure students who have violated the University's alcohol and/or drug policies. As part of the judicial process, students in repeat violation of institutional policies, or other students who may be considered at risk, are referred to counselors in the Center for Student Wellbeing for assessment by the Vice President for Student Affairs, the Chief Judicial Affairs Officer or designee, or by the Judicial Board. Additionally, evaluation from a counselor in the Center for Student Wellbeing is generally required of any student needing medical attention as a result of over-

consumption of alcohol or other drugs. All students and employees of the University are welcome to voluntarily utilize these programs or speak to a counselor about referring another person. Referrals to outside agencies and local substance abuse treatment centers are also available.

Residence Life and C.A.R.L. Programming: The Residence Life Office works to provide educational programming on a wide range of topics, including drug and alcohol awareness. Additionally, the Center for Activities, Recreation and Leadership consistently provides alcohol-free late-night programming. Programs and events seek to encourage student wellness, while engaging students in positive, safe and healthy behaviors. CAB books award-winning artists, comedians and bands for campus appearances. It also organizes and hosts on- and off-campus events for students, such as open mic nights to showcase campus talent. More than 80 percent of our students participate in intramurals, club sports and fitness programs through the Sandra A. and William L. Richter Center, our modern and well-equipped fitness and recreation facility. Further program details and staff contacts can be found at <https://www.sbu.edu/life-at-sbu/student-activities-recreation>.

Legal Sanctions Concerning Alcohol and Drugs

In addition to any sanctions imposed by the University, violations of University Policy may subject students to criminal sanctions under federal, state, and/or local law. Additionally, students found to violate these laws may also forfeit their eligibility for various financial aid programs. A brief overview of some drug and alcohol laws is provided here for convenience. However, students are required to follow all federal, state, and local laws regardless of whether they are explicitly mentioned here. The federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) prohibits the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of any controlled substance or the possession of any controlled substance with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense it. Controlled substances include, but are not limited to, heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine, ecstasy, LSD, PCP, and marijuana. The CSA also prohibits the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized creation, distribution, dispensing, or possession with intent to distribute or dispense a “counterfeit substance” as well as the knowing, intentional, and unauthorized possession of a controlled substance. Information regarding federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Trafficking and Possession of a Controlled Substance can be found in the Controlled Substance Act. New York State Law prohibits the use, possession, and sale of controlled substances. The specific criminal sanctions are set forth in Article 220 of the New York State Penal Law and the severity of each offense varies depending on the 33 types and quantity of the illegal substance as well as the intent of the holder, such as personal use or distribution. Additionally, the New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control law addresses offenses regarding alcohol. Violation of New York State law may subject the violator to legal penalties such as suspension of one’s driver’s license, fine, or imprisonment.

Health Risks Concerning Alcohol and Drugs

Drugs and alcohol are toxic to the human body and can have catastrophic health consequences if abused. Some drugs are so toxic that even one use can be fatal. St. Bonaventure University does not seek to give specific medical advice by providing the information below but offers the following information solely for its educational value.

Alcohol

The following information on health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#): Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2011 – 2015, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 29 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20-64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol

consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men. In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason. Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including: High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems; cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon; learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance; mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety; social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment; alcohol dependence, or alcoholism. By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short- and long-term health risks.

Cannabis/Marijuana

The following information on health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the United States, and marijuana use may have a wide range of health effects on the body and brain. About 1 in 10 marijuana users may experience some form of addiction. For people who begin using before the age of 18, that number rises to 1 in 6. People who are addicted to marijuana may also be at a higher risk of other negative consequences of using the drug, such as problems with attention, memory, and learning. Some people who are addicted may need to smoke more and more marijuana to get the same high. It is also important to be aware that the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana (i.e., marijuana potency or strength) has increased over the past few decades. The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on the brain. In addition, some methods of using marijuana (e.g., dabbing, edibles) may deliver very high levels of THC to the user. In many cases, marijuana is smoked in the form of hand-rolled cigarettes (joints), in pipes or water pipes (bongs), in bowls, or in blunts—emptied cigars that have been partly or completely refilled with marijuana. Smoked marijuana, in any form, can harm lung tissues and cause scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants, and carcinogens as tobacco smoke. Smoking marijuana can also lead to a greater risk of bronchitis, cough, and phlegm production. These symptoms generally improve when marijuana smokers quit. Marijuana use, especially frequent (daily or near daily) use and use in high doses, can cause disorientation, and sometimes cause unpleasant thoughts or feelings of anxiety and paranoia. Marijuana use is associated with temporary psychosis (not knowing what is real, hallucinations and paranoia) and long-lasting mental health challenges, including schizophrenia (a type of mental illness where people might see or hear things that aren't really there). Marijuana use has also been linked to depression and anxiety, and suicide among teens. However, it is not known whether this is a causal relationship or simply an association.

MDMA

The following information on health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse: People who use MDMA usually take it as a capsule or tablet, though some swallow it in liquid form or snort the powder. The popular nickname Molly (slang for “molecular”) often refers to the supposedly “pure” crystalline powder form of MDMA, usually sold in capsules. However, people who purchase powder or capsules sold as Molly often actually get other drugs such as synthetic cathinones (“bath salts”) instead. Some people take MDMA in combination with other drugs such as alcohol or marijuana. MDMA increases the activity of three brain chemicals:

- Dopamine- produces increased energy/activity and acts in the reward system to reinforce behaviors.

- Norepinephrine- increases heart rate and blood pressure, which are particularly risky for people with heart and blood vessel problems.
- Serotonin- affects mood, appetite, sleep, and other functions. It also triggers hormones that affect sexual arousal and trust. The release of large amounts of serotonin likely causes the emotional closeness, elevated mood, and empathy felt by those who use MDMA. MDMA's effects last about three to six hours, although many users take a second dose as the effects of the first dose begin to fade. Over the course of the week following moderate use of the drug, a person may experience irritability, impulsiveness and aggression, depression, sleep problems, anxiety, memory, and attention problems, decreased appetite, and decreased interest in and pleasure from sex. It's possible that some of these effects may be due to the combined use of MDMA with other drugs, especially marijuana. High doses of MDMA can affect the body's ability to regulate temperature. This can lead to a spike in body temperature that can occasionally result in liver, kidney, or heart failure, or even death.

Prescription Opioids

The following information on health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse: Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused. Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slowed breathing.

Opioid misuse can cause slowed breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be reversed. People addicted to an opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

When people overdose on an opioid medication, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, which can result in coma, permanent brain damage, or death. If you suspect someone has overdosed, the most important step to take is to call 911 so they can receive immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medicine that can treat an opioid overdose when given right away. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable (needle) solution, a hand-held auto- injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs

The following information on health risks is from the National Institute of Drug Abuse: There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, Ketamine, or GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid).

Rohypnol®

Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it. The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgement; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death. At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)

GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly found as a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol. The possible short-term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects. At this point in time the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

Ketamine

Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly found in liquid or white powder and is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections. The possible short-term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slowed breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects. The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory.

If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.

Click the Following Links for Additional Information:

- Alcohol - <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>
- Drugs - <https://www.cdc.gov/pwids/addiction.html>

Firearms, Dangerous Weapons, Dangerous Chemicals and Fireworks

Any object or substance designed to inflict a wound, injure or incapacitate, is prohibited on campus. Such objects or substances include but are not limited to: knives other than kitchen utensils, billies, sling shots, black jacks, metal knuckles, martial arts weapons, mace, tear gas, pepper spray, etc. Additional prohibited weapons include any instrument capable of firing a projectile, including but not limited to

firearms, BB guns, pellet guns, air soft guns, nerf guns, paintball guns, tasers etc. All explosive chemicals/dangerous chemicals and devices are prohibited, including all forms of fireworks.

NYS Penal Law: 265.01-a. Criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds when he or she knowingly has in his or her possession a rifle, shotgun, or firearm in or upon a building or grounds, used for educational purposes, of any school, college, or university, except the forestry lands, wherever located, owned and maintained by the State University of New York college of environmental science and forestry, or upon a school bus as defined in section one hundred forty-two of the vehicle and traffic law, without the written authorization of such educational institution. Criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds is a class E felony.

NYS Penal Law: 265.06 Unlawful possession of a weapon upon school grounds. It shall be unlawful for any person age sixteen or older to knowingly possess any air-gun, spring-gun or other instrument or weapon in which the propelling force is a spring, air, piston or CO2 cartridge in or upon a building or grounds, used for educational purposes, of any school, college or university, without the written authorization of such educational institution. Unlawful possession of a weapon upon school grounds is a violation.

Bias-Related Incidents and Hate Crimes

A core University value is the innate goodness and dignity of each individual person. When students feel targeted or discriminated against because of a perceived identity, they do not feel like a valued member of the community. St. Bonaventure University will not tolerate acts of hatred and discrimination and seeks to prevent Hate Crimes and Bias Incidents whenever possible. When students do feel wronged by others, it is critical to provide a fair and equitable process to bring such complaints forward and have them resolved.

The University, in compliance with current regulations, reports as hate crimes any occurrences of criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, intimidation and destruction/damage/vandalism of property that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias (race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity or disability) that have been reported to local law enforcement or a Campus Security Authority.

In addition to the Student Code of Conduct, which is emailed to all registered students annually and available on-line, the Division of Student Affairs uses a variety of methods to advise and update students about University policies security procedures, including, but not limited to: posters and flyers in residence halls and across campus; workshops and interactive educational sessions sponsored by the Center for Student Advocacy and Residence Life programming; Orientation and Resident Assistant information sessions offered at the start of the academic year or semester; through social media; and student emails. More information, including statistics on hate crimes, is available from Campus Safety & Security located in Doyle Hall, as well on the University website @ [Safety & Security | St. Bonaventure University \(sbu.edu\)](https://www.stbonaventure.edu/safety-security), as a separate, clearly designated category.

Missing Person Contact and Notification

If a member of the University community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing or any University official who receives a missing-student, they are required to immediately notify SBU Safety & Security at (716) 375- 2525. SBU Safety & Security will initiate an investigation.

In addition to registering a general emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by SBU in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours during fall/spring residential check-in. If a student has identified such an individual, SBU will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so through the SBU Housing Operations Office. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement in the course of the investigation. The student may change this information at any time by contacting a residential living staff member on instructions for updates.

After investigating a missing person report, should the SBU Safety & Security Department determine that the student has been missing for 24 hours, SBU will notify the Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Department or another available law enforcement agency (NYS Police, Allegany Police or Olean Police Department), unless the report came from that law enforcement agency, and the student's designated contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, SBU will notify the student's parent(s) or legal guardian(s) immediately after the SBU Safety & Security Department has determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours.

Sex Offender Registry Information

In accordance with the Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, the Office of Campus Safety is providing a link to the New York State Sex Offender Registry. This law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by the state may be obtained concerning registered sex offenders. It requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice, as required under law, of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

Members of the St. Bonaventure University community may obtain information concerning registered sex offenders by visiting the New York State Sex Offender registry's Web site at:

<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/nsor/>. The University shall comply with federal and state law concerning SORA. Should the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee be informed that a student is listed as part of a sex offender registry, the University reserves the right to take immediate action to temporarily suspend the student pending a University administrative hearing. The University also reserves the right to take immediate action to suspend or dismiss the student from the University if the student represents a risk to the health, safety or welfare of the community or to any person or property.

SECTION VI

Annual Fire Safety Report: 2025, 2024, 2023

The Higher Education Act specifies campus safety requirements, including an annual fire safety report and fire log. Statistics must be collected and reported, in the annual fire safety report and the Department of Education's web-based data collection system, for each on-campus housing facility.

Inspections

All residence hall facilities are subject to unannounced fire safety inspections throughout the year. These inspections may be conducted by authorized personnel from the Student Life division, Maintenance department, and the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control. Inspections will occur regardless of whether students are present in the room at the time.

Fire safety systems in each on campus facility are inspected annually by New York State licensed inspectors. During these inspections, all components of the fire safety system are checked for proper function ability. These tests include the fire panel, heat detectors, smoke detectors, audible horns, strobes, and battery back-up. Every device associated with a building's fire safety system is tested. In addition, every fire extinguisher on campus is checked to verify it is in its proper location, is readily accessible, and is full and free from defects. Inspections are conducted monthly, annually, and every five years as required by law.

On an annual basis, the New York State Office of Fire Prevention and Control conducts inspections in all buildings on campus. These inspections are based on the most up to date International Fire Code and National Fire Protection Association standards. Additionally, if any violations are found, the Office of Fire Prevention and Control will conduct a follow-up inspection to ensure all violations have been abated.

Fire Safety Definitions

On-campus student housing facility is any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

Cause of fire is the factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

Fire is any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire drill is a supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire-related injury is any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term "person" may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals. A reportable fire-related injury is one that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, including a campus health center.

Fire-related death is any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Fire safety system is any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of property damage is the estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

To Report a Fire

If a fire is discovered all campus community members are to call the Cattaraugus County 911 Center, 911, or Safety and Security, 716-375-2525, to report a fire. For the purpose of including a fire in the statistics in the Annual Fire Safety Report, students and employees should report that a fire occurred to the Associate Dean for Campus Safety.

Complete Listing of Residence Hall Fire Safety Features

Building	Alarm Type	Smoke Detection	Pull Stations	Notification Capability	Sprinkler System
Devereux Hall	Simplex 4100ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	Yes
Doyle Hall	Simplex 4100ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Francis Hall	Simplex 4100ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	Yes
Gardens East	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Gardens West	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Robinson/Falconio	Simplex 4100ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	Yes
Shay/Loughlen	Simplex 4100ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	Yes
Townhouse Building 11	Simplex 4010ES	YES	NO	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 12	Simplex 4010ES	YES	NO	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 13	Simplex 4010ES	YES	NO	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 21	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 22	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 23	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 24	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 25	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 26	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 31	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 32	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No
Townhouse Building 33	Simplex 4007ES	YES	YES	Centrally Monitored	No

During 2025, there were 73 fire drills held across all residential facilities.

2025 Actual Resident Hall Fire Statistics

Building	# of Fires	Causes	#of Medically Treated Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Devereux Hall	0	0	0	0	\$0
Doyle	0	0	0	0	\$0
Francis	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gardens East	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gardens West	0	0	0	0	\$0
Robinson/Fal.	0	0	0	0	\$0
Shay/Loughlen	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 11	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 12	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 13	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 21	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 22	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 23	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 24	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 25	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 26	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 31	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 32	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 33	0	0	0	0	\$0

2024 Actual Resident Hall Fire Statistics

Building	# of Fires	Causes	#of Medically Treated Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Devereux Hall	0	0	0	0	\$0
Doyle	0	0	0	0	\$0
Francis	1	Cooking	0	0	\$0
Gardens East	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gardens West	0	0	0	0	\$0
Robinson/Fal	0	0	0	0	\$0
Shay/Loughlen	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 11	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 12	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 13	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 21	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 22	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 23	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 24	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 25	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 26	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 31	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 32	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 33	0	0	0	0	\$0

2023 Actual Resident Hall Fire Statistics

Building	# of Fires	Causes	#of Medically Treated Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of Property Damage
Devereux Hall	0	0	0	0	\$0
Doyle	0	0	0	0	\$0
Francis	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gardens East	0	0	0	0	\$0
Gardens West	0	0	0	0	\$0
Robinson/Fal	0	0	0	0	\$0
Shay/Loughlen	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 11	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 12	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 13	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 21	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 22	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 23	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 24	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 25	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 26	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 31	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 32	0	0	0	0	\$0
Townhouse 33	0	0	0	0	\$0

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

The Kerry Rose Fire Sprinkler Notification Act of 2013 requires the University to provide a written fire safety notification to each student living in a college-owned or operated housing facility, both on and off campus. The notification consists of a description of the fire safety system for the student's housing facility, including whether or not the housing facility is equipped with a fire sprinkler system. The notification also includes information on how to access the University's Campus Fire Safety Report required by federal law. In accordance with the Kerry Rose Fire Sprinkler Notification Act, written notification is provided to students annually when the Annual Security and Safety Report is released.

Devereux Hall

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the building going to a 4100ES central panel. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th floors are equipped with a sprinkler system that is connected to the fire alarm system. There are fire detection devices in the common areas (hallways and lounges) throughout the building which are connected to the fire alarm system. Each bedroom on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th floors which house students has a 10 Year Worry-Free Lithium Battery smoke alarm. The Battery smoke alarms are not connected to the main panel (local sounding alarm only). 10 year Worry-Free Lithium battery operated CO alarms are placed on the lowest living floors (Basement & 1st Floor), these are placed on the wall in the hallways, and they are not tied into the fire alarm system (local sounding alarm only). If either the Smoke alarms in the bedrooms or the CO alarms are activated students should contact Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm system is activated, an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. On the 3rd and 4th Floors on the South End of the hallway a Fire Escape can be used if the means of egress are blocked. Fire alarm system alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact Cattaraugus County 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm is inspected annually by a certified company. All 9V smoke & combination smoke / CO alarms are inspected and batteries changed annually by Safety & Security Department.

Doyle Hall

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the building going to a 4100ES central panel. Each bedroom on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th floors which house students has a 10 Year Worry-Free Lithium Battery smoke alarm. The Battery smoke alarms are not connected to the fire alarm system (local sounding alarm only). 10 year Worry-Free Lithium battery operated CO alarms are placed on the lowest living floors (Basement & 1st Floor), these are placed on the wall in the hallways, and they are not tied into the fire alarm system (local sounding alarm only). If either the smoke alarms or the CO alarms are activated, students should contact the Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm system is activated, an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. Fire alarm system alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact Cattaraugus County 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to Cattaraugus County 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm is inspected annually by a certified company. All 9V smoke alarms are inspected and batteries changed annually by the Safety & Security Department. There is no sprinkler system in Doyle Hall.

Robinson/Falconio Hall

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the building going to a 4100 ES central panel. Each bedroom on the 2nd & 3rd floors which house students has a smoke detector with a sounder

base. This building is also fully equipped with a sprinkler system that is also tied into the fire alarm system. On the 1st Floor bedrooms they have a combination smoke / CO detector sounder base. If the CO alarm is activated students should contact the Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm or sprinkler systems are initiated an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. Fire alarm system alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm and sprinkler systems are inspected annually by a certified company.

Francis Hall

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the building going to a 4100ES central panel. Each bedroom on the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th floors which house students has a smoke detector. This building is also fully equipped with a sprinkler system that is also tied into the fire alarm system. 10 year Worry-Free Lithium battery operated CO alarms are placed on the lowest occupied floors (Basement & 1st Floor), these are placed on the wall in the hallways, and they are not tied into the fire alarm system (local sounding alarm only). If the CO alarm is activated students / employees should contact the Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm system is activated, an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Floors on the South End of the hallway a Fire Escape can be used if the means of egress are blocked. Fire alarm system alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact Cattaraugus County 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to Cattaraugus County 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm and sprinkler systems are inspected annually by a certified company.

Shay/Loughlen Hall

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the building going to a 4100ES central panel. Each bedroom on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th floors that house students has a smoke detector with a sounder base. The building is fully equipped with a sprinkler system that is also tied into the fire alarm system. 10 year Worry-Free Lithium battery operated CO alarms are placed on the lowest living floors (Basement & 1st Floor), these are placed on the wall in the hallways, and they are not tied into the fire alarm system (local sounding alarm only). If the CO alarm is activated students should contact the Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm or sprinkler systems are initiated an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. Fire alarm system alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact Cattaraugus County 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to Cattaraugus County 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm and sprinkler system is inspected annually by a certified company.

Townhouses 11, 12, & 13

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the building going to a 4010ES central panel. Each bedroom on the 1st & 2nd floor of the Apartments has a 10 year Worry-Free Lithium Battery smoke alarm. The Battery smoke alarms are not connected to the fire alarm system (local sounding alarm only). 10yr Worry-Free Lithium battery operated CO alarms are placed on the lowest living floor (1st Floor), these are placed on the wall in the Living Room area next to the Mechanical Room Closet door, and they are not tied into the fire alarm system (local sounding

alarm only). If either the smoke alarms or the CO alarms are activated students should contact the Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm system is activated an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. Fire alarm system alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact Cattaraugus County 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to Cattaraugus County 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm is inspected annually by a certified company. All 9V Smoke & CO Alarms are inspected and batteries changed annually by Safety & Security Department. There are no sprinkler systems in Townhouses 11, 12 or 13.

Apartments/Townhouses 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, & 33

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the building going to a 4007ES central panel. Each bedroom which house students and common space on the 1st & 2nd floors has a hardwired smoke detector with 9V back up battery that is not connected to the fire alarm system (local sounding alarm only). The CO detector is placed in each apartment next to the water heater closet and is a 10 year worry-free sealed lithium battery (local sounding alarm only). If either the smoke detector or the CO alarms are activated, students should contact Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm system is activated an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. Fire alarm system alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact Cattaraugus County 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to Cattaraugus County 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm is inspected annually by a certified company. All smoke detectors & CO alarms are inspected and batteries changed annually by the Safety & Security Department. There are no sprinkler systems in Townhouses 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32 or 33.

Gardens East & West Apartments

- Has a fire alarm/detection system throughout the buildings going to a 4007ES central panel. Each bedroom on the 1st & 2nd floor Apartments has a smoke detector with a sounder base. There is also a hard wired CO Detector is placed in each Apartment. If the CO alarm are activated students should contact Campus Safety & Security Office (716-375-2525). If the fire alarm system is activated, an alarm will sound to evacuate the building. Fire alarm system Alarms will be sent to the St. Bonaventure University Safety & Security Office and the Dispatcher will contact Cattaraugus County 911. Safety & Security Officers will respond to investigate all alarms and report back to the Safety & Security Office Dispatcher. If a source of CO or illness is detected a call will be placed to Cattaraugus County 911 and they will dispatch local fire and EMS personnel. The fire alarm is inspected annually by a certified company. All 9V smoke alarms are inspected and batteries changed annually by Safety & Security Department. There is not a sprinkler system in Gardens East or West Apartments.

The Safety and Security Department coordinates with the Police, Fire Department, State Fire Marshal and Emergency Services in the investigation of any and all fire incidents, as necessary.

Specific Fire-Prevention-Related Policies in Residence Halls

Fire Safety Policies and Procedures

St. Bonaventure University adheres to all standards set forth by the New York State Department of Fire Safety and requires that all students living in St. Bonaventure-owned student housing abide by the standards set forth below.

Fire Safety Policies

Appliances: The uncontrolled use of appliances can cause the overloading of circuits and result in fires in residence halls. Students are permitted to bring approved appliances provided they are all in good working order. The following are approved appliances: televisions, irons, and refrigerators (not to exceed 4.5 cubic feet). Large appliances, such as refrigerators, must be plugged directly into a wall outlet.

- Townhouses and Apartments - Microwaves, crockpots, air fryers, toasters, and other small kitchen appliances with automatic shutoffs are allowed only in the kitchen areas of the apartments and townhouses. Many other appliances are not permitted in the Townhouses, Apartments and Garden Apartments. These appliances include BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: all sandwich and indoor grills, waffle irons, hot plates, deep fryers, space heaters, propane tanks, electric frying pans, instant pots or skillets, halogen lamps, etc.
- Residence Halls - Many appliances are not permitted in the residence halls, These appliances include BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: microwaves, all sandwich and indoor grills, toaster ovens, toasters, waffle irons, hot plates, deep fryers, air fryers, space heaters, propane tanks, electric frying pans or skillets, halogen lamps, etc.
- Air conditioners are not permitted unless granted through the university Accessibility and Accommodations Office.

Bonfires/Other Outdoor Fires – All burning or creating fires indoors or outdoors is strictly prohibited on campus grounds or property including, but not limited to, creating bonfires, campfires, burning leaves, etc. Should a club or organization wish to host an organized event that includes a bonfire, special permission may be obtained only through the Office of Safety and Security.

Candles and Other Sources of Ignition: All candles, regardless of whether or not they are for decorative purposes, are **strictly prohibited** in all residential facilities. Additional sources of ignition that are prohibited in all residential facilities include, but are not limited to, the following: incense, lanterns, torches, charcoal, vapes, cigarettes, cigars, lighter fluid of all kinds, matches, lighters, blow torches. Any evidence of burning is a violation. Additionally, smoking including vaping is strictly prohibited on St. Bonaventure University property. Sanctions for candles or ignition devices are minimally \$50 and will double for each violation.

Tampering with a smoke detector: The removal, covering or tampering with a smoke detector is a violation and will result in a fine of \$250 plus possible additional sanctions. Fines for repeat violations of tampering with a smoke detector will double for each occurrence. If it is discovered that your smoke detector was tampered with, removed, or covered, Residence Life Staff reserves the right to return to your room/apartment and reinspect at any point within two weeks following your judicial hearing.

Evacuation During the Sounding of an Alarm: All persons are required to follow evacuation procedures listed below in “Fire Safety Procedures.” Failing to do so will be considered a violation of this policy.

Extension Cords, Multi-plug Adapters, Power Strips: The New York State Fire Code has specific rules regarding the use of extension cords and similar devices. **All extension cords and multi-plug adapters are strictly prohibited in all residence hall facilities.** Any furniture item containing built-in outlets is classified as an extension cord and is therefore strictly prohibited (*ie. bed risers with outlets*). Surge protected power strips are permitted, but only power strips of the polarized or ground type, equipped with over-current protection. Power strips must be plugged directly into a permanent wall outlet. The daisy chaining of power strips (plugging one power strip into another) is strictly prohibited. Bed risers with outlets or a charging station is prohibited.

Holiday Lights Christmas Trees, Cable Cords, Electrical Wires, etc.: Only LED strip lights and/or LED Holiday lights are allowed and must be plugged directly into the wall, may not drape over wall coverings [including but not limited to: tapestries, decorative plants, and photos] and may not be daisy chained. Holiday lights may not hang crisscross from room to room in an apartment or residence hall. Real Christmas trees are prohibited in all residential facilities. Electrical and cable cords must not be stapled or nailed to a wall or floor. Tape may be used if necessary. Additionally, no cable or electrical wiring may run underneath carpeting, through doors or windows, or along the ceiling.

Keeping Clear Exit Pathway: Students are responsible for maintaining a safe, healthy and clean-living environment. Therefore, students must maintain a clear exit and entrance pathway free from obstruction in and out of their residence hall room and/or apartment, in case of emergencies. Additionally, all hallways, stairwells, building entrances and exits, are to be kept clear of debris, furniture, etc. If garbage of any type is left in the hallway/common space out of a room/apartment or outdoors the occupants of the room/apartment who left the garbage in that space will be documented resulting in judicial action. Garbage/shoes/door mats/items left in hallways/atrium will be placed into the apartment/room from which they came from.

Outdoor Grills: Students living in Townhouses, Apartments, and Gardens are permitted to have outdoor grills, provided they remain outdoors and at least 50 feet away from the building. Students are also reminded that the storage of charcoal and lighter fluid indoors is strictly prohibited. Grills may not be chained or otherwise attached to any facility on campus. Students are permitted to use the firepits and grill at the Marchiori Pavilion.

Tampering with Fire Safety Equipment: Tampering with any fire safety equipment in any facility is strictly prohibited, and punishable by law. Actions such as removing batteries from smoke detectors, covering smoke detectors, tampering with sprinkler heads, affixing items to sprinkler pipes, setting off fire extinguishers, falsely pulling or otherwise activating a fire alarm, are **extremely dangerous** to the health and welfare of everyone, and are strictly prohibited.

Wall and Window Coverings / Ceilings: Students are prohibited from covering more than 10% of a given wall in the following residential facilities: Doyle Hall, Garden and Townhouse Apartments. Students may cover up to 50% of a given wall in Francis Hall, Shay Hall, Loughlen Hall, Devereux Hall, Robinson and Falconio Halls where sprinkler systems are active. Added tapestries and window coverings, etc. (other than those provided by the University) shall be calculated in the total wall covering percentage. Non-fire rated curtains are prohibited in

residential facilities. Additionally, hanging any objects from ceilings or pipes is strictly prohibited. Wallpaper and adhesives are prohibited from being hung in all residential facilities. Residents may not hang any items in or place any items on or outside of the windows of their residential facility.

Fire Safety Procedures

St. Bonaventure will consistently abide by and enforce all fire safety policies. Students living in residence halls are subject to the following procedures with regards to fire safety:

Fire Alarms and Evacuation: Whenever a fire alarm sounds, students must exit the residence facility immediately, and remain at least 50 ft. away from the building, until appropriate Residence Life or Safety and Security personnel announce that students are permitted to re-enter. If you reside in a building with an elevator, never use the elevator when the alarm sounds; take the stairs. Evacuation procedures for individuals with disabilities are discussed below. Students failing to exit the residence hall during the sounding of an alarm, or re-entering the residence hall before given permission, will be subject to the judicial hearing process. In the event of a real fire, please EXIT THE BUILDING IMMEDIATELY utilizing the nearest clear exit. If there is no alarm sounding, and there is a pull box along your exit pathway, please pull the fire alarm. However, if there is no pull box on your way out of the building, continue your exit and notify the Office of Safety and Security using the nearest emergency phone, or by calling 716-375-2525. **All fire alarms must be taken seriously, and students must evacuate the residence hall immediately during any sounding of an alarm.** Failure to leave the building for a fire alarm will result in Residence Hall Probation.

Fire Escapes: Students are only permitted to use the fire escapes as an exit/entrance to a building in the instance of the fire alarm sounding. If it is discovered that a student is using the fire escape for any reason when the alarm is not sounding or for any non-emergency reason, the student will be documented.

Evacuation Procedures for Individuals with Disabilities: Students with a disability, including a temporary disability, that require assistance evacuating during an emergency are asked to self-identify with the Office of Accessibility Services & Accommodations (bbouge@sbu.edu or at [\(716\) 375-2115](tel:7163752115)). Once a student self-identifies with the Office of Accessibility Services & Accommodations, necessary campus personnel are notified of the need for assistance during an emergency in housing and/or academic buildings. University emergency personnel are available to assist in creating an individual Personal Evacuation Plan, if requested. Pre-planning includes developing an evacuation plan and discussing the specifics of a plan with members of the University community, including, but not limited to, Safety & Security personnel, peers, residence hall staff, and other residents.

Self-identification is voluntary. The purpose of self-identifying is to provide information to assist the University with alerting, evacuating, or otherwise assisting individuals with disabilities in the event of an emergency. At the beginning of each academic semester (or as necessary), all students who desire assistance with evacuating in the event of an emergency or drill should self-identify with the Office of Accessibility Services & Accommodations. It is the responsibility of the individuals who believe they may need assistance during an emergency to self-identify and to update their information at the beginning of each academic semester, or whenever circumstances warrant an update.

Residential floor meetings are held at the beginning of each semester and include discussion of emergency procedures, including those for individuals with disabilities.

Violations: If violations of the above-mentioned fire safety policies are found during inspections, or at any other time, students occupying the room or apartment may be subject to automatic fines and/or the judicial hearing process. Students found to be in violation of the New York State Fire Code are responsible for their individual actions and will pay restitution to St. Bonaventure University for any and all fines levied by New York State to the University as a result of their actions or violation of the law.

Education and Training Programs

The Office of Campus Safety and Security in accordance with the Office of Fire Prevention and Control (OFPC) conducts training in the form of fire drills in each campus building per year. Seminars are conducted to update and train Residence Life and Security staff. Residence Life staff trains the student community in the form of documented floor meetings. During 2025, a total of 73 drills were conducted across all residential facilities.

Smoking Policy

In compliance with New York State law, and faithful to the core values of St. Bonaventure University, the following smoke-free regulations have been adopted, and apply to all legal smokable products including, but not limited to, cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and “vaping”:

1. **Smoke-free Workplace:** St. Bonaventure University guarantees its employees and students a smoke-free workplace. Smoking is prohibited in **ALL** indoor areas of the University, including University vehicles and all residence facilities, as well as **ALL** outdoor areas of the University main campus (*east and west side*) property.
2. **Tobacco Products:** Sale of tobacco products is prohibited on campus.
3. **Posting of Signs:** “Smoke-Free” signs will be prominently displayed. Additionally, copies of this policy will be posted on the University Web site, in employee handbooks, and made available to all employees and prospective employees upon request.
4. **Enforcement:** Complaints may be directed to the Office of Safety and Security.
 - a) **Sanctions:** Sanctions for students will be imposed as a result of a University judicial hearing.

Smoking Cessation Resources

- NYS Smokers Quit Line -<https://www.nysmokefree.com/>
- CDC Smoking & Tobacco Use (Quit Smoking) –
<https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/php/data-statistics/smoking-cessation/index.html>

Fire Log

St. Bonaventure University maintains a fire log which may be accessed at the Office of Safety and Security located in Doyle Hall. The fire log is open for public inspection Monday-Friday, 8:30am-4:30pm. The fire log includes for each reportable fire in an on campus residential facility the nature of the fire,

date and time of the fire, the general location of the fire. Fires are added to the log within two business days of their report, and the log of the most recent 60 days is available upon demand. Logs older than 60 days but within the Clery Act retention period will be provided on two business days' notice.

Plans for Fire Safety Improvements

St. Bonaventure University plans include continual educational and technological advancements to improve life safety for the community. All notifications in residential facilities are now centrally monitored. Additional student education continues through annual fire inspections each fall. These efforts are aimed at reducing response/corrective action time and improving overall safety. Specific focus is on enhancing suppression systems to ensure all residential buildings are sprinklered by folding improvements into the University Master Plan.