



PHILLIPS SCHOOL OF NURSING AT MOUNT SINAI BETH ISRAEL

New York, New York

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICY

Effective Date: October, 2015

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Phillips School of Nursing at Mount Sinai Beth Israel (PSON) is committed to providing an environment free from Sexual Misconduct. Sexual assault, sexual harassment, stalking, and other forms of Sexual Misconduct can be traumatizing and detrimental to a person's learning experience and overall health, and have no place in our school community. Sexual Misconduct can be carried out by students, school employees, or third parties. The School will take any and all action needed to prevent, correct, and discipline behavior that violates this standard.

Students who believe that they have been subjected to Sexual Misconduct are encouraged to report these incidents. Upon receiving a report, the School will respond promptly, equitably and thoroughly. The School will make every effort to provide assistance and support to victims of Sexual Misconduct in a consistent, fair, and sensitive manner.

The School complies with Title IX of the Higher Education Amendment of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs or activities. All acts of Sexual Misconduct are forms of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX and by the School. This Policy and its appendix, which discuss rights and procedures under Title IX and under New York State law, are incorporated into the School's Code of Conduct. It is a violation of School policy (and potentially a violation of the law) to commit or attempt to commit Sexual Misconduct.

The School prohibits all forms of discrimination on the basis of sex and gender in employment and in education programs and activities. All decisions regarding educational and employment opportunities must be made on the basis of merit and without discrimination because of sex, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, or any other characteristic protected by law.

2. DEFINITIONS

“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. The following principles are provided as guidance for the School Community regarding the concept of Affirmative Consent:

- i. Consent to any sexual act or prior consensual sexual activity between or with any party does not necessarily constitute consent to any other sexual act.
- ii. Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the act is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- iii. Consent cannot be given when a person is incapacitated, which occurs when an individual lacks the ability to knowingly choose to participate in sexual activity. Incapacitation may be caused by lack of consciousness or being asleep, inebriation due to drugs or alcohol, an intellectual or other disability that prevents the person

from having the capacity to give consent, involuntary restraint, or if an individual otherwise cannot consent.

- iv. Consent to engage in activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another;
- v. Consent may be initially given but can be withdrawn at any time;
- vi. When consent is withdrawn or can no longer be given, sexual activity must stop.
- vii. Consent cannot be given when it is the result of any coercion, intimidation, force, or threat of harm.

“Accused” shall mean, generally, a person accused of a violation of this Policy.

“Complainant” is the term used in the context of the School’s Sexual Misconduct investigation, adjudication, and appellate processes, to refer to an individual who has allegedly been the victim of Sexual Misconduct.

“Dating violence” is violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

“Domestic violence” is violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabiting with, or has cohabited with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under domestic or family violence laws.

“Designated Official” means School faculty and/or staff who are, pursuant to this Policy, required to forward reports of Sexual Misconduct to the School’s Title IX Coordinator (unless the report was received by the Designated Officials: (1) in their capacity as a nurse practitioner; (2) in their capacity as a professional licensed counselor and/or pastoral counselor who provides mental-health counseling to members of the School Community; or (3) through a public awareness or advocacy event (such as candlelight vigils, protests, or other public events)), and includes the following School faculty and leadership:

Dean of Phillips School of Nursing at Mount Sinai Beth Israel; Assistant Deans; Program Coordinators.

“PSO School Community” or “School Community” means all School students, faculty, staff, and other School employees, officers and leadership. For purposes of this Policy and the accompanying procedures, individuals who are not employed by the School but are employed by hospitals or other components of the Mount Sinai Health System do not fall within the definition of “School Community” members. The “School” refers to Phillips School of Nursing at Mount Sinai Beth Israel.

“Reporting Individual” encompasses the terms victim, survivor, complainant, claimant, witness with victim status, and any other individual who brings forth an official report of violations of the School’s Sexual Misconduct Policy.

“Respondent” is the term used in the context of the School’s Sexual Misconduct investigation, adjudication, and appellate processes, to refer to an individual who has been accused of a violation of this Policy.

“Retaliation” means any negative or adverse action taken against an individual for raising concerns, reporting, or filing complaints regarding Sexual Misconduct. Retaliation can include, but is not limited to, hostility, intimidation, threats, and exclusion.

“Sexual Assault” means non-consensual sexual intercourse or non-consensual sexual contact as defined below:

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse is having or attempting to have sexual intercourse with another individual (i) by force, threat of force, or coercive conduct; (ii) without affirmative consent; or (iii) where that individual is incapacitated. Sexual intercourse includes anal, oral or vaginal penetration, however slight, with a body part or an object.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact is having or attempting to have sexual contact with another individual (i) by force, threat of force, or coercive conduct; (ii) without affirmative consent; or (iii) where that individual is incapacitated. Sexual contact includes touching, fondling or other intentional contact with the breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals (over or under an individual’s clothing) for purposes of sexual gratification or when such private body parts are otherwise touched in a sexual manner.

“Sexual exploitation” is when a person takes non-consensual, improper, or abusive sexual advantage of another, where the behavior does not otherwise constitute non-consensual sexual contact/activity, non-consensual sexual intercourse, or sexual harassment. For purposes of this Sexual Misconduct Policy, sexual exploitation includes, but is not limited to: non-consensual photographing or video/audio taping of sexual contact/activity, non-consensual voyeurism (observing someone involved in sexual contact/activity, sexual intercourse, or in a state of undress, without their knowledge or consent), and inducing intoxication/incapacitation for the purposes of sexual activity.

“Sexual Harassment” is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and/or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when: (1) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment or academic success; (2) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or academic decisions affecting such an individual; or (3) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work or academic performance, or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or academic environment. Examples of sexual harassment include, but are not limited to, inappropriate sexual advances, propositions, or demands, inappropriate persistent public statements or displays of sexually explicit or offensive material that is not legitimately related to employment duties, course

content, or research, threats or insinuations, which lead the victim to believe that acceptance or refusal of sexual favors will affect his/her reputation, education, employment or advancement, and derogatory comments relating to sex, gender, and gender identity and expression or sexual orientation.

“Sexual Misconduct” includes sexual assault, sexual exploitation, stalking, domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual harassment.

“Stalking” is an intentional course of repeated conduct or behavior over a period of time, directed at a specific person, which causes a person to feel alarm, annoyance, emotional distress, and/or fear.

3. SCOPE

This Policy applies regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, creed, age, disability, sex/gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, familial status, pregnancy, predisposing genetic characteristics, military status, domestic violence victim status, criminal convictions or belonging to any other group protected by law.

This Policy applies to all prohibited Sexual Misconduct occurring on or after the effective date of this Policy. In the case of prohibited Sexual Misconduct occurring before the effective date of this Policy, the issue of whether there was a violation of School policy will be determined under the policies and procedures in effect at the time the complaint was made.

This Policy applies to all members of the School Community, and all appropriate third parties, including visitors and other licensees and invitees to the School, without regard to location, program, or activity, unless noted to the contrary in this Policy or its appendix. Reports of violations of this Policy by and against School Community members will be dealt with as described in this Policy and its appendix.

The “default procedures” set out in this Policy may not apply to reports of Sexual Misconduct by or against individuals who are not employed by the School, but are employed by hospitals or other components of the Mount Sinai Health System (“MSHS”). Reports of Sexual Misconduct allegedly perpetrated by such individuals against School Community members will be addressed as described below.

4. TITLE IX COORDINATOR

Reporting Sexual Misconduct can be difficult, and victims or witnesses to such behavior may have mixed feelings about whether or not to report it. The School encourages all members of the School Community who either: (1) believe that they have been the victim of Sexual Misconduct; or (2) become aware of incidents of Sexual Misconduct involving other members of the School Community, to report the conduct. Members of the School Community can report Sexual Misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator, or to other individuals described below.

The School’s Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the School’s anti-Sexual Misconduct efforts, including training, education, and awareness initiatives and campaigns

related to the prevention of Sexual Misconduct in the School Community. In addition, as described below, the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for assessing and investigating certain reports of Sexual Misconduct committed by members of the School Community, and for providing Reporting Individuals and/or victims with important information following disclosure of alleged incidents of Sexual Misconduct.

Questions and inquiries regarding Title IX, including reports of incidents or questions about Sexual Misconduct, may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator, whose contact information is as follows:

Bernice Pass-Stern, MS, MEd
Title IX Coordinator
Assistant Dean, Student Services
and Institutional Effectiveness
office telephone: 212-614-6176
mobile phone: 347-931-2054
fax: 212-614-6109
email: bernice.pass-stern@mountsinai.org

5. EMERGENCY ACCESS TO TITLE IX COORDINATOR OR OTHER APPROPRIATE TRAINED OFFICIAL

Reporting Individuals have the right to emergency access to the Title IX Coordinator, or a designated substitute in her absence, or a representative from the Mount Sinai Beth Israel Victims Services Program to:

- a. provide information regarding options to proceed;
- b. provide information on the importance of preserving evidence and obtaining a sexual assault forensic examination as soon as possible, in situations where there has been a sexual assault, and detailing that the criminal justice process uses different standards of proof and evidence, and that any questions about whether a specific incident violated the law should be addressed to law enforcement or to the district attorney; and
- c. explain whether he or she is authorized to offer the Reporting Individual confidentiality or privacy, and inform the Reporting Individual of other reporting options, including those described in this policy.

At the first instance of disclosure of a complaint/report of Sexual Misconduct by a Reporting Individual to the Title IX Coordinator, or in her absence, another appropriate School representative, the Reporting Individual must also be advised as follows:

“You have the right to make a report to hospital security, local law enforcement, and/or state police or choose not to report; to report the incident to the School; to be protected by the institution from retaliation for reporting an incident; and to receive assistance and resources from the School.”

6. OPTIONS FOR REPORTING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

There are a number of different options for formally reporting Sexual Misconduct, each of which provide varying degrees of confidentiality. Below are explanations of the various options for **officially** reporting allegations of Sexual Misconduct:

- **Reporting to Law Enforcement:** Members of the School Community have the option of reporting Sexual Misconduct to law enforcement. Formal complaints of Sexual Misconduct can be made to local law enforcement authorities by contacting the NYPD (by calling 911 or reporting the crime to a local police precinct), the District Attorney of New York Sex Crimes Unit at (212) 335-9373, or the New York State Police Sexual Assault Victims Unit.
- **Reporting to the Hospital (MSBI) Security Department:** All complaints and reports of Sexual Misconduct that are made to the Hospital Security Department will be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator. The Hospital Security Department can be reached by dialing 212-420-2314.
- **Reporting to School faculty and staff:** Reports of Sexual Misconduct can be made to any School faculty or staff member or the Title IX Coordinator. It should be noted, however, that School Designated Officials are required to forward all reports of Sexual Misconduct to the School's Title IX Coordinator, and thus, cannot generally treat reports of Sexual Misconduct confidentially, *unless* the report was made to a School Designated Official: (1) in his or her capacity as a nurse practitioner; (2) in his or her capacity as a professional licensed counselor and/or pastoral counselor who provides mental-health counseling to members of the School Community; or (3) through a public awareness or advocacy event (such as candlelight vigils, protests, or other public events). In such cases, the School Designated Official to whom the report was made is not required to forward the report to the Title IX Coordinator absent express permission from the victim, and can otherwise treat the report as confidential, and the School is not obligated to begin an investigation.

Otherwise, however, a report of Sexual Misconduct that is made to any School Designated Official (whether directly by a victim, witness, bystander, or other Reporting Individuals or indirectly, through another faculty or staff member to whom a report has been made) is required to be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator for assessment. For this reason, reports of Sexual Misconduct made to Designated Officials generally cannot be treated with complete confidentiality.

While School faculty and staff who are not Designated Officials have discretion as to whether or not to forward such reports to the Title IX Coordinator (and thus can keep such reports confidential), they are nonetheless encouraged to forward such reports to the Title IX Coordinator, especially when the Reporting Individual agrees to such disclosure.

Other than the options for officially reporting Sexual Misconduct discussed above, a member of the School Community who believes s/he is a victim of Sexual Misconduct can take any/all of the following steps:

- **Contact on or off-campus advocates and counselors.** Advocates and counselors can provide an immediate response in a crisis situation (*e.g.*, help you obtain needed resources, explain reporting options, and help navigate the reporting process). There are many counseling, advocacy, and support organizations available to help victims of Sexual Misconduct, whether or not those victims choose to make an official report or participate in the institutional disciplinary or criminal processes. Contact information for on and off-campus counseling, advocacy, rape-crisis and sexual assault treatment programs, and support organizations is set forth in Appendix 1.
- **Get medical attention.** You can receive emergency medical care in the Emergency Departments of many of the hospitals referenced in Appendix 1. If you seek medical attention from Mount Sinai Beth Israel’s Emergency Department, a member of the Victim Services Program (part of the Social Work Department), will be available to respond and to provide support, information and advocacy for you.

Evidence collection can be important in support of criminal charges, and accordingly, victims who may wish to pursue criminal action (or who wish to keep that option available) should be aware of the importance of immediately reporting the incident so that physical evidence can be preserved at the scene, as well as on the person assaulted. Although a delay in reporting could limit the amount of physical evidence available (which could impact a criminal investigation), victims can always report the incident, whether it be days, weeks, or months after the incident occurred. Additional information regarding sexual assault forensic examinations, as well as resources available through the New York State Office of Victim Services, can be found at <https://ovs.ny.gov/>.

Evidence collection is only one aspect of the sexual assault medical follow-up care a survivor is entitled to receive if he or she decides to access services. A full physical examination, certain prophylactic antibiotics and anti-viral medications, pregnancy prevention medication (Plan B), and other procedures will also be offered during the victim’s hospital visit.

7. IMMEDIATE AND INTERIM MEASURES

The School shall ensure that individuals are provided the following immediate and interim protections and accommodations, as appropriate:

- a. “No Contact Orders”
 - i. When the accused is a student, to have the School issue a “no contact order” consistent with School policies and procedures, where continued intentional contact with the Reporting Individual/victim would be a violation of this Policy and/or the School Code of Conduct and would be subject to additional conduct charges.
 - ii. If the accused or respondent and a Reporting Individual/victim observe each other in a public place, it will be the responsibility of the accused to

leave the area immediately and without directly contacting the Reporting Individual/victim.

- iii. The School may, if and when practicable, establish an appropriate schedule for the accused to access applicable institution buildings and property at times when such buildings and property are not being accessed by the Reporting Individual/victim.
 - iv. The Title IX Coordinator shall, upon request, give both the accused and the Reporting Individual/victim a prompt and reasonable review of the need for and terms of a “no contact order,” including potential modification. The accused and the Reporting Individual/victim shall be allowed to submit evidence in support of his or her request.
- b. Assistance from the Title IX Coordinator in finding and contacting appropriate services to assist in obtaining an order of protection or equivalent protective or restraining order.
 - c. To receive a copy of the order of protection or equivalent when received by the School and to have the opportunity to meet or speak with an institutional representative or other appropriate individual who can explain the order and answer questions about it, including information from the order about the accused’s responsibility to stay away from the protected person or persons.
 - d. To have the consequences for violating orders of protection or equivalents (including but not limited to arrest, additional conduct charges, and interim suspension) explained.
 - e. To receive assistance from the Hospital’s Security Department in calling on and assisting local law enforcement, when and if possible, in effecting an arrest when an individual violates an order of protection.
 - f. When the accused is a student determined to present a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, to subject the accused to interim suspension pending the outcome of the School’s Sexual Misconduct Investigation and adjudication processes. Both the accused and the Reporting Individual/victim shall, upon request, be afforded a prompt and reasonable review by the Title IX Coordinator of the need for and terms of an interim suspension, including potential modification, and shall be allowed to submit evidence in support of his or her request.
 - g. When the accused is not a student, but is a member of the School Community, and presents a continuing threat to the health and safety of the community, to subject the accused to interim measures in accordance with applicable rules, policies, procedures, collective bargaining agreements (if any), and employee handbooks.

- h. Reasonable and available interim measures and accommodations that effect a change in academic class, and work schedules, housing arrangements, employment, transportation, and other applicable arrangements in order to help ensure safety, prevent retaliation, and avoid an ongoing hostile environment. Both the accused and the Reporting Individual/victim shall, upon request, be afforded a prompt and reasonable review, by the Title IX Coordinator, of the need for and terms of any such interim measure that directly affects him or her, and shall be allowed to submit evidence in support of his or her request.
- i. Other actions that the School/the Title IX Coordinator deem necessary and/or appropriate.

8. SEXUAL MISCONDUCT ASSESSMENT AND INVESTIGATION PROCESSES

A. Initial Assessment (Step 1)

Following receipt of a report of Sexual Misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct an initial assessment. As part of the initial assessment, the Title IX Coordinator will take the following steps (to the extent that they have not already been taken by the Title IX Coordinator):

1. Assess the nature and circumstances of the complaint/report.
2. Address the immediate needs and concerns of the Reporting Individual/victim, including physical safety and emotional well-being needs.
3. Provide copies of or direct the Reporting Individual/victim to the School's Sexual Misconduct Policy and accompanying procedures, and discuss the policy and procedures with the Reporting Individual/victim.
4. Provide the Reporting Individual with information about resources, including information about intervention, mental health counseling, medical services, and sexually transmitted infections.
5. Provide the Reporting Individual with information regarding sexual assault forensic examinations and direct the Reporting Individual to resources that are available through the New York State Office of Victim Services (<https://ovs.ny.gov/>).
6. Discuss the Reporting Individual/victim preferences (if any) regarding the manner of resolution, requests (if any) for privacy and/or no further action (*see* Section B below entitled "Protocols for Requests for Confidentiality and/or No Further Action").
7. Assess for pattern evidence or other similar conduct by the respondent/alleged perpetrator.

8. Assess the complaint/report for any Clery Act and other reporting obligations, including entry in the crime log or issuance of a timely warning.
9. Direct the Reporting Individual/victim to information regarding on-campus and off-campus resources and the range of appropriate and available protective measures (*see* options for officially reporting allegations of Sexual Misconduct above and in Appendix 1).
10. Explain the School's policy prohibiting retaliation.
11. Notify the Hospital's/Mount Sinai Health System Office of General Counsel and Risk Management Department of the allegations.

Upon completion of the Initial Assessment, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the circumstances warrant or require any of the following actions:

1. Proceeding to an investigation under the procedures set out in this Policy (*see* Sections (C) and (D));
2. Referring/forwarding to the Hospital's Human Resources officials or outside of the School for further action under other policies and procedures (*see* Section (C));or
3. Considering the matter resolved (if, for example, the School honors a victim's request for confidentiality (*see* Section (B)) – in which case the matter will be closed with the School taking only such actions, as necessary, to protect, assist, and accommodate the victim.

If the Title IX Coordinator determines that the circumstances warrant proceeding to an investigation or require referral to officials in another Hospital component/unit for further action under other policies and procedures, the School will ask for consent from Reporting Individuals/victims before doing so. If a Reporting Individual/victim does not consent, such a request for "no further action" will be honored unless the School, through the Title IX Coordinator, determines in good faith that it is necessary to proceed in order to limit the risk of harm to the Reporting Individual or other members of the School Community. Factors used to determine whether to honor such a "no further action" request include but are not limited to:

- Whether the Accused has a history of violent behavior or is a repeat offender.
- Whether the incident represents escalation in unlawful conduct on behalf of the Accused from previously noted behavior.
- The increased risk that the Accused will commit additional acts of violence.
- Whether the Accused used a weapon or force.
- Whether the Reporting Individual is a minor.

- Whether the School has other means to obtain evidence, such as security footage, and whether available information reveals a pattern of misconduct at a given location or by a particular group.

If the School honors the victim’s request for “no further action,” the victim must understand that the School’s ability to meaningfully respond to the report will necessarily be limited. Accordingly, in such cases, the matter will be considered resolved, with the School taking only such actions as necessary to protect, assist, and accommodate the victim. Where a complaint was resolved because the School agreed to the victim’s request to take “no further action,” the matter may later be reopened at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator if the complainant/victim later changes his or her mind and asks to have the matter investigated by the School.

There is no time limit for submitting a report of Sexual Misconduct. The ability to investigate and respond effectively to a complaint may be reduced with the passage of time, though. Therefore, any member of the School Community who believes that he or she has been a victim of Sexual Misconduct is encouraged to report such a complaint immediately in order to maximize the ability to obtain evidence and conduct a thorough, impartial and reliable investigation.

B. Protocols for Requests for Confidentiality / Anonymity

Where a victim of Sexual Misconduct wishes to maintain confidentiality, the School must weigh the request(s) against its obligation to provide a safe, non-discriminatory environment for all members of the School Community, including the victim, and its legal obligations. The Title IX Coordinator will evaluate requests for confidentiality once the Title IX Coordinator is on notice of alleged Sexual Misconduct, using a range of factors, including but not limited to the following:

- The risk that the respondent/alleged perpetrator may commit additional acts of prohibited conduct or other violence;
- Whether the act of prohibited conduct was perpetrated with a weapon, was otherwise unusually violent, or whether other aggravating circumstances exist;
- Whether the complaint/report reveals or reflects a pattern of prohibited conduct;
- Whether the complainant/victim is or at the time was a minor; and
- Whether, as a practical matter, the School is able to pursue the investigation without the cooperation/participation of the complainant

If possible based on the facts and circumstances, the School will take action consistent with the Reporting Individual/victim’s request to maintain confidentiality. There may be times when the School is not able to honor a Reporting Individual/victim’s confidentiality request. If the confidentiality request cannot be honored, the Reporting Individual/victim will be informed before the start of the investigation, and the School will still try to maintain his or her privacy to

the greatest extent possible by only sharing, relaying, and/or disseminating information as necessary to conduct and complete the investigation and adjudication processes (including any applicable appeals therefrom) and/or as otherwise required by law.

If a Reporting Individual/victim chooses to make an anonymous report concerning sexual misconduct, the School will attempt to follow up on the report to the best of its ability. The School's ability to thoroughly investigate an allegation from an anonymous source may be limited based on the inability to speak with the complainant.

Confidentiality versus Privacy: It is important to note that "confidentiality" is different than "privacy." Privacy, for purposes of this policy, means that information regarding reports of Sexual Misconduct will, to the greatest extent possible, not be disclosed, relayed, and/or disseminated to other individuals (including informing appropriate School officials and representatives) any more than is necessary to comply with the School's obligations under the law and School policies. Privacy may still be offered to a Reporting Individual even when confidentiality cannot be offered, and School officials and employees who cannot guarantee confidentiality will maintain your privacy to the greatest extent possible. This means that the information you provide to a non-confidential resource will be relayed and disseminated only as necessary for the Title IX Coordinator/investigator(s) to investigate and/or seek a resolution.

It should also be noted that faculty and/or staff (other than the Title IX Coordinator) should not share information provided by victims with law enforcement without the victim's consent or unless the victim has also reported the incident to law enforcement.

Because the standards for pursuing and completing criminal investigations are different from those used for the School's Sexual Misconduct investigations, the termination of a criminal investigation without an arrest or conviction does not affect the School's obligations under Title IX, nor its obligations to investigate, adjudicate, and punish those who perpetrate Sexual Misconduct. In addition, victims have the right to file criminal complaints with local law enforcement authorities and Title IX Complaints with the School simultaneously.

Although Title IX does not require a school to report alleged incidents of Sexual Misconduct to law enforcement or other regulatory bodies, the School may have such reporting obligations under other laws, and as such, reserves the right to report any alleged crime to law enforcement or an appropriate regulatory body. In such cases, the victim will be informed before the report is forwarded to law enforcement authorities, and the School will, to the extent possible, only share information regarding the report with people who are involved in the law enforcement or regulatory investigation(s).

C. Protocols for Investigation of Sexual Misconduct Reports

The Title IX Coordinator or her designee shall investigate the following using the procedures set forth in Section (D) below: (1) cases where the Accused is a student in the School; and (2) cases where the Accused is a member of the School Community, and the report is of Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence, or Dating Violence.

In cases where the Accused is a member of the “School Community” but is not a student (for example, when the Accused is a member of the School’s faculty or staff), and the report is of Sexual Harassment or other sexual discrimination that does not include Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence, or Dating Violence, the Title IX Coordinator will, upon completion of the Initial Assessment, forward the report to the Hospital’s Human Resources (“HR”) Officials for investigation.

In cases where the Accused is *not* a member of the “School Community” but is employed, affiliated, and/or associated with other entities/components of the Hospital/Mount Sinai Health System (such as, for example, House Staff and other hospital employees), the Title IX Coordinator will, upon completion of the Initial Assessment, forward the report of Sexual Misconduct to a Human Resources official in the appropriate Hospital component/unit with whom the Accused is employed, associated, and/or affiliated, for further action under the governing policies and procedures that apply under the circumstances (unless the School has agreed to honor the victim’s request for confidentiality or that “no further action” be taken).

In cases where the Accused is *not* a member of the School Community and is *not* employed, affiliated, or associated with entities/components in the Hospital/Mount Sinai Health System, the Title IX Coordinator can, upon completion of the Initial Assessment, forward the report to officials of the entity/organization (if any) with whom the Accused is employed or associated/affiliated, for investigation/further action (unless the School has agreed to honor the victim’s request for confidentiality or that “no further action” be taken).

In cases where the Accused is subject to a Collective Bargaining Agreement, the procedures set out in the Collective Bargaining Agreement will govern.

D. Investigation Procedures (Step 2)

i. Notification of Investigation Initiation

Unless otherwise indicated in this Policy (such as, for example, where a request for confidentiality or that “no further action” be taken is honored by the School or when a report of Sexual Misconduct needs to be referred to another component/unit in the Hospital/Mount Sinai Health System for further action), the School will investigate complaints/reports of Sexual Misconduct allegedly perpetrated by members of the School Community that are made to either: (1) School faculty or staff; (2) the Title IX Coordinator, or (3) of which the School has otherwise received notice (from sources such as members of the local community, social networking sites, or the media).

Before initiating an investigation of Sexual Misconduct, the alleged victim (who will thereafter be referred to as the “Complainant”) will be notified in writing that the investigation will be beginning and of the specific rules and/or code of conduct/School Sexual Misconduct Policy provisions alleged to have been violated, and possible sanctions. The Accused (who will thereafter be referred to as the “Respondent”) will also be provided with written notice describing the date, the time, location and factual allegations concerning the violation, a

reference to the specific rules and/or code of conduct/School Sexual Misconduct Policy provisions alleged to have been violated, and possible sanctions.

ii. Investigation Mechanisms, Protocols, and Safeguards

The Title IX Coordinator may conduct an investigation or she may designate an appropriate investigator(s) to conduct an investigation.

The Sexual Misconduct investigation may involve, but is not limited to:

- Conducting interviews of the complainant, the respondent, and any witnesses or other third-parties who may have information or evidence regarding the allegations;
- Reviewing documents and records, including law enforcement investigation documents, student and personnel files, and written statements regarding the allegations;
- Gathering and examining other relevant documents and evidence, including video, audio, or photographs that may be relevant to the allegations.

The investigator(s) will follow these principles in all investigations of alleged Sexual Misconduct:

- a. All investigations of alleged Sexual Misconduct will be undertaken in a reliable and impartial manner. All complainants will be notified of the time frame within which the investigation of the report(s) is expected to be completed. The School will strive to complete investigations of reports of Sexual Misconduct in as timely a manner as possible.
- b. All investigations of alleged Sexual Misconduct will be conducted in a manner that takes into consideration the serious and sensitive nature of such allegations, and which limits, to the extent possible, the number of individuals who are contacted, interviewed, or otherwise made aware of the investigation. To this end, the Title IX Coordinator and any designated investigator(s) will, to the extent possible, share information with the least number of people necessary to effectuate the School's response, investigation, and adjudication.
- c. The School will conduct its own investigation (and adjudication) of Sexual Misconduct allegations, regardless of whether the alleged Sexual Misconduct is also being pursued through the criminal justice system. The School will comply with law enforcement requests for cooperation, which at times may require that the School temporarily delay its investigation while law enforcement organization(s) gather evidence. Temporary delays should not last more than ten days, except when law enforcement specifically requests and justifies a longer delay.
- d. The investigation will be conducted independently and without regard to/without being precluded by any determinations that may have been made by other entities, including law enforcement authorities (such as the NYPD or the District Attorney of New York), the grand jury, or in connection with criminal proceedings.

- e. Complainants and Respondents will be given reasonable advance notice of any meetings that they are required to or eligible to attend in connection with the investigation.
- f. Where the Respondent or the Complainant and the Respondent are students at the School, all of the additional principles and safeguards set forth in Appendix 4 apply.

An attorney with the Mount Sinai Health System Office of General Counsel can serve as legal counsel to the Title IX Coordinator and/or the designated investigator(s) in connection with investigations of Sexual Misconduct.

iii. Report of Investigation and Designated Arbiter Determination

Upon completion of the investigation, the investigators(s) shall prepare a Report of Investigation (“ROI”), which shall include a description of the evidence discovered during the course of the investigation, and the investigator’s findings. The ROI will make a finding of fact as to whether it is more likely than not that prohibited conduct occurred and a recommendation as to whether the conduct violates institutional policy, and set forth the evidentiary basis for the conclusion. Respondent and Complainant will receive a draft of the ROI to correct any factual misstatements. The Respondent and Complainant each have five business days following the receipt of the ROI to correct any factual misstatements in writing, if they wish to do so, before the ROI is considered final. The final ROI shall thereafter be submitted to the appropriate Designated Arbiter (*see Appendix 2*) for appropriate action and, where appropriate, imposition of sanctions/discipline. The Complainant and Respondent may submit impact statements, describing the impact of the case on them and/or requested sanctions, to the Designated Arbiter before the Designated Arbiter decides on what sanctions, if any, are appropriate. The appropriate Designated Arbiter will be determined on a case-by-case basis, based on the status of the accused, as set forth below.

Upon receipt and consideration of the ROI, the Designated Arbiter will weigh the evidence using a “preponderance of the evidence” standard, asking whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the Policy.

If the Designated Arbiter determines that it is more likely than not that the Policy was violated, the Designated Arbiter is empowered to impose what he or she believes to be the appropriate sanctions/remedial actions to be taken. A non-exhaustive list of the sanctions/remedies that can be imposed for violations of the Policy are set forth in Appendix 3.

If the Designated Arbiter determines that it is more likely than not that the Policy was ***not*** violated, the Designated Arbiter will dismiss the report. Thereafter, the matter will be referred back to the Title IX Coordinator, who will either: (1) close the matter; or (2) refer the matter to other appropriate designated School officials for further action as appropriate, to the extent the allegations may implicate other School policies and procedures.

The Complainant and Respondent will thereafter be notified simultaneously via email of the outcome of the process, including: (1) the Designated Arbiter’s findings of fact; (2) the Designated Arbiter’s decision as to whether a violation of the Policy did or did not take place (and the rationale for his or her decision); and (2) the Designated Arbiter’s decision regarding

sanctions (and the rationale for his or her decision regarding sanctions, if any). The School will also disclose other steps that the School has or will take to prevent recurrence. The Respondent will not be notified of the individual remedies offered or provided to the Complainant.

As set forth above, where the Accused is not a student (for example, when the Accused is a member of the School's faculty or staff), and the allegations do not involve Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence or Dating Violence, this Procedure will not apply. The Title IX Coordinator will, upon completion of the Initial Assessment, forward the report of Sexual Misconduct to Human Resources officials in the appropriate Hospital component/unit with whom the Accused is employed, associated, and/or affiliated, for further action under the governing policies and procedures that apply under the circumstances.

E. Appeals

Where a Designated Arbiter has determined that it is more likely than not that the School's Sexual Misconduct Policy was violated, the Respondent may have the right to appeal that determination, and the Complainant may have the right to appeal the sanction imposed, depending on his or her status (*i.e.* whether s/he is a student, house staff, faculty, or staff, etc.), as set forth in greater detail in this Policy.

Where a Designated Arbiter has determined that it is more likely than not that the School's Sexual Misconduct Policy was not violated, the Complainant may have the right to appeal that determination as set forth in this Policy.

Appeals of Designated Arbiters' decisions regarding violations of the Policy where the accused is a student or post-doctoral fellow/student, or where the accused is a member of the School Community and is accused of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence or dating violence, will be adjudicated by a three-person appellate panel under the "Default Process For Appellate Review Of Sexual Misconduct Allegations" set forth below.

The following principles will be applied to the extent practicable and not inconsistent with other pre-existing procedures in connection with all appeals of Designated Arbiters' decisions regarding violations of this Policy:

- a. All parties will have the same rights to present their cases. This includes the right to have an equal opportunity to review and present: (1) available evidence in the case file or otherwise in the possession or control of the School and relevant to the matter (consistent with School policies and procedures); and (2) to present witnesses (including expert or third-party witnesses), if applicable.
- b. All reasonable measures will be taken to ensure that proceedings are conducted in a manner that does not inflict additional trauma on the Complainant. When requested, arrangements will be made so that the Complainant and the Respondent do not have to be present in the same room at the same time. This can be affected through the use of closed circuit televisions or other means where a Complainant has requested sequestration. No Sexual Misconduct adjudication hearings will require a Complainant to be present at the hearing as a requirement to hold the hearing.

- c. The parties will not be permitted to directly question or cross-examine each other, either personally or through their advisors. Instead, the parties will, at most, be permitted to submit questions to the Panel to ask the questions on their behalves. Before asking the questions, the Panel will screen the questions submitted by the parties and will only ask those it deems appropriate and relevant to the case.
- d. Questioning about/evidence regarding the complainant's sexual history with anyone other than the alleged perpetrator shall not be permitted and will not be admissible or considered by any decision makers.

- **Appeal rights of Respondents Deemed To Have Violated the Policy:**

- If the Respondent is a **student**, he or she can appeal a decision that he or she violated the School Sexual Misconduct Policy under the "Default" appellate processes for appellate review set forth below. If the Respondent is a member of the School Community, he or she can appeal a decision that he or she violated the School Sexual Misconduct Policy by committing sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence or dating violence under the "Default" appellate processes for appellate review set forth below.
- If the Respondent is a School faculty member, he or she can appeal a decision that he or she violated the School Sexual Misconduct Policy by committing sexual harassment or sexual discrimination, not including sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence or dating violence, under the processes set forth in the Faculty Handbook.
- If the Respondent is a School staff member, he or she may be able to appeal a decision that he or she violated the School's Sexual Misconduct Policy by committing sexual harassment or sexual discrimination, not including sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence or dating violence, under the processes set forth in the Hospital's/Mount Sinai Health System's Human Resource Policy Manual.

- **Appeal rights of Complainants:**

- If the Respondent is a **student**, a Complainant can appeal a decision that the Respondent did **not** violate the School Sexual Misconduct Policy under the "Default" appellate processes for appellate review set forth below.
- If the Respondent is a member of the School Community, a Complainant can appeal a decision that the Respondent did **not** violate the School Sexual Misconduct Policy by committing sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence or dating violence under the "Default" appellate processes for appellate review set forth below.

DEFAULT PROCESSES FOR APPELLATE REVIEW

If a Complainant or Respondent wishes to appeal from a Designated Arbiter's decision as to whether or not a violation of the School Sexual Misconduct Policy occurred, he or she must file written notice of appeal with the Title IX Coordinator within thirty (30) days of mailing of notice of the Designated Arbiter's decision.

Thereafter, the Dean of the School will convene a panel ("Panel") to hold a hearing/hearings for the appeal of the matter. The Panel will consist of three (3) School faculty and/or staff members who have been trained in the adjudication of Sexual Misconduct claims. No students are permitted to serve on any Sexual Misconduct adjudication panels. An attorney with the Mount Sinai Health System Office of General Counsel will serve as legal counsel to all Panels convened pursuant to these procedures.

The following procedures will be followed with respect to the appeal:

1. Following selection of the Panel and the appointment of a panel Chair, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified of the names of the members of the Panel, and will have 48 hours from receipt of such notification to challenge, in writing, any member of the Panel for cause.
2. In the event of a challenge, the Panel Chair (or if the Chair is challenged, the Dean of the School or his designee) will decide on the merits and replace Panel members if necessary.
3. Both the Complainant and the Respondent will be permitted to provide written submissions to the Panel regarding the matter and the allegations. The written submission must be submitted to the Panel at least two (2) weeks before the first scheduled hearing date.
4. The Panel will be made privy to the ROI before the hearing.
5. The Panel may hold one or more hearings, which the Complainant and Respondent may attend, either individually or together, along with any other witnesses the Panel deems relevant to the report. Mediation is never appropriate (even on a voluntary basis) in connection with complaints/reports of Sexual Assault.
6. Certain rights will be afforded and certain principles will be implemented/measures will be taken in connection with all appellate proceedings regarding reports of Sexual Misconduct allegedly perpetrated by students at the School against other School students (*i.e.* "Student on Student" Sexual Misconduct). Those safeguards and measures are set forth in Appendix 4.
7. At the close of the hearing(s), the Panel will deliberate on the findings without the presence of either the Complainant or the Respondent. Upon concluding its

deliberations, the Panel will vote on whether it is more likely than not that there has been a violation of the School's Sexual Misconduct Policy based on a majority vote.

8. The Panel will draft a full report (the "Panel Report"), to include the findings, vote, and recommended remedial actions agreed upon by majority, that will specifically include:
 - a. A determination as to whether violation of the School Sexual Misconduct Policy did or did not take place;
 - b. A listing of the findings of fact;
 - c. A summary of the written submissions of the parties;
 - d. A summary of hearing testimony and other evidence submitted;
 - e. The conclusions the Panel has drawn from this material; and
 - f. A recommendation as to the sanctions/remedial action to be imposed.
9. The Panel will strive to complete all hearings and the Panel Report in as timely a manner as possible.
10. The Panel Report will be forwarded to the Dean of the School. The Panel's findings and determination regarding liability (whether or not the School's policy was violated) must be accepted by/cannot be rejected by the Dean. However, the Dean may accept or reject the Panel's recommendations regarding sanctions/remedial action to be imposed in making his or her determination as to what sanctions/remedial action will be imposed for the violation (a non-exhaustive list of the sanctions/remedies that can be imposed following determinations that this Sexual Misconduct Policy has been violated are set forth in Appendix 3).
11. Complainants and Respondents can submit "impact statements" to the Dean of the School while he or she is deliberating regarding appropriate sanctions, describing the impact of the events/case on them. Whether this "impact statement" will be submitted orally or in writing is left to the discretion of the Dean of the School.
12. Copies of written statements from the Panel and/or the Dean of the School detailing the factual findings supporting any determinations of violations of the Policy and the rationale for any sanctions imposed will be provided to both the Complainant(s) and the Respondent(s) upon conclusion of the appellate processes.

If the investigation and grievance/complaint adjudication process reflects that Sexual Misconduct created a hostile environment, the Dean of the School and the Title IX Coordinator will work to ensure that prompt and effective steps are taken that are reasonably calculated to end the conduct, eliminate the hostile environment, prevent its recurrence, and, as appropriate, remedy its effects.

F. Time Frames

To the extent possible and consistent with a full and fair process, the School will seek to resolve complaints within approximately 60 days of an initial report, not including the time for any appeal. Time frames will vary depending on the complexity of the investigation and the severity and extent of the alleged misconduct. The School will give the parties periodic status updates.

9. RIGHTS OF REPORTING INDIVIDUALS

All Reporting Individuals have the right to:

- a. Notify Hospital security, local law enforcement, and/or state police;
- b. Have emergency access to the Title IX Coordinator, or in his or her absence, other appropriate officials trained in interviewing victims of Sexual Misconduct, who shall be available upon the first instance of disclosure by a Reporting Individual to provide certain information regarding options for proceeding that are set out above.
- c. Confidentially disclose the incident to individuals and organizations that are associated or affiliated with the School, (a list of off campus advocates and counseling options, some of which offer confidentiality is available in Appendix 1), who can assist in obtaining services for Reporting Individuals.
- d. Confidentially disclose the incident and obtain services from the state or local government.
- e. Disclose the incident to institution representatives such as the Title IX Coordinator, who can offer privacy and may be able to offer confidentiality, if appropriate, and can assist in obtaining resources for Reporting Individuals.
- f. File a report of Sexual Misconduct and consult with the Title IX Coordinator and other appropriate institution representatives for information and assistance. As set forth above, reports shall be dealt with in accordance with institutional policy and will be treated with privacy to the extent possible.
- g. Disclose, if the accused is an employee of the School or another entity in the Hospital/Mount Sinai Health System, the incident to the appropriate human resources or other authorities at the accused's entity of employment, or request that a confidential or private employee assist in reporting to the appropriate authorities.
- h. Receive assistance from the Title IX Coordinator in initiating legal proceedings in family court or civil court.

- i. Withdraw a complaint or involvement from the School Sexual Misconduct investigation and/or adjudication process at any time. It must be noted here that in certain circumstances, the School may have no choice but to continue with the investigation and/or adjudication processes even if a complainant has withdrawn his or her complaint or has requested that “no further action” be taken. The criteria on which the School will base its decision regarding whether to proceed with the institutional process despite the complainant’s withdrawal from the process are set forth above.

10. ADDITIONAL RIGHTS IN “STUDENT ON STUDENT” SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PROCEEDINGS

The School is cognizant of the serious and sensitive nature of Sexual Misconduct claims. Accordingly, as set forth more fully in N.Y. Educ. Law § 6444(5) and to the extent feasible and lawful, the School will ensure that certain rights are afforded and that certain safeguards are taken in connection with all Sexual Misconduct investigations, adjudications, and reviews (including appellate reviews) involving reports of Sexual Misconduct allegedly perpetrated by students at the School against other students at the School. These rights and safeguards are set forth fully in Appendix 4.

11. POLICY FOR ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG USE AMNESTY

The health and safety of every student at the School is of utmost importance. The School recognizes that students who have been drinking and/or using drugs (whether such use is voluntary or involuntary) at the time that Sexual Misconduct occurs may be hesitant to report such incidents because of fear of potential consequences for their own conduct. The School strongly encourages students to report Sexual Misconduct, including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, to School officials, including but not limited to the Title IX Coordinator. A bystander acting in good faith or a reporting individual acting in good faith who discloses any incident of Sexual Misconduct, including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault, to School officials or law enforcement will not be subject to action for violations of the School’s drug or alcohol use policies occurring at or near the time of the commission of the subject Sexual Misconduct.

Nothing in this Policy or otherwise shall be construed to limit an institution’s ability to provide amnesty to students in additional circumstances not expressly set forth herein.

While this Policy provides students with amnesty for violations of the School’s drug and alcohol use policies under the circumstances set forth above, it does not absolve the School of its obligations, in legally mandated or otherwise appropriate circumstances, to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure the safety of the School Community, patients, and the public, and to truthfully and accurately report to any governmental, administrative, regulatory, professional, or licensing authorities, boards, or bodies, and the School expressly reserves its rights to do so.

12. PROHIBITION AGAINST RETALIATION

It is a violation of School policy to retaliate against an individual for: (1) raising concerns, reporting, or filing complaints or reports (whether first or third party) regarding Sexual Misconduct; (2) involvement in registering complaints or reports of Sexual Misconduct; (3) serving as representatives for Reporting Individuals, victims, or individuals accused of Sexual Misconduct; or (4) participating in the investigative or adjudicative processes in connection with allegations of Sexual Misconduct.

13. FALSE REPORTS

Submitting a false report or providing false or misleading information in bad faith or with a view to personal gain in connection with an alleged incident of Sexual Misconduct is prohibited and is subject to disciplinary action. This provision does not apply to reports made or information provided in good faith, even if the facts alleged in the report are ultimately not substantiated.

14. EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND PREVENTION

The School has adopted a comprehensive student onboarding and ongoing education campaign to educate members of the School Community about Sexual Misconduct (including domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault). In connection with this campaign:

1. All new incoming students shall, during the course of their orientation, receive training on certain enumerated topics that are set forth in Appendix 5. Trainings will be conducted by members of the NYPD Community Affairs Division in tandem with the Office of Student Services personnel.
2. The School will use multiple methods, including written handouts as well as programs that may include on-line courses, lectures, seminars, workshops, and discussion groups, to educate students about Sexual Misconduct and violence prevention, and to promote discussion, encourage reporting, and facilitate prevention of Sexual Misconduct.
3. Training under the School's campaign shall, as appropriate, include groups such as, leaders and officers of the Student Government Organization and NSNA (National Student Nurses Association).
4. All student leaders and officers of student organizations shall complete training on Sexual Misconduct prior to receiving recognition or registration.
5. The Title IX Coordinator will regularly assess the School's anti-Sexual Misconduct programs and policies to determine effectiveness and relevance for students.

The School trains its Designated Officials to report to the Title IX Coordinator any incidents of Sexual Misconduct that may violate the School's Code of Conduct. Designated Officials are trained to understand that they do not need to determine whether the alleged Sexual Misconduct actually occurred before reporting an alleged incident to the Title IX Coordinator. The School's Title IX Coordinator and Human Resources officials who investigate claims of Sexual

Misconduct are trained to have in-depth knowledge of Sexual Misconduct investigations and this policy.

The School also ensures that a pool of faculty and staff are trained in the adjudication of Sexual Misconduct claims so that they can serve on panels that hear the appeals of claims of Sexual Misconduct.

15. BI-ANNUAL “CAMPUS CLIMATE ASSESSMENTS”

The School will conduct bi-annual “campus climate assessments” to ascertain general awareness and knowledge of the provisions of N.Y. Educ. Law Article 129-b, including student experience with and knowledge of reporting and adjudication processes, which shall be developed using standard and commonly recognized research methods. Principles and procedures for development, implementation, and administration of the “campus climate survey” are set forth in Appendix 6.

The School shall take steps to ensure that answers to “campus climate assessments” remain anonymous and that no individual is identified. The School shall publish the results of “campus climate surveys” online, provided that no personally identifiable information or information that can reasonably lead a reader to identify an individual shall be shared.

16. DISSEMINATION OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND “STUDENT BILL OF RIGHTS”

Upon adoption, copies of and/or links to this Policy shall be disseminated to all students electronically. Thereafter, copies of and/or links to this Policy shall be disseminated electronically to all new and incoming students during orientation. In addition, this Policy will also be permanently available on the School’s website (www.pson.edu) and on Moodle, the School’s learning management system.

The School has adopted a “Student Bill of Rights” as part of its Code of Conduct. Copies of the “Student Bill of Rights” shall be distributed annually to students through the Student Handbook, posted on the School’s website and on Moodle.

17. STATEMENT ON COMPLIANCE

This Policy is designed to comply with applicable legal requirements, including but not limited to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, relevant provisions of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (“Clery Act”), the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. § 1232g), New York State laws including but not limited to N.Y. Educ. Law Article 129-b (§§ 6439-6449), and New York State and City human rights laws.

The School is obligated to issue timely warnings of crimes enumerated in the Clery Act occurring within relevant geography that represent a serious or continuing threat to students and

employees, except in those circumstances where issuing such a warning may compromise current law enforcement efforts or when the warning itself could potentially identify the Reporting Individual. Reporting Individuals shall not be identified in such timely warnings.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (“FERPA”) allows the School to share information with parents when (1) there is a health or safety emergency where disclosure is necessary to protect the health or safety of a student or others or as otherwise provided by FERPA; or (2) when the student is a dependent on either parent’s prior year federal income tax return. Generally, however, the School will not share information about reports of Sexual Misconduct with parents without the permission of the Reporting Individual. The School’s FERPA policy can be found in the School Catalog and on the School’s website.

Copies of crime statistics for the School area are available onsite in the Office of Student Services or through the U.S. Department of Education web site for campus crime statistics (<https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety>).