SEXUAL OFFENSE AWARENESS
DEFINITIONS

Forcible Sexual Offenses - Any act directed against another person, forcible and/or against the person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent, and include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses - Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse, and include incest and statutory rape.

DeVry and KGSM encourages victims of a sexual offense to report the incident to deter these assaults and to ensure that victims receive the services they need. Report of a sexual offense on campus should be made immediately to the Dean of Students in the Student Services Office.

Staff and Faculty should report any on-campus sexual offenses to the Human Resources office and the proper authorities.

With the student’s concurrence, the Institute will assist with the notification of proper authorities and transportation to a hospital if necessary. The victim should be aware of the importance of preserving evidence may be necessary to the proof of criminal sexual offence.

Procedures for on-campus disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault will be followed as they are outlined in the Standard Policy/Student Code of Conduct. In addition to these procedures: the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding; and both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding brought alleging a sexual assault. Also students may request changes in their academic schedule after an alleged sexual assault, given the availability of such charges. Possible sanctions for rape, acquaintance rape, or other forcible or non-forcible sex offenses are defined as follows:

a) Probation - A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to be violating any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period.

b) Institute Suspension - Separation of the student from the Institute for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.

c) Institute Expulsion - Permanent separation of the student from all DeVry and KGSM Institutes.

These sanctions are in addition to any criminal sanctions, which may be imposed.

Sexual Assault Prevention Information
Based on the original mandate from the office of Quality Assurance dated, January 9, 2004, DeVry Institute of Technology has included the following information in the 2004-2005 Student Handbook. Please refer to pages 40-51 of the enclosed handbook.

1. The Applicable laws, ordinances and regulations on sex offenses
Refer to pages 47-51 of the enclosed student handbook.

Explanation of Sex Offense Statute 130
The following is an interpretation of the New York State Penal Code 130. These are the laws that govern the prosecution of sexual offenses in New York State. This information should not be substituted for any information or advice offered by your local District Attorney’s office.

What constitutes lack of consent?
Under New York State law, a sexual offense occurs when certain acts are perpetrated against a victim without his or her consent. The law defines both the behavior and the physical nature (body parts, etc.) of a sex offense and the lack of consent involved.

“Lack of consent” is defined in New York State’s Penal Law as occurring in the following circumstances:

Forcible Compulsion:
- actual physical force
- the threat of physical force, expressed or implied, that puts the victim in fear of being physically harmed or of another person being physically harmed (e.g. one’s child).
- the threat to kidnap the victim or a third person.

OR
Physically helpless: physically unable to indicate a lack of consent (e.g. because victim is unconscious or because of a physical disability that makes one unable to physically or verbally communicate lack of consent)

OR
Under 17 years of age (better known as statutory rape laws):
- If the victim is under 11, this constitutes a 1st degree sexual offense
- If the victim is under 14 and the perpetrator is over 18, this constitute a 2nd degree sexual offense
- If the victim is under 17 and the perpetrator is any age, this constitutes a misdemeanor sexual offense. It is an affirmative defense if the accused is less than 4 calendar years older than the victim.

(Note: First degree crimes are considered the most serious ones and carry the longest penalties.)

OR
Mentally Incapacitated: when the victim is made temporarily incapable of understanding or controlling his or her conduct because of: a drug or other intoxicating substance (e.g alcohol) that was given to them without their consent.

OR
Mentally Disabled: when a person suffers from a mental illness or condition that renders them incapable of understanding the nature of their conduct.
Inmate: when a person is literally or physically under the control of others. Some examples are:

- The victim is an inmate in either a state or city correctional facility (i.e. jail or prison)
- The victim is committed to a psychiatric institution
- The victim is a juvenile held in any facility, if the perpetrator is anyone employed at the facility
- The perpetrator is a mental health provider and the victim is his/her client (unless the doctor makes clear that the sex act is not part of the treatment)
- The victim is placed with the Office of Child and Family Services in a residential home

Some Factor Other Than Incapacity to Consent: Rape 3 and Sodomy 3 have recently been modified with a “no means no” clause. In cases of intercourse only, if the victim expressed that he or she did not consent to the sex act in such a way that a reasonable person would have understood those words or acts as expressing lack of consent, this would be prosecutable as rape in the third degree or sodomy in the third degree. It is different from all other offenses, and makes a case easier for the District Attorney to prosecute.

What constitutes a sexual offense?
If any of the following acts are perpetrated against a victim “without his or her consent,” as defined above, it is a crime under New York State Law. 

Sexual Intercourse: the penetration of the penis into the vagina, however slight—in other words, if the penis goes into the vagina just a little, not in its entirety, that is considered completed “sexual intercourse”. (There is no requirement of physical injury and usually there is no requirement that ejaculation or orgasm have occurred.)

AND/OR
Deviate sexual intercourse: Does not require any penetration and occurs upon contact between penis and mouth, penis and anus (rectum) or mouth and vaginal area.

AND/OR
Sexual contact: any touching of the sexual or intimate parts of the body whether over or under clothing:

- between persons not married to each other
- done for the purpose of gratifying the sexual desire of either party
- includes the touching of the victim’s sexual or intimate parts by the perpetrator AND the touching of the perpetrator’s sexual or intimate parts of the victim

AND/OR
Aggravated Sexual Contact: insertion of a foreign object (e.g. coke bottle, broom handle etc.) into the vagina, urethra, penis or rectum.

- Insertion of a finger into vagina, urethra, penis or rectum causing injury, constitute 2nd degree sexual offense
- If the insertion of the object causes physical injury, this constitutes a 1st degree sexual offense
- If no injury occurs, this constitutes a 3nd degree sexual offense

NYS Sexual Assault Reform Act (SARA)
There has been a general consensus among prosecutors, victim advocates and legislators that New York’s laws dealing with sexual assaults need revamping. The State senate recently passed the Governor’s omnibus, 52-point Sexual Assault Reform Act (SARA), which went into law on February 1, 2001. Below you will find an explanation of the elements of this new legislation that are most important for victims.

Programmatic Elements

- Allows a victim with documentation of a hospital visit where a medical/forensic exam (or “rape kit” occurred to be eligible for Crime Victims Board reimbursement. This means that if the victim files a claim following the regular procedures, hospitals will be reimbursed for care even if the victim does not have medical coverage.

New Crimes

- Creates a new crime: forcible touching – when a person “intentionally and for no legitimate purpose” forcibly touches the sexual or other intimate parts of another person. This is a Class A misdemeanor.
- Makes it illegal for a health care or mental health provider as defined in the law to have sexual intercourse with a patient during a treatment session. However, if the medical provider can prove that s/he informed the client that intercourse was not part of the treatment, and the client consented, then a crime has not occurred. This is a Class E felony.
- Prohibits workers if Office of Children and Family Services facilities from having sexual contact with patients of those facilities. (Amends an earlier law that protected incarcerated adults.)
- GHD (a “date rape drug”) was “scheduled” so that its illegal use is criminal. Committing a sex crime by using GHB is now a D level felony.
- Creates the crime of persistent sexual abuse for repeat sexual offenders as an E level felony.
- Creates the crime of Aggravated Sexual Abuse IV that broadens conditions under which aggravated sexual abuse can be charged. This is an E level felony.

New Provisions

- Creates a new condition for an E level felony for consent. Expressing by word and act non-consent to intercourse – an alternate to the “no means no” provision which creates a middle crime between a B level felony (the highest sexual assault category) and an A level misdemeanor.
- Age changes:
  1. Rape 1 and Sodomy 1 can be charges to anyone over the age of 18 who engages in sexual intercourse with someone under the age of 13.
  2. Rape 2 and Sodomy 2 can be charged to anyone 18 or older when the victim is less than 15 years old.
  3. Age of swearability is lowered from 12 to 9, eliminating a separate hearing to determine whether children between ages of 9 and 12 and provide testimony in a court of law.
4. Promotion of sexual performances by a child or obscene performance by a child is now prosecutable for victims under the age of 17.

- Prosecutors who failed in discovery to reveal some non-essential document to the defense cannot result in a vacate conviction of the case.
- Provision sin the Course of Sexual Conduct against a child in the 1st and 2nd degree which stipulate that some 18 years of age or older who engages in two or more acts of sexual conduct with a child less than 1 years of age over a three month period will received specific charges.
- Consensual sodomy is eliminated as a crime.

Language changes

- For the most part, gender neutral language has been introduced throughout the code. “Mentally defective” has been changed to “mentally disable” and made gender neutral.

2. The penalties for commission of sex offenses

Refer to pages 47-51 of the enclosed student handbook.

Offenders/Bail/Sentencing Provisions

- Convicted sex offender changes
  1. Mandated probation and parole conditions are added for released convicted child molesters to keep them away from child settings, such as playgrounds and schoolyards.

  2. Harsher penalties and determines sentences for repeat sex offenders and longer periods of probation and parole for persistent child molesters. This includes 10 years of probation for any felony sexual assault and 6 years for a misdemeanor sexual assaults charge.

  3. No bail for those convicted of B or C level violent felonies, even one appeal.

  4. New requirements for the sex offender registry were added whereby internet accounts and screen names must be added to aliases or registered sex offenders.

- Five years will be added to the maximum sentence of a defendant who engaged in sex with a child after contacting their victim through the internet.
- The “900” number used to receive information about convicted sexual offenders will notify callers about the charge (lowered from $5.00 to .50) and provide basic information about a packet if materials that is available.

3. The procedures in effect at the college for dealing with sex offenses

Refer to pages 40-47 of the enclosed student handbook.
All DeVry students are expected to familiarize themselves with the following Student Code of Conduct.

**Article I: Definitions**

1. The term "Institute" means DeVry Institute.
2. The term "student" includes all persons taking courses at the Institute, both full time and part-time, pursuing undergraduate or professional studies. Persons who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the Institute are considered "students", with the exception of Institute Officials.
3. The term "faculty member" means any person hired by the Institute to conduct classroom activities.
4. The term "Institute official" means any person employed by the Institute, with the exception of student employees.
5. The term "member of the Institute community" includes any person who is a student, faculty member, Institute official or any other person employed by the Institute. A person's status in a particular situation shall be determined by the Dean of Students.
6. The term "Institute premises" includes all land, buildings, facilities, and other property in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by the Institute (including parking lots, housing, adjacent streets and sidewalks).
7. The term "judicial body" means any person or persons authorized by the Dean of Students to determine whether a student has violated the Student Code and to recommend imposition of sanctions.
8. The term "Judicial Advisor" means an Institute official authorized on a case-by-case basis by the Dean of Students to impose sanctions upon students found to have violated the Student Code. The Dean of Students may authorize a judicial advisor to serve simultaneously as a judicial advisor, and as the sole member or one of the members of a judicial body. Nothing shall prevent the Dean of Students from authorizing the same judicial advisor to impose sanctions in all cases.
9. The term "shall" is used in the imperative sense.
10. The term "may" is used in the permissive sense.
11. The "Dean of Students" is that person designated by the Institute President to be responsible for the administration of the Student Code.
12. The term "policy" is defined as the written regulations of the Institute as found in, but not limited to, the Student Handbook and Undergraduate Catalog.
13. The term "organization" means any number of persons who have complied with the formal requirements for institute recognition/registration.

**Article II: Judicial Authority**

1. The Judicial Advisor shall determine the composition of judicial bodies and determine which judicial body shall be authorized to hear each case. The judicial body shall contain, at minimum, one student, one faculty member and one staff member.
2. The Judicial Advisor shall develop policies and procedures for the administration of the judicial program and for the conduct of hearings that are not inconsistent with provisions of the Student Code.
3. Decisions made by a judicial body and/or Judicial Advisor shall be final, pending the normal appeal process.

**Article III: Proscribed Conduct**
A. Jurisdiction of the Institute

Generally, the Institute jurisdiction and discipline shall be limited to conduct which occurs on
Institute premises. The Institute jurisdiction and discipline may extend to off-campus activities
when they adversely affect the Institute Community and/or the pursuit of its objectives.

B. Conduct - Rules and Regulations

Any student found to have committed the following misconduct is subject to the disciplinary
sanctions outlined in ARTICLE IV. (This list is not all-inclusive but does include categories of
misconduct as defined by the Institute.)

1. Acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to the following:
   a) Furnishing false information to any Institute official, faculty member of office.
   b) Forgery, alteration, or misuse of any Institute document, record, or instrument of
      identification.
   c) Computer piracy, including duplication computer software, copyright
      infringement, and unauthorized computer entry.

2. Disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary proceedings,
   and other Institute activities, including its public-service functions on or off campus, or
   other authorized non-Institute activities, when the act occurs on Institute premises.

3. Physical abuse, verbal abuse, threats, intimidation, harassment, including but not limited
   to sexual harassment, coercion and/or other conduct which threatens or endangers the
   health or safety of any person, either on Institute premises or at any Institute sponsored
   activity.

4. Attempted or actual theft of and / or damage to property of the Institute or property of a
   member of the Institute community or other personal or public property.

5. Hazing, defined as an act which endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a
   student, or which destroys or removes public or private property, for the purpose of
   initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in
   a group or organization.

6. Violation of housing conduct guidelines or student lease provisions applicable to Institute
   referred housing.

7. Gambling on Institute Premises or at Institute functions.

8. Failure to comply with directions of Institute officials or law enforcement officers acting in
   performance of their duties and/or failure to identify oneself to these persons when requested
   to do so.

9. Unauthorized possession, duplication or use of keys to any Institute premises, or
   unauthorized entry to or use of Institute premises.

10. Violation of published Institute policies, rules or regulations.

11. Violation of federal, state or local law on Institute premises or at Institute sponsored
    or supervised activities.

12. Use, possession or distribution of narcotic or other controlled substances except as
    expressly permitted by law.

13. Use, possession or distribution of alcoholic beverages except as expressly permitted by
    the law and Institute regulations, or public intoxication on Institute premises.

14. Illegal or unauthorized possession of firearms, explosives, other weapons or dangerous
    chemicals on Institute premises or at any Institute-sponsored activity.

15. Participation in a campus demonstration which disrupts the normal operations of the
    Institute and infringes on the rights of other members of the Institute community; leading
    or inciting others to disrupt the scheduled and/or normal activities within any campus
    building or area; intentional obstruction which reasonably interferes with freedom of
    movement and/or the free flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic on Institute premises or
16. Conduct which is disorderly, lewd or indecent; breach of peace; or aiding, abetting, or procuring another person to breach the peace on Institute premises or at functions sponsored by the Institute.

17. Aiding, abetting or inducing another to commit a violation of the Student Code.

18. Theft or other abuse of computer time, including but not limited to:
   a) Unauthorized entry into a file, to use, read or change the contents, or for any other purpose.
   b) Unauthorized transfer of a file.
   c) Unauthorized use of another individual's identification and password.
   d) Use of computing facilities to interfere with the work of another student, faculty member or Institute official.
   e) Use of computing facilities to send obscene or abusive messages.
   f) Use of computing facilities to interfere with normal operation of the Institute computing system.
   g) The introduction, reproduction and/or promulgation of any computer virus.

19. Abuse of the Judicial System, including but not limited to:
   a) Failure to obey the summons of a judicial body or Institute official.
   b) Falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation of information before a judicial body.
   c) Disruption or interference with the orderly conduct of a judicial proceeding.
   d) Institution of a judicial proceeding knowingly without cause.
   e) Attempting to discourage an individual's proper participation in, or use of, the judicial system.
   f) Attempting to influence the impartiality of a member of a judicial body prior to, and/or during the course of, the judicial proceeding.
   g) Harassment (verbal or physical) and/or intimidation of a member of a judicial body prior to, during, and/or after a judicial proceeding.
   h) Failure to comply with the sanction(s) imposed under the Student Code.
   i) Influencing or attempting to influence another person to commit an abuse of the judicial system.

C. Violation of Law and Institute Discipline

1. If a student is charged only with an off-campus violation of federal, state, or local laws, but not with any other violation of this Code, disciplinary action may be taken and sanctions imposed for grave misconduct which demonstrates flagrant disregard for the Institute community.

2. Institute disciplinary proceedings may be instituted against a student charged with violation of a federal, state or local law which is also a violation of this Student Code, (for example, if both violations result from the same factual situation), without regard to the pendency of civil litigation in court or criminal arrest and prosecution. Proceedings under this Student Code may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following civil or criminal proceedings off-campus.

3. When a student is charged by federal, state or local authorities with a violation of law the Institute will not request or agree to special consideration for that individual because of his or her status as a student. If the alleged offense is also the subject of a proceeding before a judicial body under the Student Code, however, the Institute may advise off-campus authorities of the existence of the Student Code and of how such
matters will be handled internally within the Institute community. The Institute will cooperate fully with law enforcement and other agencies in the enforcement of criminal law on campus and in the conditions imposed by criminal courts for the rehabilitation of student violators. Individual students and faculty members, acting in their personal capacities, remain free to interact with a governmental representative as they deem appropriate.

Article IV: Judicial Policies

A. Charges and Hearings

1. Any member of the Institute community may file charges against any student for misconduct. Charges shall be prepared in writing and directed to the Judicial Advisor responsible for the administration of the Institute judicial system. Any charge should be submitted as soon as possible after the event takes place.

2. The Judicial Advisor may conduct an investigation to determine if the charges have merit and/or if they can be resolved by mutual consent of the parties involved on a basis acceptable to the Judicial Advisor (such as mediation.) Such disposition shall be final and there shall be no subsequent proceedings. If the charges cannot be disposed of by mutual consent, the Judicial Advisor may later serve in the same matter as the judicial body or as Chairperson of the judicial body.

3. All charges shall be presented to the accused student in written form. A time shall be set for a hearing, not less than one, nor more than fifteen calendar days after the student has been notified. Maximum time limits for scheduling of hearings may be extended at the discretion the Judicial Advisor.

4. The student will be afforded the opportunity to select either a hearing by the full judicial body or a hearing by the Judicial Advisor. The Judicial Advisor may require a hearing by the full judicial body when he/she believes that such a procedure is in the best interest of the Institute.

5. Hearings shall be conducted by a judicial body according to the following guidelines:

   a) The Judicial Advisor may serve, in a non-voting capacity, as the Chairperson of the judicial body.
   b) Hearings normally shall be conducted in private.
   c) Admission of any person to the hearing shall be at the discretion of the judicial body and/or its Judicial Advisor.
   d) In hearings involving more than one accused student, the chairperson of the judicial body, in his or her discretion, may permit the hearings concerning each student to be conducted together.
   e) The complainant and the accused have the right to be assisted by any advisor they choose, at their own expense. The Advisor may be an attorney. The complainant and/or the accused is responsible for presenting his or her own case and, therefore, advisors are not permitted to speak or to participate directly in any hearing before a judicial body.
f) The complainant, the accused and the judicial body shall have the privilege of presenting witnesses, subject to the right of cross examination by the judicial body.

g) Pertinent records, exhibits and written statements may be accepted as evidence for consideration by a judicial body at the discretion of the chairperson.

h) All procedural questions are subject to the final decision of the chairperson of the judicial body.

i) After the hearing, the judicial body shall determine (by majority vote, if the judicial body consists of more than one person) whether the student has violated the specific section(s) of the Student Code which the student is charged with violating.

j) The judicial body's determination shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the accused student violated the Student Code.

6. There shall be a single verbatim record, such as a tape recording, of all hearings before a judicial body; the record shall be the property of the Institute.

7. Except in the case of a student charged with failing to obey the summons of a judicial body or Institute official, no student may be found to have violated the Student Code solely because the student failed to appear before a judicial body. In all cases, the evidence in support of the charges shall be presented and considered.

B. Sanctions

1. The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Student Code:

   d) Warning - A notice in writing to the student that the student is violating or has violated Institutional regulations.

   e) Probation - A written reprimand for violation of specified regulations. Probation is for a designated period of time and includes the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period.

   f) Loss of Privileges - Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time.

   g) Fines - Previously established and published fines may be imposed.

   h) Restitution - Compensation for loss, damage or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement.

   i) Discretionary Sanctions - Work assignments, service to the Institute or other related discretionary assignments.

   j) Institute Suspension - Separation of the student from the Institute for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.

   k) Institute Expulsion - Permanent separation of the student from all DeVry Institutes.

More than one of the sanctions listed above may be imposed for any single violation.

1. In each case in which a judicial body determines that a student has violated the Student Code, the sanction(s) shall be determined and imposed by the Judicial Advisor. In cases in which persons other than or in addition to the Judicial Advisor have been authorized to serve as the judicial body, the recommendation of all members of the judicial body shall be considered by the Judicial Advisor in determining and imposing sanctions. The Judicial Advisor is not limited to sanctions recommended by members of the judicial body. Following the hearing, the judicial body and the Judicial Advisor shall advise the accused in writing of its
determination and of the sanction(s) imposed, if any.

2. Other than Institute expulsion, disciplinary sanctions shall not be made part of the student's permanent academic record, but shall become part of the student's confidential record. Upon graduation, the student's confidential record may be expunged of disciplinary actions other than housing expulsion, Institute suspension or Institute expulsion, upon application to the Judicial Advisor. Cases involving the imposition of sanctions other than housing expulsion, Institute suspension or Institute expulsion shall be expunged from the student's confidential record 3 years after final disposition of the case.

C. Interim Suspension

In certain circumstances, the Dean of Students or a designee may impose an Institute or housing interim suspension prior to the hearing before a judicial body.

1. Interim suspension may be imposed only:
   a) to ensure the safety and well-being of members of the Institute community or preservation of Institute property;
   b) to ensure the student's own physical or emotional safety and well being; or
   c) if the student poses a definite threat of disruption of or interference with the normal operations of the Institute.

2. During the interim suspension, students shall be denied access to Institute premises (including classes) and/or all other Institute activities or privileges for which the student might otherwise be eligible, as the Dean of Students or the Judicial Advisor may determine to be appropriate.

D. Appeals

1. A decision reached by the judicial body or a sanction imposed by the Judicial Advisor may be appealed by the accused student or complainant to the Dean of Students within five (5) school days of the decision. Such appeals shall be in writing. In cases where the Dean of Students is the Judicial Advisor, the appeal shall be directed to the next administrative level, the President.

2. Except as required to explain the basis of new evidence, an appeal shall be limited to review of the verbatim record of the initial hearing and supporting documents for one or more of the following purposes:
   a) To determine whether the original hearing was conducted fairly in light of the charges and evidence presented, and in conformity with prescribed procedures giving the complaining party a reasonable opportunity to prepare and present evidence that the Student Code was violated, and giving the accused student a reasonable opportunity to prepare and present a rebuttal of those allegations.
   b) To determine whether the decision reached regarding the accused student was based on substantial evidence, that is, whether the facts in the case were sufficient to establish that a violation of the Student Code occurred.
   c) To determine whether the sanction(s) imposed were appropriate for the violation of the Student Code which the student was found to have committed. (Refer to Article IV (5) (j) for standard of proof.)
   d) To consider new evidence, sufficient to alter a decision, or other relevant facts not brought out in the original hearing, because such evidence and/or facts were not known to the person appealing at the time of the original hearing.

3. If an appeal is upheld by the Dean of Students or the President, the matter shall be remanded to the original judicial body and Judicial Advisor for re-opening of the hearing.
to allow reconsideration of the original determination and/or sanction(s).

**Article V: Procedures for Student Grievances** (see Grievances)

**ARTICLE VI: INTERPRETATION AND REVISION**

A. Any question of interpretation regarding the Student Code shall be referred to the Dean of Students or his/her designee for final determination.

The Student Code shall be reviewed every 3 years under the direction of Judicial Advisor and the home office legal department.

4. **The availability of counseling and other support services for the victims of sex offenses**

Support services are recommended to victims of sex offenses on a referral basis. SAFE SPACE is a mental health outpatient treatment facility located approximately twenty minutes from the DeVry New York campus at 300 West 43rd Street, Suite 301, New York City. SAFE SPACE is staffed by therapists (certified MSW and CSW) and psychiatrists (M.D.’s) and provides treatment on a sliding scale. There is no maximum age to utilize their resources. Students under the age of 18 years must have parental consent.