



Ursinus College

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report 2017

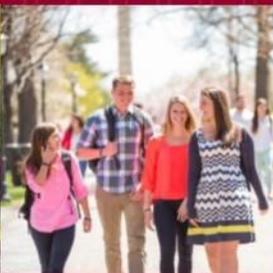


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About Ursinus College

Ursinus College was founded in 1869 and named for a 16th century reformer, teacher, and thinker, Zacharias Ursinus. A residential, liberal arts college in Collegeville, PA., Ursinus is home to approximately 1,650 undergraduate students from 35 states and 12 countries. The campus sits on 168 acres, 25 miles from Philadelphia.

The Campus Security Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act requires all colleges and universities in the United States to report their crime statistics, campus security/law enforcement policies, and reporting procedures to the United States Department of Education and the campus community annually. Colleges and universities in Pennsylvania have been reporting this information under a similar act, Pennsylvania Act #73. This act requires all colleges and universities to report their crime statistics to the Pennsylvania State Police and the campus community.

Ursinus Campus Safety is responsible for preparing and distributing this report, which includes crime statistics for the previous three calendar years. The Director of Campus Safety works with campus departments and local law enforcement agencies to obtain the appropriate information.

Each year, all students, faculty, and staff are notified via email with a web site link to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the Campus Safety Office in Wismer Hall or by calling 610-409-3333. All prospective employees may obtain a copy from Human Resources in Corson Hall, Lower Level or by calling (610) 409-3073.

The Campus Security Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements.
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus and public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus. The statistics must be gathered from Campus Safety, local law enforcement, and other college officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities”;
- Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and pose an ongoing “threat to students and employees”; and
- Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus or within the patrol jurisdiction of the Campus Safety Department. This log is available to the public during normal business hours.

Safety and security statistics should be considered in their proper context. The Ursinus College campus is an open community without fences or barriers, and security on campus is everyone’s responsibility. Community members are encouraged to report suspicious behavior or incidents to a Campus Safety Officer as soon as it is noticed. The webpage of the [U.S. Department of Education](#) provides National Security Statistics for all college and universities in the United States.

Mission Statement

Campus Safety's mission is to provide a safe and welcoming environment for the Ursinus College Community. Campus Safety Officers maintain the Ursinus reputation of quality while working to meet the individual needs of all of its students, faculty and staff. By providing frequent patrols, professional attitudes, quick response to safety concerns and keeping accurate records of activities that affect the welfare and safety of the college, we meet our mission of excellence and safety to Ursinus College. The Campus Safety staff reports to the Associate Dean of Students who reports to the Vice President of Student Affairs and works within the context of the goals of Student Affairs.

Resources

Campus Safety is located in Wismer Hall on the Olin Plaza and provides services and protection for the Ursinus community 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The staff consists of a Director and nine unsworn Campus Safety Officers who participate in on-going training programs and regularly receive updated safety materials. The officers bring a diverse background in professional experience and personal integrity to their position, and include former police officers, firefighters, and EMTs. Campus Safety Officers are trained in a wide array of security procedures including emergency response, CPR, AED, First Aid, and crisis intervention. In addition, approximately 25 student Dispatchers provide 24 hour service triaging calls and dispatching needed service to the campus community.

Campus Safety works closely with Collegeville Police and the PA State Police to protect the campus community and property while remaining sensitive to the educational objectives of Ursinus College. We share a Memorandum of Understanding with the Collegeville Borough Police Department, and often work cooperatively to investigate and respond to alleged criminal offenses. Safety Officers have full jurisdiction to enforce college policies on campus grounds. They perform comprehensive and frequent patrols, respond quickly to safety problems, and keep current, accurate records of activities affecting the welfare and safety of the Ursinus College community. Personal safety escorts are available 24 hours a day. Campus community members are encouraged to promptly report any crime or unusual or suspicious incidents to Campus Safety. An officer is dispatched to the scene to evaluate the situation and contact the appropriate authorities. Ursinus College safety officers are familiar with criminal law and procedures; however, they do not make arrests. Collegeville Police and Pennsylvania State Police have full arrest authority on campus.

Telephone Numbers

Medical or Police emergency: **911**

Campus Safety: **610-409-3333** (x3333 from a campus extension)

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

All students, employees, and guests should promptly report criminal incidents, accidents, and other emergencies to Campus Safety by calling 610-409-3333 (on-campus x3333). Incidents may also be reported in person at the Campus Safety Office, Wismer Hall or to Collegeville Police and Ursinus personnel are available to assist in notifying authorities. When the victim of a crime elects to or is unable (physically or mentally) to make such a report, Campus Safety will assist with contacting Collegeville Police.

Incidents may also be reported to:

Deborah Olsen Nolan Vice President of Student Affairs/ Dean of Students	Student Affairs Suite Wismer Hall, 2 nd Floor	610-409-3590
Todd P. McKinney Associate Dean of Students	Student Activities Office Wismer Lower Level	610-409-3608
Kimberly F. Taylor Associate Dean of Students	Student Affairs Suite Wismer Hall, 2 nd Floor	610-409-3590
Missy Bryant Assistant Dean of Students	Institute for Student Success Myrin Library – Lower Level	610-409-4342
Melissa Sanders Giess Assistant Dean of Students	Student Affairs Suite Wismer Hall, 2 nd Floor	610-409-3590
Terrence Williams Assistant Dean of Students	Unity House	610-409-3719
Although we encourage the reporting of crime directly to Campus Safety, members of the campus community may choose to file a report with one of the other campus security authorities. They include Student Affairs staff, including Resident Advisors; Athletic staff, including Coaches and Athletic Trainers; some faculty advisors; and Wellness Center staff.		

Confidential Reporting Procedures

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the college system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, a Campus Safety Officer can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of you and others. With such information, the college can keep an accurate record of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

Off-Campus Activity

The student conduct code is in effect on and off campus; therefore, students must display behavior that reflects favorably on them, the College, and the community. Students charged with violations of state law committed off campus shall be subject to College disciplinary proceedings if the action poses a threat to the mission of the College or to the health and safety of its members. This may include an involuntary leave of absence until the case has been resolved. After legal resolution, the College may take further disciplinary action. Ursinus Campus Safety enjoys a cooperative working relationship with the Collegeville Police Department.

Notification to the Ursinus community about an Immediate Threat and Timely Warnings

Campus Safety receives information from various departments on and off campus, such as Environmental Health & Safety, Facilities Services, Collegeville Police Department, and Montgomery County Emergency Management. The Ursinus Crisis Response Team (CRT) consists of Student Affairs staff trained in emergency response and management. The team provides 24 hour support to the campus community with 3 full-time professional staff members always on call (Dean, Director/Assistant Director, and Psychologist). The CRT will work collaboratively with Campus Safety to determine if a situation is an emergency and may present an immediate threat to the health and safety of the Ursinus community. Should the situation be deemed a threat, the ranking Dean on scene, in consultation with College leadership will determine the content of a message to be communicated to the campus. This message may be sent through one or more of the following systems: college email system, emergency text message notification system, scrolling computer screens, Ursinus website announcement, and/or recorded phone message on the Ursinus main phone number. Safety Alerts will be issued to the entire community or to the appropriate segment of the community if the threat is limited to a particular building or area of campus.

The College will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the judgment of the first responders (including, but not limited to: Collegeville Police Department, Montgomery County S.W.A.T Team, Collegeville Fire Department and Trappe Ambulance Services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency Notification System

Ursinus College utilizes Ready Montco, an emergency notification system administered by the Montgomery County, PA Department of Public Safety. This system will instantly and simultaneously distribute brief messages in situations posing imminent physical threats to the college community. By using Short Messaging System (SMS) technology, the system can convey messages to up to eleven registered devices and email addresses for each account. This method is faster and more reliable

than using traditional phone and e-mail networks which often become congested due to increased volume. An identical message will also be sent through the College internal email system.

In the event of a campus emergency, the College will issue such emergency notifications or, if appropriate, “timely warnings” to students, faculty and staff about emergency situations or crimes occurring on or proximate to the campus, when those crimes are determined to represent a potential threat to their safety and if self-protective actions should be taken, regardless of whether or not the alleged victim and/or perpetrators are members of the Ursinus community.

Generally, the text message emergency notification system and any verbal notifications will direct recipients to the College’s website for additional information and/or updates. Although participation is voluntary, successful implementation relies on campus-wide participation. All campus community members are strongly urged to sign up to receive timely emergency alerts. To register or update your information with Ready Montco, go to the [Emergency Management page](#) on the Ursinus website.

The emergency notification system is tested each semester.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedure

Ursinus Campus Safety Officers are trained in Incident Command and usually the first to respond when a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus. Depending on the nature of the incident, other Ursinus departments (including UC EMS, Student Affairs, and/or Facilities Services) and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to the incident.

Ursinus conducts evacuation drills each semester in all campus buildings. Students and staff learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of fire or other emergency. At Ursinus, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants 'practice' drill procedures, and become familiar with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of the buildings about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the College an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by Campus Safety, the Environmental Health and Safety Coordinator and Facilities Services staff to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Participating departments identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be affected immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted for consideration.

A comprehensive [Emergency Operations plan](#) can be found on the Ursinus website at the Campus Safety and Environmental Health and Safety pages.

Daily Crime Log

Campus Safety maintains a Daily Crime Log that records all crimes and other serious incidents that occur on campus, in a non-campus building or property, or on public property. The Daily Crime Log is available for public inspection at the Campus Safety Office during business hours. The Daily Crime Log includes the nature, date, time, and general location of each crime reported to the department, as well as the disposition of the complaint, if this information is known at the time the log is created. Campus Safety posts specific incidents in the Daily Crime Log within two business days of receiving a report of an incident and reserves the right to exclude reports from the log in certain circumstances.

Access to Campus Facilities and Residence Halls

Access to campus buildings and grounds is a privilege extended to students, faculty, staff, and authorized guests. The college encourages an open environment with limited restrictions to provide reasonable protection to the campus community. Campus Safety Officers maintain a schedule of locking and unlocking all campus buildings based on use, class schedules, special events and safety concerns. Access to institutional facilities is on an as-needed basis and regulated by strict key control or access card procedures. Some facilities have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year. Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules.

Access to residence halls and houses is gained through exterior doors which are self-locking. Most halls have exterior door magnetic locks which require swipe card access. These buildings can be locked remotely in the event of an emergency, and doors will automatically release for emergency egress if a fire alarm sounds. In buildings key access exterior doors, signs are posted at the entrance to remind students to lock the doors. The Residence Life staff facilitates area meetings with students to describe safety procedures and develop safety awareness. During extended breaks, the doors of all halls are secured.

The Facilities Services staff maintains all campus buildings and grounds with an emphasis on safety and security. Campus Safety Officers perform regular inspections of lighting and landscape issues during daily patrols. All issues of concern are reported directly to the Service Response Center for a work-order. The Facilities staff is available, through an on-call system, for emergencies that occur outside regular working hours. During the academic year, the Directors of Facilities Services, Residence Life, and Campus Safety meet bi-weekly to discuss issues of pressing concern.

Notification of Missing Students

If a member of the Ursinus community has reason to believe that a student is missing, he or she should immediately notify Campus Safety at 610-409-3333. Campus Safety will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation in conjunction with Student Life. Should Campus Safety determine that the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours, Ursinus will notify and Collegeville Police Department (CPD) and the student's designated emergency contact no more than 24 hours after the student is determined missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is

not an emancipated individual, Ursinus will notify the student's parent or legal guardian immediately after Campus Safety has determined that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to confidentially identify an individual to be contacted by Ursinus in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so by contacting the Registrar's Office at 610-409-3605. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials and law enforcement as appropriate.

If an employee is reported missing, Campus Safety will notify CPD and may also notify the local police department in the jurisdiction where the employee lives. Campus Safety will assist those agencies, as appropriate, in conducting an investigation.

Primary and Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs

During New Student Orientation in August, all incoming students attend programs regarding Sexual misconduct, Diversity, and Alcohol & Drugs. Student leaders facilitate breakout sessions after each session to further explore personal safety. The Prevention and Advocacy program, featuring student Peer Advocates who are trained to help and educate students about sexual misconduct, maintain a strong presence in the residence halls while offering presentations and facilitation of group dialogue. During the first month of classes, Peer Advocates and Resident Advisors lead discussions in each first year hall to discuss healthy relationships and consent. The Peer Advocates also work cooperatively with athletic teams, Greek organizations, and various minority groups to discuss the different issues surrounding sexual misconduct. Programs offered throughout the year include "UC, You Know" (bystander intervention) and "Don't Touch These Buns" (consent) and campus-wide campaigns including the Red Flag Campaign, Denim Day, and Take Back the Night. Each Greek organization participated in an individualized workshop to discuss gender roles, rape culture, and healthy relationships.

Community Education

RAs are trained in fire safety and the use of fire extinguishers and facilitate discussion with all students during hall and house meetings. This is reinforced during evacuation drills each semester. The Ursinus Safety Committee plays an active role in identifying areas of concern on campus and disseminating the information to the campus community.

The College's Emergency Management Coordinator offers campus-wide and individualized presentations on topics including fire safety, active shooter training, 911 notification, and disaster preparedness. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others. In addition to programs, information and safety tips are regularly posted on the Campus Safety Facebook page. Time sensitive information is released to the college community through security alerts posted prominently throughout campus and through email.

Alcohol Policy

In accordance with Pennsylvania law, the college does not allow those under the age of twenty one to possess liquor or malt or brewed beverages on the property of the college. At the same time, the college recognizes that the use of alcohol by those under twenty one is a pervasive feature of current US society. Through a combination of counseling, discipline and educational programming, the college endeavors to provide students with meaningful and responsible assertions about the use of alcohol. Alcoholic beverages may be consumed by students of legal age under the following conditions: 1) inside individual student rooms, and 2) at other locations only with the permission of the Office of Residence Life. Students who use alcoholic beverages are expected to do so in a way that does not discredit themselves or the college, or interfere with the rights and freedoms of others. A statement of policy regarding the possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages is included in the [Ursinus College Student Handbook](#) and the [Ursinus Human Resources](#) website.

Drug Policy

Ursinus College supports a drug-free college community. The possession or use of illegal drugs is not permitted at Ursinus College. Paraphernalia associated with drug use is also prohibited. Students found to be in possession of or using illegal drugs, or against whom there is strong evidence of use or possession, will face college judicial procedures. The college's drug and alcohol abuse policies are described in the [Ursinus College Student Handbook](#) and the [Ursinus Human Resources](#) website.

Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedures

Ursinus College is committed to ensuring that all members of the College Community have a learning and working environment that is free from sexual misconduct. Ursinus College considers sexual misconduct to include assault, harassment, stalking, and relationship violence of a sexual nature. These acts are considered sexual discrimination. Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§1681-1688, prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs and activities operated by recipients of federal financial assistance, including Ursinus. Ursinus expects that all members of the College Community will share in the responsibility of ensuring that the College environment is free from any form of abuse, violence, or verbal or physical intimidation.

All members of the College Community and visitors to campus are strongly urged to report incidents of sexual misconduct. The College will provide support to complainants to seek criminal prosecution under the Pennsylvania Crimes Code. Any student charged with such an offense will be subject to action under the College Code of Conduct. Persons charged with such offenses may also be prosecuted under Pennsylvania criminal statutes.

When the College becomes aware of allegations of sexual misconduct, it will take prompt and effective action. This action may include an initial assessment of safety and well-being, interim provisions for immediate protection and support for a complainant, a Title IX assessment or investigation, remedies-based resolution (as appropriate), or disciplinary action against a respondent. In all instances, the College, not the complainant, will bear the responsibility for investigating and taking appropriate action. The College will provide complainants making an allegation of sexual misconduct with a written notice of their rights and options to receive support and assistance and information about how to pursue action.

Title IX

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

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. § 1681) is an all-encompassing federal law that prohibits discrimination based on the gender of students and employees of educational institutions which receive federal financial assistance.

Ursinus College does not discriminate on grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age, creed, ancestry, veteran status, marital status, disability, or other classification protected by applicable law in the administration of any of its educational programs or activities or with respect to employment.

Policy

College Community members have the right to be free from all forms of sexual and/or gender-based harassment and violence. All College Community members are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. The College has zero tolerance for sexual and/or gender-based misconduct. Zero tolerance means that when an allegation of misconduct is brought to an appropriate College Official’s attention, protective and other remedial measures will be taken to reasonably ensure that such conduct ends, is not repeated, and the effects on the Complainant and College Community are remedied, including serious sanctions when a responding party is found to have violated this policy.

Reports of sexual misconduct committed by students or student organizations will be resolved according to the procedures outlined in the [Ursinus Student Handbook](#). Reports of sexual misconduct against faculty or staff will be resolved according to the [Human Resource Harassment Policy](#).

The College encourages prompt reporting and timely adjudication of all sexual assaults and sexual harassment. Different employees on campus have different abilities to maintain a Complainant’s confidentiality. Some employees are required to maintain near complete confidentiality, and some employees are required to report all details of an incident to the [Title IX coordinator](#).

Reports of *Sexual Misconduct* include, but are not limited to:

1. Sexual Harassment
2. Non-Consensual Sexual Contact
3. Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse
4. Sexual Exploitation
5. Intimate Partner Violence (including dating violence, domestic violence, and/or relationship violence)
6. Stalking

Violation Definitions

Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, including but not limited to unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or nonverbal conduct of a sexual nature, when one or more of the following conditions are present:

- Submission to or rejection of such conduct is an explicit or implicit condition of an individual's employment, education, evaluation of academic work, or any aspect of a College program or activity;
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for decisions affecting the individual; or
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance, i.e. it is sufficiently serious, pervasive, or persistent as to create an intimidating, hostile, humiliating, demeaning, or sexually offensive working, academic, residential, or social environment under both an objective and subjective standard.

Sexual harassment also includes harassment based on gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression, which may include acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex/gender or sex/gender-stereotyping, even if the acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

A single, isolated incident of sexual harassment alone may create a hostile environment if the incident is sufficiently severe. The more severe the conduct, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to create a hostile environment, particularly if the harassment is physical. Key determining factors are that the behavior is unwelcome, is gender-based, and is reasonably perceived as offensive and objectionable under both a subjective and objective assessment of the conduct.

Hostile Environment Caused by Sexual Harassment

A "hostile environment" exists when harassment is sufficiently serious to deny or limit an individual's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's programs or activities. In determining whether harassment has created a hostile environment, the College considers the conduct in question from both a subjective and objective perspective. It is necessary, but not enough, that the conduct was

unwelcome to the student who was harassed. The College will also need to find that a reasonable person in the student's position would have perceived the conduct as undesirable or offensive in order for that conduct to create or contribute to a hostile environment.

Whether a hostile environment exists depends upon a variety of factors, including:

1. the type, frequency, and duration of the conduct;
2. the identity and relationships of persons involved;
3. the number of individuals involved;
4. the location of the conduct and the context in which it occurred; and,
5. the degree to which the conduct affected one or more student's education.

The more severe the harassment, the less need there is to show a repetitive series of incidents to find a hostile environment. For example, a single instance of sexual assault may be sufficient to create a hostile environment. Likewise, a series of incidents may be sufficient even if the sex-based harassment is not particularly severe.

Non-Consensual Sexual Contact

Non-consensual sexual contact is any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a person upon another person, which is without consent and/or by force.

Sexual contact includes intentional contact with the intimate parts of another, causing another to touch one's intimate parts, or disrobing or exposure of another without permission. Intimate parts may include the breasts, genitals, buttocks, groin, mouth, or any other part of the body that is touched in a sexual manner. Sexual contact also includes attempted sexual intercourse.

Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse (Rape)

Non-consensual sexual intercourse includes vaginal or anal penetration, however slight, with a body part (e.g., penis, tongue, finger, hand, etc.) or object, or oral penetration involving mouth to genital contact.

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual exploitation occurs when a person abuses or exploits another person's sexuality for the purpose of sexual gratification, financial gain, personal benefit or advantage, or any other non-legitimate purpose without that person's consent. The act or acts of sexual exploitation are prohibited even though the behavior does not constitute one of the other sexual misconduct offenses.

Examples of sexual exploitation include:

- observing another individual's nudity or sexual activity or allowing another to observe consensual sexual activity in a place where that person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, without that person's consent;
- recording, and/or distributing (including streaming) of images, photography, video, or audio recording of sexual activity or nudity, or distribution of such without that person's consent;
- prostituting another individual;
- exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances;

- knowingly exposing another individual to a sexually transmitted disease or virus without that individual's knowledge; and
- inducing incapacitation for the purpose of making another person vulnerable to non-consensual sexual activity.

Stalking

Stalking occurs when a person engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances that demonstrate either of the following:

- place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury; or
- reasonably cause substantial emotional distress to the person.

Stalking includes the concept of cyber-stalking, a particular form of stalking in which electronic media such as the Internet, social networks, blogs, cell phones, texts, or other similar devices or forms of contact are used to pursue, harass, or to make unwelcome contact with another person in an unsolicited fashion.

Examples of stalking include:

- unwelcome and repeated visual or physical proximity to a person;
- repeated oral or written threats;
- extortion of money or valuables;
- unwelcome/unsolicited written communication, including letters, cards, emails, instant messages, and messages on online bulletin boards;
- unwelcome/unsolicited communications about a person, their family, friends, or co-workers; or
- sending/posting unwelcome/unsolicited messages with an assumed identity; or
- implicitly threatening physical contact;
- or any combination of these behaviors directed toward an individual person.

Intimate-Partner Violence

Intimate-partner violence, also referred to as dating violence, domestic violence, and relationship violence, includes any act of violence or threatened act of violence against a person who is, or has been involved in, a sexual, dating, domestic, or other intimate relationship with that person. It may involve one act or an ongoing pattern of behavior. Intimate-partner violence can encompass a broad range of behavior, including, but not limited to, physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, and economic abuse. Intimate-partner violence may take the form of threats, assault, property damage, or violence or threat of violence to one's self, one's sexual or romantic partner, or to the family members or friends of the sexual or romantic partner. Intimate-partner violence affects individuals of all genders, gender identities, gender expressions, and sexual orientations and does not discriminate by racial, social, or economic background.

Intimidation

Intimidation is defined as implied threats or acts that cause fear of bodily injury to a person or their family.

Retaliation

Retaliation is defined as any adverse action taken against a person participating in a protected activity because of their participation in that protected activity (subject to limitations imposed by the First Amendment and/or Academic Freedom). Retaliation against an individual for an allegation, for supporting a Complainant or for assisting in providing information relevant to an allegation is a serious violation of College policy.

Additional Definitions

Consent

Consent to engage in sexual activity must be informed, knowing and voluntary; Consent must exist from the beginning to end of each instance of sexual activity and for each form of sexual contact. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage freely in sexual activity. Consent is active, not passive.

Guidance for Consent:

- Prior to initiating a sexual encounter, one is expected to obtain consent to each act of sexual activity prior to initiating such activity. Consent to one form of sexual activity does not constitute consent to engage in all forms of sexual activity.
- Either party may withdraw consent at any time. Withdrawal of consent should be outwardly demonstrated by words or actions that clearly indicate a desire to end sexual activity. Once withdrawal of consent has been expressed, sexual activity must cease.
- Consent consists of an outward demonstration indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in sexual activity. Relying on non-verbal communication can lead to misunderstandings. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, lack of resistance, or lack of an active response alone. A person who does not physically resist or verbally refuse sexual activity is not necessarily giving consent.
- When consent is requested verbally, absence of any explicit verbal response constitutes lack of consent. A verbal “no” constitutes lack of consent, even if it sounds insincere or indecisive.
- If at any time during the sexual activity, any confusion or ambiguity arises as to the willingness of the other individual to proceed, both parties should stop and clarify verbally the other’s willingness to continue before continuing such activity.
- Individuals with a previous or current intimate relationship do not automatically give either initial or continued consent to sexual activity. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutually understandable communication that clearly indicates a willingness to engage in sexual activity.
- Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another person.

- Consent is not effective if it results from the use or threat of physical force, intimidation, or coercion, or any other factor that would eliminate an individual’s ability to exercise their own free will to choose whether or not to have sexual contact.
- An individual who is physically incapacitated from alcohol or other drug consumption (voluntarily or involuntarily) or is asleep, unconscious, unaware, or otherwise physically helpless is considered unable to give consent.
- In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the age of majority is 18. Under state law, consent cannot be given by minors under the age of 13 and can only be given by a minor under the age of 16, if the other party is less than four (4) years older than the minor.

Coercion

Coercion is the use of pressure to compel another individual to initiate or continue sexual activity against an individual’s will. Coercion can include a wide range of behaviors, including intimidation, manipulation, threats, and blackmail. A person’s words or conduct are sufficient to constitute coercion if they wrongfully impair another individual’s freedom of will and ability to choose whether or not to engage in sexual activity. Examples of coercion include threatening to “out” someone based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression and threatening to harm oneself if the other party does not engage in the sexual activity.

Force

Force is the use or threat of physical violence or intimidation to overcome an individual’s freedom of will to choose whether or not to participate in sexual activity. There is no requirement that a party resists the sexual advance or request, but resistance will be viewed as a clear demonstration of non-consent.

Incapacitation

With *incapacitation*, an individual lacks the ability to make informed, rational judgments and cannot consent to sexual activity. Incapacitation is defined as the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent because the individual is mentally and/or physically helpless, asleep, unconscious, or unaware that sexual activity is occurring.

Incapacitation may result from the use of alcohol and/or drugs. Incapacitation is a state beyond drunkenness or intoxication. The impact of alcohol and other drugs varies from person to person; however, warning signs that a person may be approaching incapacitation may include slurred speech, vomiting, unsteady gait, odor of alcohol, combativeness, or emotional volatility.

Evaluating incapacitation requires an assessment of how the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs affects an individual’s:

- decision-making ability;
- awareness of consequences;
- ability to make informed judgments; or
- capacity to appreciate the nature and the quality of the act.

Evaluating incapacitation also requires an assessment of whether a respondent should have been aware of the complainant’s incapacitation based on objectively and reasonably apparent indications of impairment when viewed from the perspective of a sober, reasonable person in the respondent’s position.

The College considers sexual contact while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs to be risky behavior. Alcohol and drugs impair a person’s decision-making capacity, awareness of consequences, and ability to make informed judgments. It is especially important, therefore, that anyone engaging in sexual activity be aware of the other person’s level of intoxication. If there is any doubt as to the level or extent of the other individual’s intoxication or impairment, the prudent course of action is to forgo or cease any sexual contact or activity.

Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol is never an excuse for sexual harassment, misconduct, or intimate-partner violence and does not diminish one’s responsibility to obtain informed and freely given consent.

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

Confidentiality and Reporting

College employees are expected to immediately report actual or suspected discrimination or harassment to appropriate officials, though there are some limited exceptions. In order to make informed choices, it is important to be aware of confidentiality and mandatory reporting requirements when consulting campus resources. On campus, certain counselors and clergy may maintain confidentiality – meaning they are not required to report actual or suspected discrimination or harassment to appropriate College Officials. These resources can offer options and advice without obligation to report the alleged misconduct unless the complainant has requested information to be disclosed. Other resources exist for a complainant to report crimes and policy violations and these resources will take action when an incident is reported to them. The following describes the two reporting options at Ursinus:

Confidential Reporting

If a reporting party wants confidentiality, they may speak with any of the following on or off campus resources:

- On Campus Resources:
 - [Wellness Center Professional Counselors and Medical Providers](#)
 - Wellness Center (610-409-3100)

- Off-campus Resources:
 - Victims Services Center of Montgomery County
 - 888-521-0983
 - www.victimservicescenter.org
 - The Crime Victims' Center of Chester County
 - 610-692-7273
 - www.cvcofcc.org

- Delaware County Women Against Rape
 - 610-566-4342
 - www.delcowar.org
- Network of Victim Assistance (Bucks County)
 - 1-800-675-6900
 - www.novabucks.org
- Berks Women in Crisis (Berks County)
 - 610-372-9540
 - www.berkswomenincrisis.org
- Women Organized Against Rape (Philadelphia)
 - 215-985-3333
 - www.woar.org

All of the above employees will maintain confidentiality except in extreme cases of immediate threat or danger, or abuse of a minor. Campus counselors are available to help free of charge and can be seen on an emergency basis during normal business hours.

Formal Reporting Options

To report sexual misconduct, contact and of the following resources:

- Resident Advisors
- Peer Advocates
- Crisis Response Team: 610-409-3344
- Campus Safety: 610-409-3333
- Collegeville Police: 911
- [Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator](#)

With the exception of confidential reporting options, as set forth above, reports made to an employee of the College must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator. Reporting parties should therefore consider carefully whether they disclose personally identifiable details with non-confidential employees, as those details will be disclosed by the employee to the Title IX Coordinator. Employees must disclose all details of the reports they receive. Generally, climate surveys, classroom writing assignments, human subject research, or events such as coffee and conversation or speak-outs do not provide notice that must be reported to the Title IX Coordinator by employees. Remedial actions may result without formal College action.

If a Complainant does not wish a name, does not want an investigation to take place, or does not want a formal resolution to be pursued, the Complainant may make such a request to the Title IX Coordinator, who will evaluate that request in light of the College's duty to ensure the safety of the campus and comply with state and federal law. In cases indicating pattern, predation, threat,

weapons and/or violence, the College may be unable to honor a request for confidentiality. In cases where the Complainant requests confidentiality and the circumstances allow the College to honor that request, the College will offer interim supports and remedies to the Complainant and the community, but will not otherwise pursue formal action. A Complainant has the right, and can expect, to have reports taken seriously by the College when formally reported, and to have those incidents investigated and properly resolved through these procedures.

Formal reporting still affords privacy to the Complainant, and only a small group of officials who need to know will be told. Information will be shared as necessary with investigators, witnesses and the Respondent. The circle of people with this knowledge will be kept as tight as possible to preserve the Complainant's rights and privacy.

What to do if you are sexually assaulted

1. **Get to a safe place as quickly as you can.** If you think you are in imminent danger, call the Police by dialing 9-1-1 or call Campus Safety at 610-409-3333. If you are on the Ursinus campus and you are outside, you may also use one of the emergency call boxes, which have blue lights on top. These boxes connect directly with the Campus Safety Office.
2. **Contact someone for help and support.** Ursinus offers support services and resources to Complainants, including the Crisis Response Team ("CRT"), Peer Advocates, and the Wellness Staff. Complainants will be treated with sensitivity, dignity, and respect. Depending on the nature of the offense and the status of the accused, there may be instances when Ursinus must take action to protect the Complainant and/or members of the College Community by use of a Campus Crime Alert, Warning, or other type of protective or remedial measures.
3. **Seek medical attention as soon as possible.** Even if you do not want to report to the police, or if it has been a while since the assault, you can still benefit from medical attention. **Local hospitals** have Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners to administer care and collect evidence. Health concerns such as sexually transmitted disease (STD), pregnancy, and treatment of injuries will be addressed.

A hospital or medical facility can aid in the collection of evidence of a sexual assault, which can only be collected for a short time after a sexual assault occurs. Evidence is best preserved if you do not change your clothes, shower, bathe, douche, wash your hands, brush your teeth, or comb your hair prior to seeking medical attention.

The Wellness Center also provides pregnancy testing, STD prevention, emergency contraception, and evaluation services. To schedule an appointment, call 610-409-3100 or email wellness@ursinus.edu. You may also visit the Wellness Center without an appointment.

4. **Get Emotional Support.** Tell someone you trust. There are resources available both on and off campus to provide you with guidance and support after a sexual assault. The following resources are available to all Ursinus College students:

- Crisis Response Team: 610-409-3344. CRT members will meet with you to provide support and immediate interventions. A member of the Crisis Response Team is available to respond to calls 24 hours a day.
- Wellness Center: 610-409-3100. Campus counselors are available to provide confidential support during business hours.
- Montgomery County Victim Services Center 24 hour hotline: 610-277-5200. In addition to the 24-hour crisis hotline, Victim Services offers free legal advocacy, individual and group therapy, and other resources for reporting parties.

Preserving Evidence

Police are in the best position to secure evidence of a crime. Physical evidence of a criminal sexual assault should be collected within 120 hours, though evidence can often be obtained from towels, sheets, clothes, etc. for much longer periods of time. Victims of sexual assault should go to the Hospital Emergency Room, before washing self or clothing. If an individual goes to the hospital and reports that he or she has been sexually assaulted, local police will be called, but the individual is not obligated to talk to the police or to pursue prosecution. Having the evidence collected in this manner will help to keep all options available to a Complainant, but he or she will not be obligated to pursue any course of action. Collecting evidence can assist the authorities in pursuing criminal charges, should the Complainant decide later to do so.

Additional Policy Provisions

Retaliation

It is a violation of College policy to retaliate against any person making a complaint of sexual misconduct or against any person cooperating in the investigation of (including testifying as a witness to) any allegation of sexual misconduct. For these purposes, “retaliation” includes intimidation, threats or harassment against any such complainant or third party. Retaliation should be reported promptly to the Campus Safety or the Administrator and may result in disciplinary action independent of the sanction or interim measures imposed in response to the underlying allegations of sexual misconduct.

Effect of Criminal Proceedings

Because the standards for finding a violation of criminal law are different from the standards for finding a violation of the Sexual and Gender-based Misconduct Policy, criminal investigations or reports are not determinative of whether sexual misconduct, for purposes of this Policy, has occurred. In other words, conduct may constitute sexual misconduct under this Policy even if law enforcement agencies lack sufficient evidence of a crime and therefore decline to prosecute. The filing of a complaint of sexual misconduct under this Policy is independent of any criminal investigation or proceeding, and the College will not wait for the conclusion of any criminal investigation or proceedings to commence its own investigation and take interim measures to protect the Complainant and the College Community, if necessary.

False Reports

The College will not tolerate intentional false reporting of incidents. It is a violation of the *Student Code of Conduct* to make an intentionally false report of any policy violation, and it may also violate state criminal statutes and civil defamation laws.

Amnesty for Reporting Parties and Witnesses

The College Community encourages the reporting of misconduct and crimes. Students should not hesitate to report sexual misconduct to College Officials or participate in resolution processes because they fear that they themselves may be accused of policy violations, such as underage drinking at the time of the incident. It is in the best interests of the College Community that parties report to College Officials, and that witnesses come forward to share what they know. To encourage reporting, College pursues a policy of offering Complainants of misconduct and witnesses amnesty from minor policy violations related to the incident.

Sometimes, students are hesitant to offer assistance to others for fear that they may get themselves in trouble. The College pursues a policy of amnesty for students who offer help to others in need. While certain policy violations cannot be overlooked, the College will provide educational options, rather than punishment, to those who offer their assistance to others in need.

Parental Notification

The College reserves the right to notify parents/guardians of dependent students regarding any health or safety risk, change in student status or conduct situation, particularly alcohol and other drug violations. The College may also notify parents/guardians of non-dependent students who are under age 21 of alcohol and/or drug policy violations. Where a student is non-dependent, the College will contact parents/guardians to inform them of situations in which there is a significant and articulable health and/or safety risk. The College also reserves the right to designate which College officials have a need to know about individual conduct reports pursuant to the FERPA.

Adjudication Procedures

Information about adjudication procedures for sexual and gender-based misconduct can be found in the [Ursinus Student Handbook, 2017-18](#).

Sanctions

The following sanctions may be imposed upon any member of the College Community found to have violated the Sex and Gender-Based Misconduct Policy. Factors considered in sanctioning are defined in the [Student Code of Conduct](#). The following are the typical sanctions that may be imposed upon students or organizations singly or in combination:

- Warning
- Probation
- Suspension
- Dismissal
- Withholding Diploma

- Revocation of Degree
- Transcript Notation
- Organizational Sanctions
- Other Actions

Sanctioning for Sexual Misconduct

- Any person found responsible for a Sexual Assault violation (where no intercourse has occurred) will likely receive a sanction ranging from probation to dismissal, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous disciplinary violations.*
- Any person found responsible for a Sexual Assault violation (where intercourse occurred) will likely face a recommended sanction of suspension or dismissal.*
- Any person found responsible for a Sexual Exploitation or Sexual Harassment violation will likely receive a recommended sanction ranging from warning to dismissal, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous disciplinary violations.*

*The sanctioning official or hearing body reserves the right to broaden or lessen any range of recommended sanctions in the case of serious mitigating circumstances or egregiously offensive behavior. Neither the initial hearing officers nor any appeals body or officer will deviate from the range of recommended sanctions unless compelling justification exists to do so.

Sexual Violence Risk Reduction Tips

Risk reduction tips can often take a tone of blaming a reporting party, even unintentionally. Only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions. We offer the tips below solely help you to reduce your risk of experiencing a non-consensual sexual act. Below, suggestions to avoid committing a non-consensual sexual act are also offered:

- If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.
- Tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and firmly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
- Find someone nearby and ask for help.
- Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol intake/drug use and acknowledge that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Give thought to sharing your intimate content, pictures, images and videos with others, even those you may trust. If you do choose to share, clarify your expectations as to how or if those images may be used, shared or disseminated.
- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

- Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
- Understand and respect personal boundaries.
- Do not make assumptions about consent; about someone's sexual availability; about whether they are attracted to you; about how far you can go or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. Your partner's consent should be affirmative and continuous. If there are any questions or ambiguity, then you do not have consent.
- Mixed messages from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.
- Do not take advantage of someone's drunkenness or altered state, even if they willingly consumed alcohol or substances.
- Realize that your potential partner could feel intimidated or coerced by you. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or physical presence. Do not abuse that power.
- Do not share intimate content, pictures, images and videos that are shared with you.
- Understand that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.
- Silence, passivity, or non-responsiveness cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.

Sex Offender Registry and Access to Related Information

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act went into effect on October 28, 2002. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where state law enforcement agency information may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

Information regarding registered sex offenders on the campus of Ursinus College may be obtained from the following agencies:

Collegeville Police Department, 491 E. Main Street, Collegeville, PA., 610-489-9332

Lower Providence Township Police Department, 100 Parklane Drive, Eagleville, PA., (610) 539-5900

<http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/Main.aspx>

Annual Fire Safety Report

If a fire occurs in a campus building, community members should immediately notify Campus Safety at 610-409-3333. Campus Safety Officers are the first responders for all fire alarms and can summon the fire department quickly if a fire exists. If a community member finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, it is still essential to immediately notify Campus Safety to investigate and document the incident.

The fire alarms alert community members of a potential hazard and community members are required to heed their warning, and evacuate a building immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building. The Fire Marshall can levy fines and penalties to individuals who fail to evacuate a building promptly – but a more important reason for evacuating is for safety reasons!

When a fire alarm is activated, the elevators in most buildings will stop automatically. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If caught in the elevator, occupant(s) can push the emergency phone button. The emergency phones in elevators on campus ring to the Campus Safety desk.

Ursinus publishes this fire safety report as part of its annual Clery Compliance document, which contains information with respect to the fire safety practices and standards for Ursinus. This report includes statistics concerning the number of fires, the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of the property damage caused by a fire.

Fire Protection Equipment/Systems

College buildings are equipped with fire alarm systems, smoke/heat detectors, and fire extinguishers. In addition, all residence halls are equipped with automatic sprinkler systems. The fire protection criteria conform to the requirements and recommended practices contained in the current National Fire Codes published by the NFPA. Except as otherwise noted, National Fire Code requirements shall provide the basic level protection. Fire protection includes all measures relating to preventing, detecting, controlling, and extinguishing fires to minimize damage to property; and more importantly all measures pertaining to safeguarding life against the hazards of fire. Such measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Providing safe egress routes from all areas within buildings;
- Detecting or suppressing fires in the earliest stages;
- Identifying and eliminating hazardous procedures, operations, and conditions;
- Guarding against or controlling fire hazards that cannot be eliminated;
- Establishing safe practices consistent with operations; and
- Motivating, training and educating all personnel in fire safety.

The fire protection program shall include providing adequate fire protection and fire suppression systems, training all personnel in fire prevention, incorporating fire safety design features in new construction and renovation projects, inspecting and maintaining fire protection equipment and systems, detecting and correcting fire.

Fire Regulations

The following activities are prohibited on campus due to fire safety:

- Playing with fire
- Possession/lighting of fireworks, smoke bombs, explosives, or corrosive or flammable chemicals
- Propane tanks of any size
- Disposing of cigarettes negligently
- Burning candles
- Overloading electrical sockets
- Tampering with fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, fire alarms, and sprinklers (keep 18" clearance around sprinkler heads)
- Possession and use of halogen lamps
- Space heaters
- Smoking tobacco products, hookahs or vaporizing devices (including e-cigarettes) inside any College building or within 20 feet of any building exit.

All campus residence halls are equipped with optimal fire safety equipment as listed in the chart below:

Residence Halls	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site (by UC)	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done Off- Site (by Simplex)	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each academic year
201 E. 9th Avenue	X		X	X	X	2
624 E. Main St.	X		X	X	X	2
732 E. Main St.	X		X	X	X	2
777 E. Main St.	X		X	X	X	2
942 E. Main St.		X	X	X	X	2
944 E. Main St.		X	X	X	X	2
Beardwood Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Brodbeck Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Carriage House	X		X	X	X	2
Clamer Hall		X	X	X	X	2
Cloake House	X		X	X	X	2
Commonwealth Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Curtis Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Duryea Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Elliott House	X		X	X	X	2
Fetterolf House	X		X	X	X	2
Hobson Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Isenberg Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Keigwin Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Lynnwood Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Maples Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Musser Hall	X		X	X	X	2
New Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Olevian Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Omwake Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Paisley Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Reimert Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Richter/North Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Schaff Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Shreiner Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Sprankle Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Stauffer Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Sturgis Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Todd Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Wicks Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Wilkinson Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Yost House	X		X	X	X	2
Zwingli Hall	X		X	X	X	2

Reported Residence Hall Fires - 2016

Residence Halls	Total Fires in Each Building	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	# of Injuries Requiring Medical Facility Treatment	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire	Incident Report Number
201 E. 9th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
624 E. Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
732 E. Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
777 E. Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
942 E. Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
944 E. Main St.	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Beardwood-Paisley-Stauffer Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Brodbeck –Wilkinson-Curtis Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Carriage House	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Clamer Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Cloake House	1	10/22/2016	18:48	Cooking	0	0	\$0-99.00	20160495
Commonwealth Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Duryea Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Elliott House	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Fetterolf House	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Hobson Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Isenberg Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Keigwin Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Lynnwood Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Maples Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Musser Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
New Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Olevian Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Omwake Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Reimert Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Richter/North Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Schaff Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Shreiner Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Sprankle Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Sturgis Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Todd Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Wicks Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Yost House	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
Zwingli Hall	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A

Campus Crime Statistic Definitions

- **Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- **Negligent Manslaughter:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Sex Offenses:** Sexual assault is an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the [FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program \(UCR\)](#). A sexual offense is any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - o **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without consent of the victim. Rape also occurs when a person engages in sexual intercourse with a person by forcible compulsion or the threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution, or when a person is unconscious or where the person knows that the victim is unaware that the act is occurring. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator.
 - o **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - o **Incest:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - o **Statutory Rape:** Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Dating Violence:** Violence by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length and type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence is currently not specifically defined by Pennsylvania State statute.
- **Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime of 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 cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies (under VAWA), or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction. Domestic Violence is currently not specifically defined by Pennsylvania state statute, however family abuse is. Abuse is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members, sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood:(1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury, serious bodily injury, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault or incest with or without a deadly weapon.(2) Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury.(3) The infliction of false imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. §2903 (relating to false

imprisonment).(4) Physically or sexually abusing minor children, including such terms as defined in Chapter 63 (relating to child protective services).(5) Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person, without proper authority, under circumstances which place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury. The definition of this paragraph applies only to proceedings commenced under this title and is inapplicable to any criminal prosecutions commenced under Title 18 (relating to crimes and offenses).

- **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or to suffer substantial emotional distress. A person commits the crime of stalking when the person either:
 - o engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person; or
 - o engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.
- **Robbery:** The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated Assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.
- **Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **Arson.** Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.
- **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- **Larceny/Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another.

- **Hate Crimes:** Any of the above offenses, and any other crime involving bodily injury, committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.
- **Liquor Law Violations:** The violation of state or local laws/ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, or use of alcoholic beverages.
- **Drug Law Violations:** Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
- **Weapon Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Location and Geographic Definitions

Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

Residence Halls: In campus residence halls or other residential facilities for students.

Non-campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Campus Crime Statistics

Criminal Offenses

	On Campus			Residence Halls			Public Property		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses- Rape**	5	13	13	5	13	13	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Forcible Fondling**	4	6	7	3	6	6	0	0	0
Sex Offenses- Statutory Rape***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses- Incest***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence^^	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence^^	0	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0
Stalking^^	3	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Burglary	27	22	7	18	19	5	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime/Larceny-Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime/Simple Assault	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hate Crime/Intimidation	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hate Crime/Destruction/Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

None of the felony crimes listed above manifested evidence of prejudice based on race, gender, gender identity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or disability as prescribed by the Hate Crime Statistics Act (28 USC 534).

Arrests

	On Campus			Residence Halls			Public Property		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Illegal Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	7	20	4	1	11	3	0	2	0
Liquor Law Violations	30	41	24	20	23	22	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions

	On Campus			Residence Halls			Public Property		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Illegal Weapons Possession	1	0	0	1	0		0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	65	86	80	44	77	67	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	139	111	108	124	81	102	3	0	0

Note: No crimes were reported for non-campus buildings.