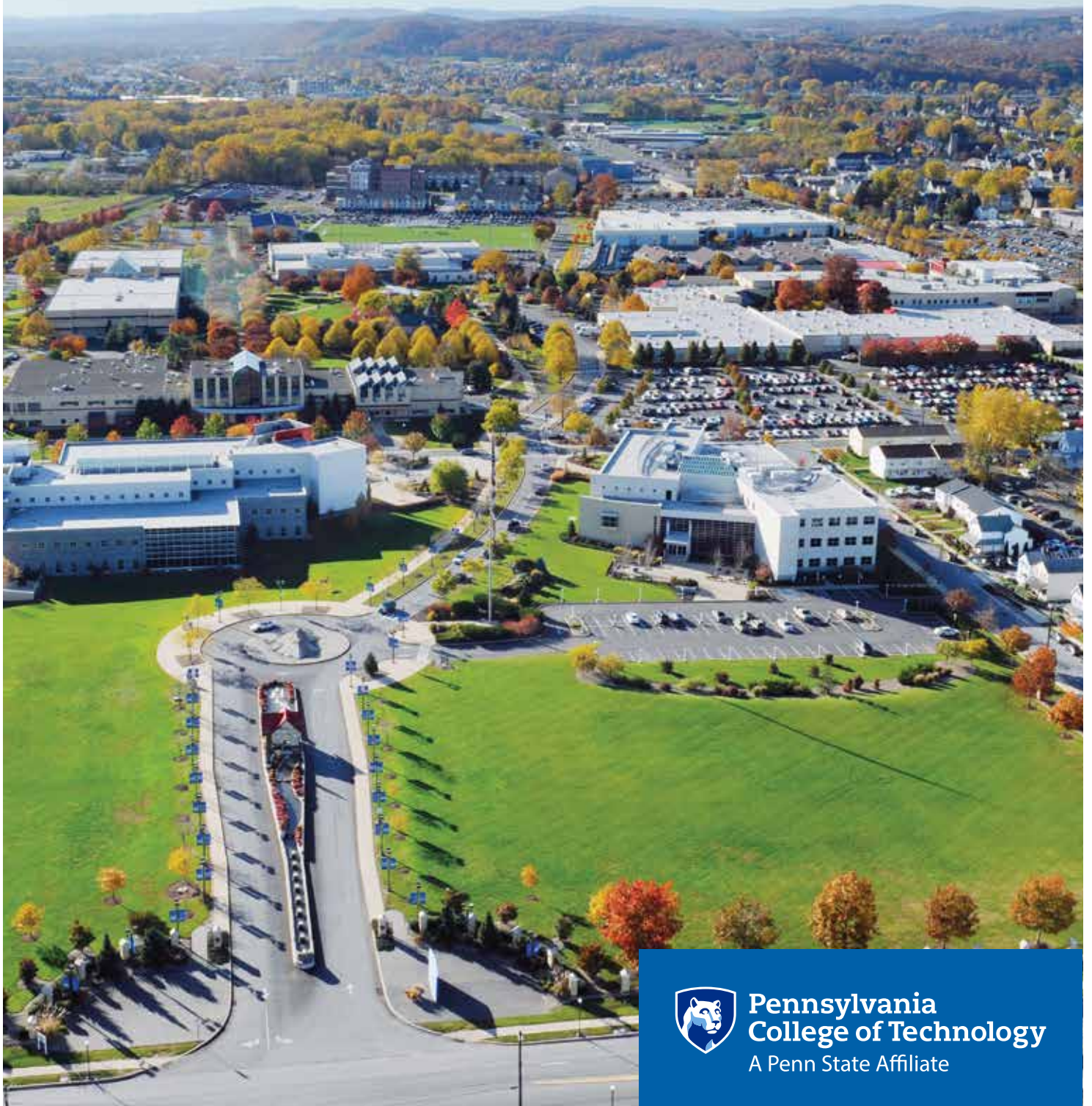


ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT 2018



**Pennsylvania
College of Technology**
A Penn State Affiliate

Pennsylvania College of Technology

ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT 2018

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Penn College Police
570-321-5555 • 9-1-1 for emergencies
1154 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Penn College Police Department publishes this report in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act. The report is prepared to inform current and prospective Penn College employees, students, parents, and visitors about campus security polices, measures to prevent and respond to crimes and emergencies, and the occurrence of crime on our campuses.

The report provides the statistics for the previous three years of reported crimes that occurred on main campus, Lumley Aviation Center, Schneebeli Earth Science Center, and other properties and buildings owned or leased by the College off-campus.

The report is available each year by October 1 and notification is made to all current students and employees via their PCT email

account. Additional notifications about the Web address to find an electronic copy are provided to Human Resources and the Student Admissions Office to be distributed to prospective students and employees. Anyone may request a paper copy of the report by contacting Penn College Police at 570-321-5555.

The annual crime and fire statistics are collected from both College and community sources. The College sources include College Police, Student Affairs, Off-Campus Living & Commuter Services, College Health Services, Athletics, Student Activities, Counseling Services, Residence Life, and Disability Services. The community sources include the Williamsport Bureau of Police, Pennsylvania State Police, Montoursville Borough Police, Lycoming County District Attorney's Office, and Wise Options for Women.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Penn College Police Department bears the primary responsibility for law enforcement and security on campus. The Police Department is located at 1154 W. Third Street, one block west of the Klump Academic Center. The police business number is 570-321-5555. For fire, police, or ambulance emergencies, dial 9-1-1 from any telephone.

Penn College Police officers are commissioned officers and enforce the laws of Pennsylvania, as well as College policies and regulations. The College police are highly trained individuals. They receive the most current training available in law

enforcement, medical response, and other related areas. Ongoing in-service training is varied and all-inclusive, with the intent to keep the department's level of professionalism at its highest and to constantly seek new and better ways to serve the Penn College community.

Penn College Police work closely with local, state, and federal agencies and have direct radio contact with the Williamsport Bureau of Police. The City of Williamsport and the College have a memorandum of understanding establishing the boundaries and guidelines for investigations of crime.

SAFETY

Pennsylvania College of Technology is committed to providing for the safety and security of students, staff, and visitors to its facilities. Many programs and services have been designed to ensure that a peaceful learning environment is maintained at all times.

There are approximately 5,500 students and 1,200 full- and part-time employees who make up the Penn College campus community. Their common bond is the desire for student success.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Events that require a campus-wide emergency response will be identified by the College president in consultation with the senior advisers, College Police, and other pertinent officials.

Pennsylvania College of Technology has developed an Emergency Response Plan to provide guidance to College employees in dealing with campus emergency situations and any immediate after-effects. The first priority considered in this Emergency Response Plan is the impact of emergency situations on students and campus safety.

The plan addresses some specific emergency scenarios, but also can be used as a guideline for any type of emergency situation, including those that involve guests and members of the public who might be on campus. The plan is tested annually through drills and exercises.

Posted in every classroom, office, and bulletin board are In Case of Emergency instruction sheets. Emergency response guidelines are provided to all students and employees through the myPCT Portal.

Timely warnings and communication are critical when there is an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, employees, and visitors on campus. The College relies on the PCT Alerts emergency notification system. This system includes multiple types of warning and communication devices, including text alert, voice over phone, computer monitor alert, audible external sirens, fire alarms, public address systems, email, radio and television station broadcasts, and LCD display screens located throughout campus.

In an emergency, information can change very quickly. During these situations, it is important that everyone heed messages and warnings issued by police, emergency service providers, and the administration.

Security Awareness and Crime Prevention

During orientation, new students are informed of services offered by the Penn College Police. Video and slide presentations outline ways to maintain personal safety and residence hall security. Students are told about crime on campus and in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Periodically during the academic year, the Student Activities Office along with the Residence Life Office, College Health Services, and the Penn College Police Department present programs on sexual awareness, alcohol awareness, and personal safety. In addition, all new students are required to participate in a sexual assault and alcohol abuse program. The program, Everfi presents Sexual Assault Prevention for undergraduates, is designed to increase students' awareness of the potential consequences of substance abuse of alcohol and other drugs, and awareness about sexual assault and dating violence.

Additional programs offered through the year include:

- Run, Hide, Fight – Response to an active shooter on campus.
- Bystander – Training aimed at speaking up for the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct.
- Ally Training – for any student interested in serving as an advocate for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning students. This training will help students understand more about the LGBTQA community, how to be an ally and educate students on campus resources available to all students.
- Safe Zone – Training aimed at educating Penn College employees on the importance of allyship to students and other members of the Penn College community who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, are questioning, and allies.
- S.A.F.E. – Self-defense Awareness & Familiarization Exchange – Educational awareness, crime prevention program aimed at providing strategies, options, and prevention to teenaged and adult women to reduce their risk and exposure to violence and to introduce them to the aspects of self-defense.
- Sex Ed Boot-Camp – lectures include discussions of basic anatomy, sexual responsibility & addressing Title IX & violence prevention, if and when to be sexual, and safer sex techniques for the 21st century. Students often wish for greater detail on these topics as well as a conversation about healthy versus unhealthy relationships and how to prevent dating violence.

These programs encourage discussion and help raise students' level of comfort when talking about these issues. Students have the opportunity to explore these issues and obtain factual information in a fun and open manner. Students are also introduced to the community resources available to them.

In addition to the seminars, crime prevention surveys are conducted routinely by the Penn College Police in order to identify crime-conducive conditions. Any facility-related deficiencies are reported to General Services for priority repair.

Engraving tools are available from the Penn College Police for labeling valuable personal property as a deterrent to theft. Students and employees may sign these items out at any time. Students are encouraged to mark their textbooks and other valuable personal property so they may be identified if recovered after a theft.

Emergency telephones, "Crime Alerts," police escorts, around-the-clock emergency dispatch, and a 24-hour police operation are a few of the crime prevention services available to the College community.

Reporting Missing Students

Students, employees, and family members are encouraged to report missing students immediately so police can take steps necessary to locate the missing student. If you are concerned that a student is missing or has not been seen or spoken to for some time, you can report it to the College Police, Residence Life, or Counseling Services.

Building Security and Safety

Buildings are secured after normal hours. Routine checks are made to ensure that buildings remain secure. Malfunctioning locks are reported to General Services immediately and they are repaired on a priority basis. Any problems with lighting or other safety measures are repaired as soon as possible.

The custodians are in direct radio contact with police patrols 24 hours a day so they can report any suspicious activity or emergency.

Call boxes and emergency telephones are located throughout the main campus to enable those needing immediate assistance to contact the College Police. Directions for use are printed on each unit.

College Housing

On-campus housing facilities are secured by an exterior fence, card access control and a residence hall security officer at the main gate. The officers are on duty from 10:30 p.m. to 6 a.m. nightly. Room assignments and changes are made by the Residence Life Office and all apartments have same-sex living arrangements. Residents must present their student IDs to enter the facilities after 11 p.m. All doors and windows are provided with locks. A professional staff member lives in each facility. Security officers assigned to these areas are fully trained and equipped to handle virtually any emergency. Each resident is provided with a handbook that includes safety, security, and enforcement information. Training sessions for the residents are held throughout the year on a variety of safety, security, and residence life issues.

The Resident Assistants patrol these facilities during the evening hours and check each apartment prior to every College closure to ensure that doors and windows are locked. The College Police check the exterior of these facilities as part of their regular patrols to ensure that they remain secure.

Residents are allowed to have visitors, but must follow Residence Life policies. Visitation policies can be found at www.pct.edu/housingpolicies. Guests of the College are occasionally housed in student apartments during the summer when there is minimal student occupancy. An officer is not usually assigned to any College housing facility during the summer and during periods of no student occupancy.

Off-campus Facilities

This police and security information applies to all College facilities, including the Schneebeli Earth Science Center, the Lumley Aviation Center, the Advanced Automotive Technology

Center, the Community Arts Center, the Morgan Valley retreat, the River Property Equipment Garage, and the General Services building on Reach Road.

This document and the total reported crime statistics are published for students and employees of all of these facilities.

The Williamsport Bureau of Police responds to reports of crime and emergencies in off-campus housing facilities, adjacent to the main campus. The Penn College Police also have jurisdiction in the 500-yard area adjacent to College property.

The Penn College Police Department monitors and records, on an annual basis, information provided by the Williamsport Bureau of Police about criminal activity in geographical areas of Williamsport that include off-campus student housing and off-campus locations of student organizations. Criminal activity on the part of students while off campus subjects them to discipline under the College's Student Code of Conduct.

Reporting Crimes

Students and employees are encouraged to report criminal acts and suspicious activities immediately so that police can take steps to protect members of the campus community. If you see a crime occur on campus, you can report it to the College Police at the office located on the corner of West Third and Grier Streets, or by dialing 9-1-1, or by dialing 570-321-5555 from any telephone. In addition, you may use any of the Emergency call boxes located throughout campus.

Alternately, you can report a crime anonymously by filling out our online Silent Witness form (www.pct.edu/silentwitness). It should be noted, however, that the College may not be able to provide absolute confidentiality due to the need to protect the safety of the person making the report or others who may be at risk. Additionally, local law enforcement officials may be able to obtain information through the legal process. Nevertheless, the College attempts to handle such confidential information with discretion and due regard for the feelings of the person making the report.

While the College encourages everyone to report crimes and other emergencies to College Police we recognize that some may wish to report to other individuals or offices. Other individuals on campus designated by the Clery Act are called Campus Security Authorities (CSA). These individuals are defined as having significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to student housing, student conduct board, and athletic coaches. Although there are several individuals that fall under this description, the College identifies these additional offices to which crimes may be reported:

- Counseling Services, Bush Campus Center, Room 204, 570-327-4765
- Residence Life, Dauphin Hall, Room 1039, 570-320-5429
- Student Affairs, Student & Administrative Services Center, Room 3009, 570-320-5310

Crime Alerts and Timely Warnings

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving a crime (occurring either on or off campus) that, in the judgment of the Chief of Police, constitutes an

ongoing or continuing threat to the health and safety of students or staff, the Penn College Police will issue an immediate notice to students and employees. A timely warning and/or crime alert bulletin will be distributed via any or all of the following ways: text message, email, myPCT portal, telephone, the College website, LCD display, Campus TV, and PCToday. If a possible threat exists within a specific area of the campus (e.g., residence halls), printed bulletins will also be posted in that vicinity.

All current and previous "Crime Alert" bulletins can be viewed on the Penn College Police website at www.pct.edu/crimealerts.

Anyone with information related to a crime alert or timely warning should report the information to the Penn College Police by phone at 570-321-5555 or in person at the office on the corner of West Third and Grier Streets.

Crime Reports and Records

In addition to timely warnings, the Penn College Police Department recognizes its responsibility to publish crime statistics for the most recent three-year period, and to make these statistics available to the College community. The community will be alerted as to when and where this information can be accessed. This report is made available pursuant to Act 73, "College and University Security Act," Public Law 101-542, Title 11, Crime Awareness and Campus Safety. Students and employees may file complaints regarding the compliance with this Act, in writing, to the Vice President for Student Affairs.

Reports of crime on College property are investigated by the Penn College Police and charges are filed with the Magisterial District Judge and with the Director of Residence Life & Student Conduct. Assistance from the Williamsport Bureau of Police and the Pennsylvania State Police may be requested in the event that the crime is beyond the investigative capacity of the College Police.

The Penn College Police maintain records of students and non-students who have been charged with criminal offenses. These records are kept in compliance with the Criminal History Information Act. In addition, Penn College Police utilize the records management system hosted by the Williamsport Bureau of Police which maintains records for off-campus criminal incidents.

Police Crime and Fire Log

The Penn College Police maintain a daily Crime and Fire Incident Report Log containing a listing of reported criminal incidents, the time and location the incidents occurred, and the disposition of criminal charges filed. The log also contains information about reported fires and fire alarms, the time and their location. The log is available for review, upon request, in the Police Department during normal business hours. The log is also available to students and employees on the College Police department site of the myPCT portal. In addition to the daily log, Penn College Police publish a police blotter that provides additional information about crimes, calls for service, and fire incidents to keep the College community informed.

Certain information may be withheld to protect a victim or the integrity of a criminal investigation in progress.

SEXUAL ASSAULT, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND DATING VIOLENCE

A statement regarding Penn College's policies and procedures related to sexual assault (sexual misconduct), domestic violence, and dating violence is included on the College website at www.pct.edu/sexualmisconduct and Student Affairs Portal site at mypct.pct.edu/studentaffairs. Educational programs to promote the awareness of rape, sexual harassment, domestic and dating violence, and other offenses are provided by College Health Services, Student Activities, and Counseling Services.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence are encouraged to report the offense to the police or Counseling Services, who will arrange for free and confidential counseling. Victims are also encouraged to seek medical attention at once, since most injuries are not readily apparent.

In instances where the victim and the assailant are acquaintances, the victim may not realize the incident meets the legal definition of a crime.

Defining Sexual Assault/Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Sexual Assault: Sexual assault occurs when a person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant without the victim's consent.

Rape: The penetration, however slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. 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 the person, or when a person is unconscious, or where the person knows that the victim is unaware the act is occurring.

Domestic Violence: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes 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 cohabitating 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, 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.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on the following factors:

- The length of the relationship
- The type of relationship
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship

Dating violence includes threats of, or use of, physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, economic, or psychological action to influence or control the victim.

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 suffer substantial emotional stress.

What to Do If You Have Been a Victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic or Dating Violence, or Stalking

First Steps and Immediate Assistance

If you or a friend experienced sexual assault recently, the situation should be considered an emergency, and there are some basic steps you should encourage the victim to take.

1. Go to a safe place. Preserve all physical evidence of the assault, even if you are unsure whether you want to report the crime.

Do not shower, bathe, douche, eat, drink, smoke, wash your hands, or brush your teeth until after you have had a medical examination. Remember to take a change of clothes to the hospital, as they will collect the ones you're wearing as evidence. If you do change, save all clothing that you were wearing at the time of the assault and bring them and any other potential evidence to the medical exam. Place each item of clothing in a separate paper bag. Do not use plastic bags. Do not clean, straighten up, disturb, or remove anything from the area where the assault occurred.

A forensic examination is one way to preserve evidence, but it is not the only way. You can easily take some important steps to preserve evidence by saving all text messages, emails, social media postings (taking screenshots can be helpful), or anything else that might relate to the assault or that might be helpful later in reconstructing a timeline of events. Write down the names of people who might have seen you immediately before or after, as it's easy to forget names or locations. Even if you do not want to participate in the investigative process now, you might later change your mind, so it's helpful to preserve as much information as possible.

2. Get medical care as soon as possible.

It is vital that sexual assault victims seek emergency medical care at a local hospital as soon as possible. A person who has been sexually assaulted may not realize that s/he has sustained serious injuries (including closed head injury). In addition, hospital staff are trained to collect, preserve, and document physical evidence of the assault. Physical evidence is best collected as soon as possible; however, some evidence may still be collected after 72 hours. Emergency department staff can also provide counseling and treatment related to sexually transmitted infections (including HIV) and pregnancy which may have resulted from the sexual assault.

3. Refer survivors to Wise Options and/or Penn College Counseling Services.

Wise Options is dedicated to providing individualized care for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and other violent crimes. They provide a 24-hour hotline for survivors of sexual assault, and one-on-one counseling services free of charge for victims, former victims, families, and friends. Advocates provide information and support throughout the process of coping with sexual assault, and are trained to assist survivors at local hospitals, police departments, and courts. Once the connection to Wise Options has been made, it can serve as a continuing source of follow-up support 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Penn College Counseling Services provides free, confidential counseling on campus.

4. Help survivors understand their options.

Sexual assault is an experience that can leave survivors feeling powerless; do what you can to help them feel back in control of their own lives. Help survivors reach out to Wise Options, on-campus resources such as Counseling Services, and make sure that they have all the information they need to make informed choices; then support their decisions. Reporting an incident to the Penn College Police or local authorities does not mean that you must press charges. Survivors have a choice whether or not to file a formal complaint through the College's investigation process.

5. Encourage survivors to seek ongoing support.

Recognize that healing from a sexual assault takes time. Talking about the sexual assault or its effects will help the survivor through the recovery and healing process. Supportive family, friends, Wise Options advocates, and on-campus resources can make a real difference for survivors of sexual assault. On the other hand, unsupportive or victim-blaming comments from family or friends can do tremendous harm to the sexual assault survivor.

Prevention

Risk Reduction Tips

Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. With no intention to victim-blame, and with recognition that only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions, these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk experiencing a non-consensual sexual act:

1. If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.
2. Tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and firmly.
3. Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
4. Find someone nearby and ask for help.
5. 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.
6. 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:

1. Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
2. Understand and respect personal boundaries.
3. DON'T 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. If there are any questions or ambiguities then you DO NOT have consent.
4. 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.
5. Don't take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state, even if they did it to themselves.
6. Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Don't abuse that power.
7. Understand that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.
8. Silence and passivity cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.

Signs of an Abusive Relationship

- Exerting strict control (financial, social, and/or appearance)
- Needing constant contact including excessive texts and calls
- Insulting a partner in front of other people
- Extreme jealousy
- Showing fear around a partner
- Isolation from family and friends
- Frequent canceling of plans at the last minute
- Unexplained injuries or explanations that don't quite add up

Be an Active Bystander

Challenge your friends when they say or do something abusive and tell them what you think.

- "I'm surprised to see you act that way. You're better than that."
- "I care about you, but I won't tolerate you being abusive."
- "This makes me really uncomfortable. What you're doing is not right."
- "Loving someone doesn't mean abusing them."
- "Good partners don't say or do those kinds of things."

Reporting Options

Remember that you have a right to report the incident officially. The College encourages students and employees to report these crimes, but the decision is up to the person who has been sexually assaulted.

Reporting to Penn College Police (570-321-5555) or local law enforcement (911) can begin a criminal investigation. However, making a report doesn't mean that you must press charges. If legal action is requested, persons accused of rape and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses may be arrested, and charges will be filed with the Magisterial District Judge.

Reporting to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator will begin an investigation into whether the accused student or employee violated the College harassment/discrimination policy. They investigate complaints of student-on-student sexual assault, as well as other forms of sexual misconduct involving other students, staff, or faculty.

The College's Reporting Responsibilities

There are three federal laws that establish responsibilities for employees of colleges to report certain types of crimes and incidents, especially sexual misconduct: the Clery Act, Title VII, and Title IX. Additionally, state law creates a reporting duty regarding the abuse of minors. Each of these areas of federal law has a different purpose, but generally the laws are intended to protect members of the campus community, visitors, and guests from criminal and discriminatory behavior. The responsibilities established by these laws gives rise to the term "mandatory reporter."

Title IX imposes on certain "mandatory reporters" a duty to report incidents of sexual assault about which they become aware, and whose awareness of an incident in turn puts the College "on notice" and triggers its obligation to respond. "Mandatory reporters" includes any employee with the authority to take action to redress sexual violence, who has been given the responsibility to report incidents of sexual violence or any other misconduct to the Title IX coordinator or other appropriate school officials, or whom a student reasonably believes has this authority or duty.

Certain campus officials, "Campus Security Authorities or CSAs," have a duty to report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking for federal statistical reporting purposes. Reporting to a CSA will result in anonymous data collection that will be included in the publication of the Annual Security Report, if the incident meets the geographic and other criteria established by the government under the federal Clery Act. All personally identifiable information is kept confidential, but statistical information must be passed along to the Penn College Police regarding the type of incident and its general location (on or off campus, or in the surrounding area; no addresses are given). This reporting protects the identity of the victim and may be done anonymously. This extra step is not needed if an incident has been reported to Penn College Police or the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator.

Responsibilities/What They Must Do

When reporting misconduct covered under Title IX (e.g., sexual harassment, sex or gender discrimination, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual orientation discrimination, gender identity discrimination, etc.), College employees must provide full details of the incident if known, including names and personally identifying information. If a victim wishes for no action to be taken, the Title IX Coordinator must evaluate that request. The College is always guided by the goal of empowering the victim and allowing the victim to retain as much control over the process as possible. Typically, the College is compelled to act despite a victim's wishes when an incident evidences use of weapons, violence, threat, pattern, or predation. Otherwise, a request for confidentiality or no action may be honored, with remedies offered to the victim as appropriate.

Employees should not promise confidentiality unless their professional role is confidential, and they have received the report in that confidential capacity. If approached, it is appropriate to counsel, "I may be obligated to share what you tell me with administrative officials. If you would like, I can connect you with campus resources who can maintain the confidentiality or privacy of what you share with them." Where an incident involves off-campus conduct involving a member or members of the campus community, the reporting expectations still apply.

About Confidentiality

The College must balance the complainant's desire to maintain his or her confidentiality against the responsibility under Title IX to investigate all complaints of sexual violence, as well as their Clery Act reporting obligations. There is a strong preference for honoring a complainant's request for confidentiality but reinforces the College's obligation to investigate the complaint nonetheless. The College must make a judgment call as to whether honoring the request for confidentiality puts the College community or the complainant at risk, but the fact remains that honoring the complainant's request will, in most cases, result in a less-than-thorough investigation of that particular complaint, and the complainant must be so advised.

Privacy concerns are often at the forefront when someone has experienced sexual misconduct. It is useful to know the degree of confidentiality that individuals can expect from each of the College resources. College officials are trained in the importance of confidentiality and the protocols for maintaining that confidentiality.

Confidential Resources

Counselors and health services providers are considered exempt from mandatory reporting, unless a victim asks them to report or a duty to report exists under state law based on an imminently harmful situation. Confidential employees will submit timely anonymous statistical information for Clery Act purposes unless the confidential employee determines, on a case-by-case basis, that reporting would not be in the best interest of their client/patient.

Reporting Anonymously

Anonymous reports can be made by victims and/or third parties using the Silent Witness reporting form at www.pct.edu/silentwitness. Note that these anonymous reports may prompt a need for the College to investigate.

Remedies

Interim Remedies Available During Investigation

The College reserves sole discretion and the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary in response to an allegation of sexual misconduct in order to protect students' rights and personal safety and the College community.

During the preliminary investigation and procedural process, and prior to a determination of whether the alleged violation has occurred, the Title IX Coordinator or other authorized administrators may provide interim remedies including, but not limited to, one or more of the following:

- Referring and facilitating access for Complainant to counseling and/or medical services
- Implementing contact limitations on the Accused or on all parties
- Referring Complainant to victim advocacy and support services (Wise Options)
- Referring Complainant to academic support services (Academic Success Center) and any other services that may be beneficial to the Complainant
- Adjusting the courses, assignments, exam schedules of the Complainant and/or the Accused
- Adjusting the work schedules, work assignments, supervisory responsibilities, supervisor reporting responsibilities, or work arrangements of the Complainant and/or the Accused
- Altering the on-campus housing assignments, dining arrangements, or other campus services for either the Complainant and/or the Accused
- Altering the extracurricular activities of either the Complainant and/or the Accused
- Providing transportation accommodations for the Complainant
- Informing the Complainant of the right to notify law enforcement authorities of the alleged incident and offering to help facilitate such a report
- Suspending, on an interim basis, the Accused from College housing, classes, the College campus/facilities/events, and/or all other College activities or privileges for which having the Accused on campus would seriously disrupt the College or constitute a danger to the health, safety, or welfare of members of the College community. The appropriate procedure to determine the status of the student will be initiated within seven business days:
 - In all cases in which an interim suspension is imposed, the Accused will be given the opportunity to meet with the appropriate administrative officer prior to such suspension being imposed, or as soon thereafter as reasonably possible, to show cause why the suspension should not be implemented.

- At the discretion of the appropriate administrative officer, alternative coursework options may be pursued to ensure as minimal an impact as possible on the Accused.
- The appropriate administrative officer has sole discretion to implement or stay an interim suspension and to determine its conditions and duration.
- Violation of an interim suspension under this policy will be grounds for expulsion.

Remedies Available at Conclusion of Investigation

Once the investigation is concluded, the Title IX Coordinator or other authorized administrators may immediately provide the Complainant with appropriate remedies including, but not limited to, one or more of the following:

- Providing escort services to assure that the Complainant can move safely between classes and activities.
- Removing the person found responsible from classes or extracurricular activities which include the Complainant or otherwise assuring that the Complainant and the person found responsible are not required to share the same classes or extracurricular activities.
- Moving the person found responsible to a different residence hall to assure that the Complainant and the person found responsible are not required to share the same residence hall.
- Providing the Complainant with comprehensive victim services including medical services, counseling, and academic support services, such as tutoring.
- Arranging for the Complainant to have extra time to complete or retake a class or withdraw from a class without an academic or financial penalty.

Student Rights

Complainant Statement of Rights

Rights of the Complainant when the accused is a student or student organization:

- To be treated with respect by College officials
- To have access to campus support resources (such as Counseling and College Health Services)
- To have an advisor of their choice attend all interviews, meetings, and proceedings throughout the equity resolution process
- To refuse to have an allegation resolved through the informal resolution process
- To receive amnesty for minor student misconduct that is related to the incident, at the discretion of the appropriate administrative officer
- To receive advance notice of the investigation and notice of a formal resolution hearing
- To have an equal opportunity, or chance to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence
- To be free from retaliation
- Where the Complainant is not the person who reported the incident, the complainant has full rights to participation in any equity resolution process

- To be informed of the finding, rationale, and sanction (if the complainant is sanctioned) of the complaint in writing
- To report the matter to law enforcement (if applicable) and to have assistance in making a report to law enforcement
- To request reasonable housing, living, and other accommodations and remedies
- To request a no-contact directive/order between the parties
- Equal opportunity to appeal the findings and sanction
- During the formal resolution process the Complainant has a right:
 - to have the names of witnesses that may participate in the hearing at least two days prior to the hearing;
 - to have copies of all important and relevant documentary evidence and any investigative report at least two business days prior to the hearing;
 - to use alternative ways by which the Complainant can appear and question witnesses at a hearing (e.g., screens, Skype, questions directed through the Chair, etc.).

Respondent Statement of Rights

Rights of the Respondent when the respondent is a student or student organization:

- To be treated with respect by College officials
- To have access to campus support resources (such as Counseling and College Health Services), unless suspended from campus pending the completion of the process
- To have an adviser of their choice attend all meetings and proceedings throughout the equity resolution process
- To refuse to have an allegation resolved through conflict resolution procedures or using the informal resolution process and instead request the formal resolution process
- To have an equal opportunity, or chance, to present a list of potential witnesses and provide evidence
- To receive notice of the policies that the Respondent has been charged with violating and notice of a formal resolution hearing
- To be informed of the finding, rationale, and sanction of the complaint in writing
- To have an equal opportunity to appeal the findings and sanction
- During the formal resolution process the Respondent has a right:
 - to have the names of witnesses that may participate in the hearing at least two days prior to the hearing;
 - to have copies of all important and relevant documentary evidence and any investigative report at least two business days prior to the hearing;
 - to use alternative ways by which the Complainant can appear and question witnesses at a hearing (e.g., screens, Skype, questions directed through the Chair, etc.).

Procedures

Initial Review

When a report is made to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator, they will meet with the victim. If the (reporting party) does not wish for their name to be shared, does not wish for an investigation to take place, or does not want a formal resolution to be pursued, the reporting party may make such a request to the

Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator, who will evaluate that request in light of the duty to ensure the safety of the campus and comply with federal law.

In cases indicating pattern, predation, threat, weapons, and/or violence, the College will likely be unable to honor a request for confidentiality. In cases where the victim requests confidentiality and the circumstances allow the College to honor that request, the College will offer interim supports and remedies to the victim and the community, but will not otherwise pursue a formal action. A reporting party 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 reporter, and only a small group of officials who need to know will be told, including but not limited to Student Affairs, Penn College Police, and Human Resources. Information will be shared as necessary with investigators, witnesses, and the responding party. The circle of people with this knowledge will be kept as tight as possible to preserve a reporting party's rights and privacy.

Investigation

In cases involving student grievances referred by administrative action, the College will use an investigative model. This model allows much of the investigation to be completed prior to the final hearing. Trained staff investigators will interview accused and accusing students, and allow for one or more responses from each. Investigators will prepare a summary report with a finding of whether the College's harassment/discrimination policy was violated.

Hearing Procedure

If the survivor/victim would like to proceed with an internal Student Conduct hearing through the College's Student Code of Conduct, the investigators can serve as witnesses and their investigation report can be read into the hearing. Accused and accusing students may make opening and closing statements primarily to address issues raised in the report.

Standard of Evidence

Penn College considers the greater weight of the credible information as its standard in student conduct cases. Often referred to as the "preponderance of the evidence," this standard asks decision-makers to consider whether it is more likely than not that a violation occurred.

Past History

The past sexual history or sexual character of a party will not be considered in hearings unless such information is determined to be highly relevant by the hearing officer. All such information sought to be admitted by a party or the College will be presumed irrelevant until a determination of relevance is made by the hearing officer and in consultation with the conduct board. Demonstration of pattern, repeated, and/or predatory behavior by the responding student, including in the form of previous findings in any legal or campus proceeding, may be relevant to the finding, not just the sanction.

Sanction Statement

Not all forms of sexual misconduct are equally serious offenses, and the College reserves the right to impose different sanctions, ranging from verbal warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the offense. The College will consider the concerns and rights of both the accusing part and the person accused of sexual misconduct.

- Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Non-Consensual or Forced Sexual Contact (where no intercourse has occurred) will likely receive a sanction ranging from probation to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.
- Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Non-Consensual or Forced Sexual Intercourse will likely receive a sanction of suspension or expulsion.
- Any student found responsible for violating the policy on Sexual Exploitation or Sexual Harassment (and related violations) will likely receive a sanction ranging from warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the incident, and taking into account any previous campus conduct code violations.
- Any student found responsible for violating policies on Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking will likely receive a sanction from probation to expulsion.

Final Outcome

Accused and accusing students may see the decision letters.

Appeals

All parties in a sexual misconduct hearing have the opportunity to appeal within a specific time limit. Students found responsible may appeal without concern that they will receive a harsher finding or sanction. Reporting parties may appeal the decision and the sanction. See Student Conduct procedures at www.pct.edu/codeofconduct for further details.

Retaliation

The College will not tolerate retaliation in any form against faculty, staff, or a student who files an allegation, serves as a witness, or participates in an investigation of discrimination or harassment. College policy and state and federal law prohibit retaliation against an individual for reporting discrimination, sexual violence, or harassment, or for participating in an investigation. Retaliation is a serious violation that can subject the offender to sanctions independent of the merits of the allegation. Allegations of or questions about retaliation should be directed to the Office of Human Resources, Student Conduct, or the Title IX Coordinator.

Campus/Community Support and Assistance Resources

Penn College Counseling Services

Confidential personal counseling
Bush Campus Center, Room 204
570-327-4765

College Health Services

Confidential advice and referrals
Bush Campus Center, Room 150
570-320-5234

Student Affairs

Student & Administrative Services Center, Room 3009
570-320-5310

Penn College Police

1154 West Third Street
Williamsport, PA 17701
570-321-5555

Academic Success Center

Academic programming, resources, and services
Klump Academic Center, Room 141
570-320-5261

Legal Assistance

North Penn Legal Services
329 Market Street, Williamsport, PA 17701
570-323-1300

Wise Options

Confidential 24-hour Rape Crisis Hotline
Provide advocacy with law enforcement and the judicial system
Assist with referrals, PFA's, court accompaniment
815 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, PA 17701
800-326-8483

Sex Offender Registration and Related Information

The "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000 provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The act requires sex offenders, already required to register in a state, to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which he/she is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. This registration is to be made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located. Institutions of higher education are required to issue a statement advising the campus community where state law enforcement agency information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

The Act amends The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that FERPA does not prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

Persons seeking to obtain sex offender registration information may contact:

- Penn College Police Department at 570-321-5555
- Williamsport Bureau of Police at 570-327-7560
- Pennsylvania State Police at 570-368-5700
- Pennsylvania State Police Megan's Law at www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us

Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and willful violation shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor.

DRUGS & ALCOHOL

Penn College complies with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act amendments of 1989. The Student Rights & Responsibilities website is available to every full- and part-time student at www.pct.edu/studentpolicy. The site includes standards of conduct, legal sanctions, health risks, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programs available, and possible disciplinary sanctions. A printed copy of the site contents is available upon request.

Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol are controlled by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board (PLCB). However, the enforcement of alcohol laws on or around campus is the primary responsibility of the Penn College Police Department. The Penn College campus has been designated "Drug Free" and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, sale, manufacture, or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Penn College Police Department.

Possession, transportation, consumption, or sale of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21 is prohibited. Penn College has a policy regarding the use of alcohol at College functions by those over 21 years old. Violators are subject to College disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine, and imprisonment.

Two Federal laws, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, mandate that the College notify all students and employees of its policies, and of the sanctions which will be applied for violations of these policies, relating to the possession, use, and/or distribution of illicit (illegal) drugs and alcohol. This information has been developed to meet our obligations to students and employees.

Our commitment to you is to take responsible action to prevent possession, use, and/or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol and, when practicable, to help you to deal successfully with drug and/or alcohol problems if you have or develop such a problem. Should these efforts to prevent or remediate a problem fail, punitive actions may be initiated.

Standards of Conduct and Sanctions

Students: College policies and procedures clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, and/or distribution of illicit drugs and consumption of alcoholic beverages on the College campus. Additional information about these restrictions and disciplinary procedures is available in the College library and on the Student Rights and Responsibilities website at www.pct.edu/studentpolicy.

Employees: The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of illicit drugs and/or alcohol is prohibited on College premises. The College will construe violation of this prohibition to be an act of employee misconduct within the meaning of College Policy III 3.04.01 and Article XVIII of the Bargaining Unit Agreement. In the event of a violation, corrective disciplinary actions shall be taken pursuant to College policies, as applicable.

A description of drug and/or alcohol counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and/or re-entry programs is provided on page 16.

Special Stipulations Applicable to Federal Grants

As a condition of employment under a federal grant, the employee will:

- abide by the established standards of conduct and sanctions;
- notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace not later than five days after such conviction.

Notice to Students and Employees

The College will make every reasonable effort to assist you in meeting institutional standards of conduct and policies in relation to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. However, the College is prepared to impose disciplinary sanctions for violations of these standards and policies consistent with local, state, and federal law, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

DESCRIPTION OF HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL

Controlled Substances - Uses & Effects							
Classification	Drug Name	Common or Brand	Dependence	Potential	Acute Effects	Health Risks and Effects of Long-term Use*	Overdose Effects
			Physical	Psycho-logical			
ALCOHOL	Ethanol	Beer Wine Distilled Liquor	High High High	High High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowered Inhibitions Impaired Judgement, Vision Loss of Motor Skills, Coordination Slurred Speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypertension Liver Damage Cardiovascular Disease Toxic Psychosis Neurologic Damage Addiction with Severe Withdrawal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coma Possible Death
NARCOTICS	¹ Opium Morphine Codeine ¹ Heroin Meperidine Other	² Paregoric, Dover S Power ² Morphine ² Tylenol W/Codeine, Robitussin Heroin ² Demerol, Pethadol ² Dilaudid, Lentine, Percodan	High High High High High High	High High High High High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Euphoria, Drowsiness Respiratory Depression Constricted Pupils Nausea, Vomit Analgesia (Pain Relief) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of Appetite Constipation Risk of AIDS & Hepatitis from I.V. Drug Use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow Perspiration Clammy Skin Convulsions, Coma Possible Death May be Toxic if Mixed with Alcohol
DEPRESSANTS	Chloral Hydrate Barbiturates	² Noctec, Somnos ² Nembutal, Phonobarbitol, Seconal, Tuinol	Moderate High	Moderate High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slurred Speech Disorientation Drunken Behavior Without the Odor of Alcohol Euphoria Lowered Inhibitions Loss of Motor Skills Blackouts Relaxation, Depression Hallucinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addiction with Withdrawal Toxic Psychosis Weak, Rapid Pulse Hallucinations Nausea Seizures Insomnia Anxiety Tremors Dizziness Loss of Peripheral Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow Respiration Cold, Clammy Skin Blackout Coma Possible Death May be Toxic if mixed with Alcohol
	Gamma Hydroxybutric Acid	Date Rape Drug, Liquid Ecstasy, Cherrymeth,	Moderate-High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Euphoria Lowered Inhibitions Loss of Motor Skills Blackouts Relaxation, Depression Hallucinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addiction with Withdrawal Toxic Psychosis Weak, Rapid Pulse Hallucinations Nausea Seizures Insomnia Anxiety Tremors Dizziness Loss of Peripheral Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow Respiration Cold, Clammy Skin Blackout Coma Possible Death May be Toxic if mixed with Alcohol
STIMULANTS	Gamma Butyrolactone Ketamine Methaqualone Tranquilizers	GBL ² Doriden Special K, K ² Optimil, Parest, Quaalude, Sopor ² Equanil, Valium, Tranxene Serax, Xanax, Rohyphal, Dalmane, Dormate, Placidyl, Valmid	Unknown High Unknown High Moderate	Unknown High Unknown High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slurred Speech Disorientation Drunken Behavior Without the Odor of Alcohol Euphoria Lowered Inhibitions Loss of Motor Skills Blackouts Relaxation, Depression Hallucinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addiction with Withdrawal Toxic Psychosis Weak, Rapid Pulse Hallucinations Nausea Seizures Insomnia Anxiety Tremors Dizziness Loss of Peripheral Vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow Respiration Cold, Clammy Skin Blackout Coma Possible Death May be Toxic if mixed with Alcohol
	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
HALLUCINOGENICS	¹ Cocaine ¹ Amphetamine	Cocaine Hydrochloride ² Benzedrine, Biphphetamine, Desoxyn, Dexedrine ² Preludin ² Ritalin ² Cylert, Didrex, Pre-Sate, Sanorex, Voranil Ecstasy, MDMA	Possible Possible	High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeling of Well-Being Excitation, Euphoria Increased Alertness Increased Blood Pressure, Pulse Insomnia, Appetite Loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delusions, Hallucinations (Toxic Psychosis) Possible Organ/Tissue Damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agitation Temperature Increase Hallucinations Convulsions Heart Attack, Stroke High Blood Pressure Loss of Consciousness Seizures
	Phenmetrazine Methylphenidate Other Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine	Low Low Low Unknown Unknown	Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown	High High High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilated Pupils Increased Blood Pressure, Pulse Delusions/Hallucinations Distorted Perception of Time, Space, and Reality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hallucinogens, Especially LSD, may Intensify Existing Psychosis Possible Violent Behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intense Bad Trips Psychosis Possible Sudden Death
INHALANTS	Airplane Glue Lighter Fluid Aerosols Spray Paints Paint Thinner Gasoline Poppers	Active Ingredient: Toluene Active Ingredient: Naphalene Active Ingre.: Chloroplourocarbon Active Ingre.: Petroleum Distillate Active Ingre.: Petroleum Distillate Active Ingre.: Petroleum Distillate Active Ingre.: Amyl/butyl Nitrite	Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown	Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slurred Speech Drunken Behavior Impaired Judgement Poor Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hallucinations Possible Damage to Bone Marrow, Lungs, Kidneys, Liver, Heart, Brain, Eyes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconsciousness Coma Possible Toxic Reaction Possible Sudden Death
CANNABIS	¹ Marijuana ¹ Hashish ¹ Hash Oil	Grass, Pot, Weed, Dope Hash	Low Low Low	Moderate Moderate Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tachycardia, Reddened Eyes Euphoria, Profound Humor Altered Time/Space Perception Short-Term Memory Loss Increased Appetite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular Damage as with Smoking Tobacco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insomnia, Hyperactivity Panic Attacks, Paranoia Possible Toxic Reaction if Treated w/other Chemicals
TOBACCO	Nicotine	Cigarettes Cigars	Moderate Moderate	High High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relaxation Stimulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardiovascular Disease Respiratory Illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible Death at very High Dosage Levels

* Alcohol and other drug use during pregnancy increases risk of physical harm to fetus

² Psychoactive drug effects refer to use at a greater than prescribed therapeutic dosage level

¹ Additional risk of harm from toxic impurities in street drugs

Alcohol Effects

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even a small amount significantly impairs the judgment and coordination required to operate machinery or drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver/operator will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate consumption of alcohol also increases the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including physical abuse. Moderate to high consumption of alcohol causes marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high consumption causes respiratory distress and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much less consumption of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

Mothers who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation. In addition, research indicates that children of alcoholic parents are at greater risk than other youngsters of becoming alcoholics.

Drug or Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, Rehabilitation, or Reentry Programs**PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE
OF TECHNOLOGY
570-326-3761**

One College Avenue
Williamsport, PA 17701-5799

**Counseling Services
Campus Center, Room 204
570-327-4765**

Referrals to outside facilities.

**College Health Services
Campus Center, Room 150
570-320-5234**

Referrals to in-house counseling or outside facilities.

**AL-ANON/ALATEEN
888-425-2666
www.al-anon.alateen.org****ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS
National Helpline 866-671-6130
www.aa.org**

Facility placement, stabilization, counseling referrals.

www.district48aa.org

419 W. 4th Street

Williamsport, PA 17701

Twenty-four hour answering service, meetings daily/nightly at various locations in Williamsport, 7 days per week. Meeting times and sites on tape at above number.

**CLINTON COUNTY ASSISTANCE OFFICE
800-820-4159 or 570-748-2971**

300 Bellefonte Avenue, Suite 101
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Acts as coordinator for public-supported drug/alcohol abuse services. Administrator makes referrals.

**COMMUNITY SERVICES GROUP
570-323-6944****www.csgonline.org**

1000 Commerce Park Drive #110
Williamsport, PA 17701

Adult mental health and mental retardation services, children's mental health, and eldercare services.

**CROSS ROADS COUNSELING, INC.
570-323-7535****www.crossroadscounselinginc.com**

501 E. 3rd Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Outpatient and substance abuse treatment services, domestic violence treatment.

**DIAKON FAMILY LIFE SERVICES
866-244-5760 or 570-322-7873
www.diakon.org/fls**

435 West 4th Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Employee assistance program; counseling; support groups.

**EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
800-252-4555
www.theEAP.com**

Available 24/7.

**GENESIS HOUSE
570-322-0520
www.firetree.com**

800 W. 4th Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Outpatient treatment for youth through senior citizens.

**LYCOMING COUNTY ASSISTANCE OFFICE
877-867-4014 or 570-327-3300**

400 Little League Boulevard
P.O. Box 127

Williamsport, PA 17703-0127

Acts as coordinator for public-supported drug/alcohol abuse services. Administrator makes referrals.

**MARWORTH TREATMENT CENTER
800-442-7722
www.marworth.org**

Lilly Lake Road
Waverly, PA 18471

Inpatient; outpatient. Partial hospitalization. Affiliate of Geisinger. Accepts referrals 24/7.

**THE MEADOWS
800-641-7529 or (814) 364-2161
www.themeadows.net**

132 The Meadows Drive
Centre Hall, PA 16828

Inpatient children, adolescent, adult treatment facility. Emergency admissions 24/7, and others by appointment. Outpatient clinics, wrap-around services, behavioral health and/or addictive disease problems.

**NARCOTIC ANONYMOUS
National Helpline 818-773-9999
www.na.org**

570-327-2678
419 W. 4th Street

Williamsport, PA 17701

Twenty-four hour answering service for problems/meeting schedules.

**UPMC SUSQUEHANNA
Assessment Referral Coordinator
570-326-8295**

www.susquehannahealth.org/BehavioralHealth
Intake coordinator and evaluation 24/7.

**Behavioral Health Services
570-320-7525**

1100 Grampian Boulevard
Williamsport, PA 17701

Intake and evaluation point for patients with referral to inpatient, outpatient.

**VALLEY PREVENTION SERVICES
570-323-9940**

520 W. 4th Street, Suite 2B
Williamsport, PA 17701

or

570-748-7577

8 N. Grove Street
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Drug/alcohol prevention presentations and education for underage drinking violations. DUI classes; public educational programs.

**THE WATERSHED
877-790-4632
www.thewatershed.com**

Addiction treatment program.

24/7 counselors, free confidential assessment.

**WEST BRANCH DRUG/ALCOHOL
COMMISSION
888-941-2721 or 570-323-8543
www.wbdrugandalcohol.org**

213 W. 4th Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Williamsport, PA 17701

**WHITE DEER RUN
Partial Hospitalization Program
570-321-6127 or (877) 907-6237
www.whitedeerrun.com**

901 Westminster Drive
Williamsport, PA 17701

Williamsport, PA 17701

Outpatient, individual, group, and family counseling.

or

**Inpatient
800-255-2335 or 570-538-2567**

360 White Deer Run Road
Allenwood, PA 17810

Open 24 hours a day. Substance abuse, inpatient services.

Contact agencies for accepted insurance plans, payment options, and referral requirements.

Applicable Legal Sanctions

The information below describes applicable legal sanctions for unlawful possession, use of distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

33588 Federal Register/Vol. 55, No. 159 Thursday, August 16, 1990/Rules and Regulations

21 U.S.C. 844(a)

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years, and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provision for possession of crack cocaine: At least 5 years in prison (mandatory), not to exceed 20 years, and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if:

- (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams;
- (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams;
- (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7)

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions regarding crack)

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844(a)

Civil fine of up to \$10,000 (pending adoption of final regulations)

21 U.S.C. 862(a)(b)

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g)

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Miscellaneous

Revocation of certain federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V (except Marijuana)				
Schedule	Substance/Quantity	Penalty	Substance/Quantity	Penalty
II	Cocaine 500-4999 grams mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life.	Cocaine 5 kilograms or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life.
II	Cocaine Base 28-279 grams mixture		Cocaine Base 280 grams or more mixture	
IV	Fentanyl 40-399 grams mixture	Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.	Fentanyl 400 grams or more mixture	Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.
I	Fentanyl Analogue 10-99 grams mixture		Fentanyl Analogue 100 grams or more mixture	
I	Heroin 100-999 grams mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	Heroin 1 kilogram or more mixture	Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
I	LSD 1-9 grams mixture		LSD 10 grams or more mixture	
II	Methamphetamine 5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture	Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	Methamphetamine 50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
II	PCP 10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture		PCP 100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture	
Substance/Quantity		Penalty		
Any Amount Of Other Schedule I & II Substances		First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram		Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs		First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.		
Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than one gram or more of Flunitrazepam)		First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.		
Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs		First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.		

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Marijuana, Hashish and Hashish Oil, Schedule I Substances	
Marijuana 1,000 kilograms or more marijuana mixture or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 100 to 999 kilograms marijuana mixture or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana 50 to 99 kilograms marijuana mixture, 50 to 99 marijuana plants	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.
Hashish More than 10 kilograms	Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.
Hashish Oil More than 1 kilogram	
Marijuana less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight)	First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
1 to 49 marijuana plants	
Hashish 10 kilograms or less	
Hashish Oil 1 kilogram or less	

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

Pennsylvania State Statutes

Underage Drinking

It is illegal for anyone under the age of 21 to possess, purchase, transport, or consume an alcoholic beverage. It is also illegal to lie about your age or provide false identification in order to obtain an alcoholic beverage. Penalties can include:

- Fine up to \$500 for first offense and up to \$1,000 for second or subsequent offense;
- Incarceration in jail for up to 90 days;
- Loss of driver privilege 90 days for first offense, 1 year for second offense, and 2 years for any subsequent offense.

Public Drunkenness

It is illegal to appear in any public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to a degree that you may endanger yourself or other persons or property, or annoy others in your vicinity. Penalties can include:

- Fine up to \$500 for first offense and up to \$1,000 for second or subsequent offense;
- Incarceration in jail for up to 90 days.

Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol

It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while your level of blood alcohol is .08% or greater, or .02% or greater if you are under the age of 21. There are three levels of intoxication limits used for sentencing. General impairment up to .099%, high rate .10 to .159%, and highest rate is any level above a .160%. In addition, anyone operating a motor vehicle under the influence of any schedule I, II, or III drug, not prescribed by a physician, will be considered a DUI driver. There are no set limits on the amount of controlled substance in the body. Penalties can include:

- Fine \$500-\$5,000 for first offense, \$750-\$5,000 for second offense, and \$1,500-\$10,000 for any subsequent offense;
- Incarceration in jail 2 days to 6 months for first offense, 30 days to 6 months for second offense, and 90 days to 5 years for subsequent offense;
- Loss of driver privilege for 1 year for first or second offense and 18 months for subsequent offense.

Selling or Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

It is illegal for anyone to furnish or provide alcohol to minor under the age of 21; penalties can include:

- Fine of \$1,000-\$2,500 for first offense and \$2,500 for the second or subsequent offense;
- Incarceration in jail up to 1 year.

Open Container Law

In the City of Williamsport it is illegal to possess an open container of alcohol on any public sidewalk, street, alley, or property. Violators can be fined up to \$500 for any offense.

Possession of Marijuana

It is illegal to possess marijuana, a Schedule I drug, in any form; it may result in the arrest on a misdemeanor charge. Penalties can include:

- Fine up to \$500 and up to 30 days incarceration in jail for possession of less than 30 grams;
- Fine up to \$5,000 and up to 1 year incarceration in jail for possession of more than 30 grams.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

It is illegal for a person to possess with the intent to use, drug paraphernalia for packaging, manufacturing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance. Fines and incarceration in jail vary depending on the scheduled drug and amount of paraphernalia.

Other Controlled Substances

It is illegal to possess, manufacture, sell, or distribute of any scheduled drug. Fines and incarceration in jail vary depending on the scheduled drug or the amount of drug involved.

Synthetic Marijuana

It is illegal to possess, manufacture, sell, or distribute synthetic marijuana. Synthetic marijuana may be referred to as Spice, K2, Demon, Wicked, Magic, Voodoo Spice, or other similar names. Fines and incarceration in jail vary.

Act 64 of 1972:
The Pennsylvania Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act
A Quick Reference to Prohibited Acts and Penalties

PROHIBITED ACTS Section 13 (a)	DRUG	SCHEDULE	MAXIMUM PENALTIES 1ST OFFENSE	MAXIMUM PENALTIES 2ND AND SUBSEQUENT	
Felonies Clause 12 Acquisition by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge Clause 14 Improper administration, dispensing, prescribing by a medical practitioner Clause 30 Manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to manufacture or deliver *Increased penalties for 2nd & subsequent offenses pertain only to Clause 30 violations.	Heroin and other opiates and opium derivatives	I	15 yrs./\$250,000	30 yrs./\$500,000	
	Other narcotics (morphine, Dilaudid, Demerol, Percodan)	II			
	Marijuana (more than 1000 pounds)	I	10 yrs./\$100,000	20 yrs./\$200,000	
	Methamphetamine	II			
	Phencyclidine (PCP)	II			
	Cocaine	II			
	A MANDATORY TWO YEAR SENTENCE WITH NO PROBATION, PAROLE OR WORK RELEASE APPLIES TO THE MANUFACTURE OF AMPHETAMINE, METHAMPHETAMINE, OR PHENYLACETONE AND PHENYL-2-PROPIONONE (P2P). (EFFECTIVE JULY 3, 1985)				
	All other Schedule I, II, and III Drugs				
	Hallucinogens (LSD, mescaline, DMT, MDA, THC)	I	5 yrs./\$15,000	10 yrs./\$30,000	
	Marijuana (more than 30 grams but less than 1000 pounds)	I			
Stimulants (Amphetamine, Phenmetrazine, Methylphenidate)	II				
Methaqualone	II				
Barbiturates	II & III				
All Schedule IV Drugs	IV	3 yrs./\$10,000	6 yrs./\$20,000		
MISDEMEANORS	Clause 16	All Controlled Substance	I -V	1 yr./\$5,000	3 yrs./\$25,000
Possession of a small amount	Clause 31	Marijuana (less than 30 grams) or Hashish (less than 8 grams)	I	30 days/\$500	Same

CRIME STATISTICS

Jeanne Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) is the landmark federal law, originally known as the Campus Security Act, that requires all colleges and universities in the United States to report

their crime statistics, campus security/law enforcement policies, and reporting procedures to the U.S. Department of Education and the campus community annually. These crime statistics are compiled and reported in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting System.

Clery Crimes

Murder/Manslaughter – willful killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – killing of another person through gross negligence.

Forcible Sex Offenses – any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Including: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling.

Rape – penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling – 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.

Non-forcible Sex Offense – unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse. Includes incest and statutory rape.

Incest – sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape – sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery – 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 – 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 means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary – unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – 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.

Other Offenses

Weapons Law Violations – 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.

Drug Law Violations – violation 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, methadones*); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (*barbituates, benzedrine*).

Liquor Law Violation – violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (*Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.*)

Source: *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2011; U.S. Department of Justice*

Reportable Hate Crimes

Include all of the previously listed crimes that the evidence indicates the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim based on one of the categories listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft – unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Includes: pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

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

Intimidation – unlawfully placing 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.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (*except arson*) – willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

VAWA Offenses

Domestic Violence – a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner; 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 with a similar relationship to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

Stalking – engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to, fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional stress.

Categories of Hate Crimes

Disability Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Ethnicity Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term race in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

Ancestry Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their common lineage or descent.

Gender Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, i.e., male or female.

Gender Identity Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender nonconforming individuals.

Racial Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair, facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, Whites.

Religious Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual-Orientation Bias – preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Source: *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual, February 2016, Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division*

CRIME STATISTICS

Clery Statistics

This report provides crime statistics for the most recent three-year period for all College facilities that have been reported to College Police or to local police agencies. The statistics reported generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represent the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented. This report complies with 20 U.S. Code Section 1092(f).

(Residence hall offenses are also included in the on-campus totals.)

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	20 15				20 16				20 17			
	Total On Campus	Residence Halls	Public Property	Non Campus	Total On Campus	Residence Halls	Public Property	Non Campus	Total On Campus	Residence Halls	Public Property	Non Campus
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	2	0	1	3	3	0	0	5	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	5	1	1	7	6	1	0	8	7	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES												
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stalking	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	3	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	4	1	0	0
ARREST												
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	32	32	0	0	34	28	4	0	42	29	4	0
Liquor Laws Violations	77	70	8	0	51	43	18	0	65	42	12	0
Total	109	102	8	0	86	72	22	0	107	71	16	0
REFERRALS												
Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	8	8	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	4	0	0
Liquor Laws Violations	42	42	3	0	134	111	2	0	71	62	2	0
Total	50	50	3	0	136	113	2	0	76	66	2	0
HATE CRIMES												
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense - Non Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	3 (Ra,S) (Ra)	1 (Ra,S)	0	0	1 (Ra)	1 (Ra)	0	0	1 (Ra)	1 (Ra)	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	4 (1RA,3N)	2 (N)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	0	0	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0

Hate Crime Key (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (Gi) Gender Identity

“Clery Act” campus crime statistics for more than 6,000 institutions including Pennsylvania College of Technology can be found at ope.ed.gov/security.

Campus Criminal Statistics

Criminal statistics are reported to the Pennsylvania State Police for annual publication in Crime in Pennsylvania, the Uniform Crime Report of the Commonwealth. These statistics are also available in the U.S. Department of Justice Publication, Crime in the United States, which is available at all public libraries and most law enforcement agencies within the United States. Crime statistics are also available by writing to College Police, DIF 41, Pennsylvania College of Technology, One College Avenue, Williamsport, PA 17701, or can be accessed at www.pct.edu/campuslife/safety.

Crime Classifications	2015			2016			2017		
	Actual Offenses	Crime Rate	Arrest/Clear Data	Actual Offense	Crime Rate	Arrest/Clear Data	Actual Offense	Crime Rate	Arrest/Clear Data
PART I OFFENSES									
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE									
A. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
B. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
FORCIBLE RAPE									
A. Rape by Force	1	16.37	1	3	48.51	2	4	66.40	4
B. Assault to Rape - Attempts	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
ROBBERY									
A. Firearm	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
D. Strong Arm (Hands, Feet, Etc.)	1	16.37	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
ASSAULT									
A. Firearm	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
B. Knife or Cutting Instrument	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
C. Other Dangerous Weapon	0	0.00	0	1	16.17	0	0	0.00	0
D. Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
E. Other Assaults - Not Aggravated	1	16.37	1	2	32.34	1	1	16.60	0
BURGLARY									
A. Forcible Entry	0	0.00	0	1	16.17	0	1	16.60	1
B. Unlawful Entry - No Force	3	49.13	0	1	16.17	1	6	99.60	2
C. Attempted Forcible Entry	0	0.00	0	1	16.17	0	0	0.00	0
LARCENY - THEFT (Except Motor Veh.)	56	916.72	18	62	1002.54	17	65	1079.00	8
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT									
A. Autos	0	0.00	0	1	16.17	1	0	0.00	0
B. Trucks and Buses	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1	16.60	1
C. Other Vehicles	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
ARSON	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
TOTAL PART I OFFENSES	62	1014.96	20	72	1164.24	22	78	1294.80	16
PART II OFFENSES									
Assaults - Non Aggravated	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1	16.37	1	1	16.17	1	0	0.00	0
Fraud	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Embezzlement	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Stolen Prop., Rec., Possess., etc.	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1	16.60	1
Vandalism	43	703.91	7	39	630.63	2	33	547.80	4
Weapons, Carrying, Possess., etc.	0	0.00	0	1	16.17	1	0	0.00	0
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Sex Offenses (Exc. Prostitution & Rape)	0	0.00	0	1	16.17	1	1	16.60	1
Drug Abuse Violations									
Opium-Cocaine - sale	0	0.00	0	1	16.17	1	0	0.00	0
Marijuana - sale	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	2	33.20	2
Synthetic - sale	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Other - sale	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Opium-Cocaine - possession	0	0.00	0	3	48.51	3	1	16.60	1
Marijuana - possession	34	556.58	33	36	582.12	36	28	464.80	28
Synthetic - possession	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Other - possession	3	49.13	3	3	48.51	3	2	33.20	2
Gambling	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Book Making	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Numbers, etc.	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Driving Under the Influence	9	147.33	9	3	48.51	3	17	282.20	17
Liquor Laws	119	1948.03	119	93	1503.81	93	63	1045.80	63
Drunkenness	10	163.70	10	11	177.87	11	16	265.60	16
Disorderly Conduct	0	0.00	0	4	64.68	4	4	66.40	4
Vagrancy	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
All Other Offenses (Exc. Traffic)	41	671.17	39	46	743.82	35	22	365.20	22
TOTAL PART II OFFENSES	260	4256.22	221	242	3913.14	194	190	3154.00	161
TOTAL PART I & PART II OFFENSES	322	5271.18	241	314	5077.38	216	268	4448.80	177

*RATE: Per 100,000 population. Population is calculated using full time equivalent students, faculty and staff.

15/6,106 16/6,171 17/6,023

("I") indicates the number of incidents, if any, that are classified as hate crimes by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S.C. 534).

Footnote: These statistics comply with the Pennsylvania Campus Security Act (PA Title 24 Section 2502-1 to -5) enacted May 1988

Statistics are for crimes investigated by Campus police on and off campus.

ON-CAMPUS HOUSING FIRE SAFETY

Fire Statistics

Penn College Police and Residence Life reported no fires for 2015, one fire for 2016, and no fires for 2017 in student housing facilities. The one fire in 2015 resulted in \$650 in property damage that also resulted in a hand injury to the student. See report on page 21.

Life Safety Systems

Penn College provides on-campus housing at three apartment complexes. These complexes are made up of twenty-seven separate residence halls. Each facility is equipped with a fire detection system including smoke and heat detectors. Most of the facilities are equipped with pull stations and fully suppressed with fire sprinklers. All the fire safety systems report to Penn College Police and a centralized alarm monitoring station. Penn College is committed to fire safety in all of its facilities. Administrators and staff from Residence Life, General Services, and College Police continuously access and improve fire safety systems when needed. See chart on page 21.

Mandatory Supervised Fire Drills

Residence Life and Penn College Police jointly conduct and supervise four annual fire drills. The fire evacuation drills are conducted at each residence hall by activating the building fire alarm system. Resident assistants and other College employees verify that everyone has evacuated the building and has assembled in a common location.

Fire Safety Policies, Regulations, and Guidelines

Residence Life is responsible for establishing and publishing the policies, regulations, and guidelines for fire safety. The rules are intended to prevent injury and property damage. Rooms are inspected periodically for fire safety violations and any corrective measures are taken immediately. Because of the seriousness of fire hazard in housing facilities, Penn College takes disciplinary action for all fire safety violations. Policies, regulations, and guidelines are available at www.pct.edu/housingpolicies.

Training

Penn College conducts annual training for all residence assistants and apartment coordinators with the assistance of the Williamsport Bureau of Fire and Penn College Police.

Training covers:

- Fire extinguisher use
- Evacuation and emergency preparedness
- Fire inspection for prohibited items

Freshman orientation is conducted every Welcome Weekend during the fall and spring semesters. Training covers:

- Fire safety video presentation
- Evacuation procedures
- Kitchen fire safety
- Arson
- Prohibited fire hazard items

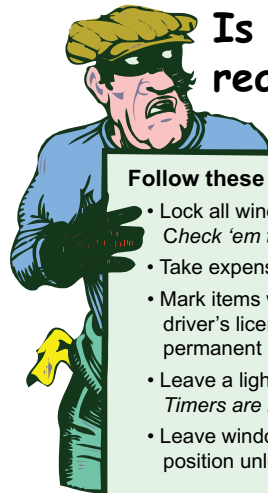
Access to the fire safety video, rules, guidelines, and evacuation procedures can be found on the Residence Life myPCT Portal site and at www.pct.edu/housingpolicies.

Residence Hall Fire Report – 2015 – 2017

Residence Hall	Fires	Cause	Injuries	Death	Damage
	2015/2016/2017				
Ash	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Bald Eagle	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Beech	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Birch	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Black Forest	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Cherry	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Clinton	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Dauphin	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Delaware	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Dogwood	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Elm	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Hemlock	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Hickory	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Hyner View	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Juniata	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Lancaster	1/0/0	Vaping Device Exploded	0/1/0	0/0/0	\$650
Little Pine	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Locust	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Maple	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Millbrook	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Oak	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Ole Bull	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Pine	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Spruce	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A
Tiadaghton	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0/	N/A
York	0/0/0	N/A	0/0/0	0/0/0	N/A

Residence Hall Sprinkler and Fire Detection Systems – 2017

Residence Hall	Fully Sprinklered	Fire Detection System
Ash	No	Yes
Bald Eagle	No	Yes
Beech	No	Yes
Birch	No	Yes
Black Forest	Yes	Yes
Cherry	No	Yes
Clinton	Yes	Yes
Dauphin	Yes	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Yes
Dogwood	Yes	Yes
Elm	No	Yes
Hemlock	No	Yes
Hickory	No	Yes
Hyner View	Yes	Yes
Juniata	Yes	Yes
Lancaster	Yes	Yes
Little Pine	Yes	Yes
Locust	No	Yes
Maple	No	Yes
Millbrook	Yes	Yes
Oak	No	Yes
Ole Bull	Yes	Yes
Pine	No	Yes
Spruce	No	Yes
Tiadaghton	Yes	Yes
York	Yes	Yes



Is your apartment ready for break?

Follow these tips to prepare for break:

- Lock all windows and doors
Check 'em twice!
- Take expensive items with you
- Mark items with your student ID# or driver's license number using a permanent marker
- Leave a light on
Timers are inexpensive!
- Leave window shades in their normal position unless otherwise instructed

Report suspicious persons or activities immediately to Penn College Police.
570-321-5555



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