



PennState
Shenango

Policies, Safety & U

2019 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT



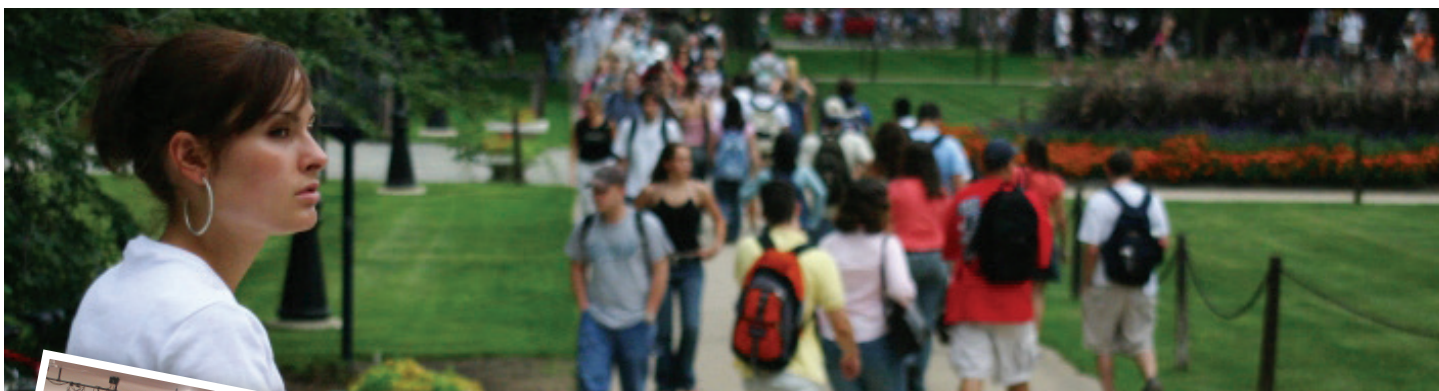
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From the Assistant Vice President for University Police and Public Safety

Penn State University Police and Public Safety takes very seriously its role to provide and promote a safe and secure environment in which to learn, live, work and play. We strive to be leaders in innovative campus policing and to engage others across the University and surrounding communities in our efforts to consistently provide professional service. By engaging with the community and keeping its members informed, we can increase awareness and promote a positive University experience. We urge you as members of the Penn State community to use this publication as a guide for safe practices on and off campus and look forward to partnering with you to accomplish this important mission.



Charles Noffsinger
*Assistant Vice President for
University Police and Public Safety*

From the President

To the University Community—

Penn State is committed to providing a safe campus environment, and we ask that everyone takes ownership of this goal. Over the years and in myriad ways, Penn State has undertaken many important institutional efforts to address safety issues, including this publication. I urge you to review the information about campus safety measures, reporting crimes and other emergencies, as well as the procedures and policies designed to protect our University community. We have no greater priority than the safety of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors to our campuses, but a truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of everyone. Thank you for attention to this very important mission.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Eric J. Barron".

Eric J. Barron
President

Accessibility to Information and Non-Discrimination Policy

This publication is available in alternative media on request.

The University is committed to equal access to programs, facilities, admission, and employment for all persons. It is the policy of the University to maintain an environment free of harassment and free of discrimination against any person because of age, race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, creed, service in the uniformed services (as defined in state and federal law), veteran status, sex, sexual orientation, marital or family status, pregnancy, pregnancy-related conditions, physical or mental disability, gender, perceived gender, gender identity, genetic information or political ideas. Discriminatory conduct and harassment, as well as sexual misconduct and relationship violence, violates the dignity of individuals, impedes the realization of the University's educational mission, and will not be tolerated. Direct all inquiries regarding the nondiscrimination policy to the Affirmative Action Office, The Pennsylvania State University, 328 Boucke Building, University Park, PA 16802-5901, Email: aao@psu.edu, Tel 814-863-0471.

Annual Security Report

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The University Police and Public Safety Department publishes this report to inform the Penn State community about campus security policies and initiatives to prevent and respond to crime and emergencies, and the occurrence of crime on campus. This report complies with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act and uses information maintained by the University Police, as well as information provided by other University offices such as Student Affairs, Residence Life, Office of Student Conduct, and information provided by Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. Each of these entities provides updated policy information and/or crime data.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings, and on property owned, leased or controlled by Penn State University. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies regarding sexual assault, alcohol, and other drugs.

By October 1 of each year, the University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security Report to every member of the University community. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting University Police and Public Safety at 814-865-1864 or by visiting <http://www.police.psu.edu/annual-security-reports/>.

ABOUT UNIVERSITY POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Established in 1926 as Campus Patrol, today Penn State University Police and Public Safety is responsible for protecting and serving more than 100,000, of Penn State's students, employees, and visitors at 22 campuses located throughout Pennsylvania.

In 2017, Penn State centralized University Police services by combining campus-based police stations into one, cohesive police department under the direction of the assistant vice president for University Police and Public Safety.

University Police and Public Safety houses University Police, a full-service police department with sworn police officers who have full arrest powers as well as other specialized services and units, including a K-9 Unit and Community-Oriented Policing Unit. The department also houses behavioral threat management, Clery compliance, emergency management, and physical security.

University Police Officer Qualifications, Training, and Authority

- Bachelor's degree or equivalent experience;
- Police training course required of all municipal police officers in Pennsylvania;
- Specialty officers receive a significant number of hours of in-service training each year and specialize in crime prevention, fingerprint technology, evidence technology, hazardous device technology, emergency first aid, CPR/AED, weapons and tactics;



- Commissioned under the Administrative Code of 1929 and the Municipal Police Officers Education and Training Commission and are municipal police officers in the Commonwealth, being authorized to carry firearms and empowered to make arrests. All reported criminal incidents within its jurisdiction are investigated by the University Police. All crimes that occur on campus or University property shall be reported to University Police.

University Police is currently seeking Tier 2 accreditation via the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies Inc. (CALEA).

University Police and Public Safety Mission Statement:
"We serve and protect our community with respect, professionalism and accountability; while striving for excellence."

Safety, Our Number One Priority

The University takes great pride in the community at Penn State University and offers many advantages for students, faculty and staff. This community is a great place to live, learn, work, and study, however, this does not mean that the campus community is immune from problems that arise in other communities. With that in mind, Penn State has taken progressive measures to create and maintain a safe environment on campus.

Though the University is progressive with its policies, programs, and education, it is up to each of us to live with a sense of awareness and use reasonable judgment when living, working or visiting campus.

Working Relationship with Local, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

Penn State Shenango University Police and Public Safety maintains a cooperative relationship with the Sharon Police Department and the Pennsylvania State Police. As a matter of policy, the University may request support for some criminal matters to the Sharon Police Department or to the Pennsylvania State Police.

Penn State Shenango does not have any formal agreements with supporting law enforcement agencies.

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

Penn State Shenango does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus locations.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

The University has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to law enforcement and to appropriate University officials. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire University community that you immediately and accurately report all incidents so that the University Police can investigate the situation and determine if follow-up actions are required, including issuing a Timely Warning or emergency notification.

Official	Campus Address	Phone Number
University Police and Public Safety	147 Shenango Ave. Sharon, PA 16146 Room 209	724-866-0250
Title IX Coordinator	328 Boucke Building University Park, PA 16802	814-863-0471
The Office of Student Conduct	120 Boucke Building University Park, PA 16802	814-863-0342

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

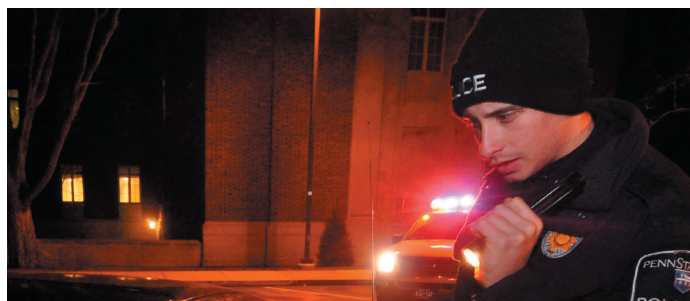
If crimes are never reported, little can be done to help prevent other members of the community from also being victimized. We encourage University community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. We also encourage University community members to report crimes when the victim is unable to make the report. The University community will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

If you are the victim of a crime or want to report a crime you are aware of, but do not want to pursue action within the University or criminal justice system, we ask that you consider filing a voluntary, confidential report. Depending upon the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able to file a report while maintaining your confidentiality. Individuals can report all incidents or crimes confidentially to University Police and Public Safety, the Director of Student Services, Chancellor or the Director of Business and Financial Services. Additionally, the Sharon Police Department will accept confidential reports.

The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep your personally identifying information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. The confidential reports allow the University to compile accurate records on the number and types of incidents occurring on campus. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security Report. In limited circumstances, the department may not be able to assure confidentiality and will inform you in those cases.

Reporting to University Police and Public Safety

We encourage all members of the University community to report all crimes and other emergencies to University Police and Public Safety in a timely manner. University Police and Public Safety are available by phone at 724-866-0250 from 7 AM to 11 PM Monday – Friday and 8 AM to 4 PM Sat, and at 147 Shenango Ave. Sharon, PA 16146 Room 209 during business hours. After hours, all crimes and



other emergencies should be reported to the local police by calling 9-1-1. Although many resources are available, University Police and Public Safety should be notified of any crime, whether or not an investigation ensues, to assure the University can assess any and all security concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat to the University community.

Anonymously

If you are interested in reporting a crime anonymously, you can utilize the University Police and Public Safety's online crime reporting website, which can be accessed at <http://police.psu.edu/report-crime>. University Police typically will not attempt to trace the origin of the person who submits this form, unless such is deemed necessary for public safety. You can also submit tips through Pennsylvania Crime Stoppers at 1-800-4PA-TIPS or via the website (<https://www.crimewatchpa.com/crimestoppers/>).

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While the University encourages all campus community members to promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the University Police and Public Safety Department or the Sharon Police at 911, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as "Campus Security Authorities" (CSAs). The Act defines these individuals, among other individuals, as "An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as a person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution."

While the University has identified several thousand CSAs, we officially designate the following offices as places where campus community members should report crimes:

Official	Campus Address	Phone Number
Office of Ethics and Compliance	212 Rider Building State College, PA 16801	814-867-5088
Penn State Hotline		800-560-1637 Available 24/7
Affirmative Action Office	328 Boucke Building University Park, PA 16802	814-863-0471
Penn State Human Resources Labor & Employee Relations Division	The 331 Building University Park, PA 16802	814-867-0041

Pastoral and Professional Mental Health Counselors

According to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional mental health counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by Penn State to serve exclusively in a counseling role are not considered CSAs. As a matter of policy, the University encourages pastoral and professional mental health counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential reporting options available to them.

TIMELY WARNING REPORTS

In an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act Crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, the University Police issues "Timely Warnings." The University may issue a Timely Warning for the following: arson; aggravated assault; criminal homicide; domestic violence; dating violence; robbery; burglary; motor vehicle theft; sexual assault; hate crimes; and stalking. The University may also issue a Timely Warning for alcohol, drug, and weapon arrests or referrals that may cause a continuing threat to the community. University Police will distribute these warnings through a variety of ways, including but not limited to emails, posters, web postings, and media. The University also has the ability to send text message alerts to those who register their cell phone numbers.

The purpose of a Timely Warning is to notify the campus community of the incident and to provide information that may enable the community to take steps to protect themselves from similar incidents. The University will issue Timely Warnings considering on a case-by-case basis the following criteria: (1) one of the above listed crimes are reported; (2) the perpetrator has not been apprehended; and (3) there is a substantial risk to the safety of other members of the campus community because of this crime. An institution is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor. The University may also issue an alert in other circumstances, which may pose a significant threat to the campus community.

At Penn State Shenango, University Police will generally make the determination, in consultation with other University offices, if a Timely Warning is required. For incidents involving off-campus crimes, the University may issue a Timely Warning if the crime occurred in a location used and frequented by the University population.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Management at Penn State University

The Office of Emergency Management assists departments and campuses with developing, maintaining, and implementing emergency operations plans, developing and conducting exercises, hazard and risk education, and building partnerships with external response agencies. The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for assisting with and coordinating the University's overarching emergency management program, as explained in Policy AD70, Emergency Management (<https://policy.psu.edu/policies/Ad70>).

Each campus within the University system maintains the capabilities necessary to warn and evacuate their respective location. A part of these capabilities includes the development and distribution of

emergency response guidelines to students, faculty, and staff. These guidelines are maintained and distributed in a variety of ways. Some campuses post the information in hallways and classrooms. This information is available on the University Police website at <https://police.psu.edu/emergency-management>.

Drills, Exercises, and Training

To ensure the campus emergency management plans remain current and actionable, the campuses conduct at least one exercise annually. These exercises include, but are not limited to: seminars, drills, tabletops, functional, and full scale. The campuses conduct after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. The Office of Emergency Management works with each campus location to develop exercise scenarios. Outreach to local state and federal responders and stakeholders is also conducted in order to solicit participation.

In conjunction with at least one emergency management exercise each year, the campus will notify the appropriate campus community of the exercise and remind the community of the University's PSUALert system and emergency response procedures.

Emergency Notification

Penn State University is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. Penn State University will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation. Penn State University uses the emergency notification system, RAVE, to provide alerts via PSUALERT. PSUALERT is an emergency notification service available to students, faculty and staff. PSUALERT is a closed, opt-out system. PSUALERT can be used to send emergency messages within minutes of the occurrence of an incident. Penn State's emergency communication system is multi-modal, covering various forms of media. Twitter accounts for all twenty-four locations are available to individuals that do not have Penn State e-mail addresses. All Penn State e-mail addresses are automatically entered in the system and cannot be removed by the user. All of the twenty-four campuses have access to PSUALERT for posting.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System:

University Police and Public Safety and/or other Responsible University Authorities may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, Responsible University Authorities become aware of these situations when they are reported to the campus police or security department or directly to a University employee. A Responsible University Authority is defined as a Penn State employee that has the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to evaluate whether or not a particular event requires an emergency notification and to determine if such a notification would compromise the efforts to contain the emergency. This individual may also determine if a message should be sent to benefit the health, safety, and well-being of the campus community for situations that do not pose a significant emergency or dangerous situation.

Once first responders confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or

safety of some or all members of the campus community, University Police will be made aware of the situation.

The institution will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of Responsible University Authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification:

The Responsible Campus Authorities, in conjunction with first responders, will determine the appropriate segments to notify and the appropriate modes to use. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e., the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. The Responsible Campus Authorities will continually evaluate the situation and assess the need to notify additional segments of the campus population.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification:

Speed and accuracy of the information are of utmost importance in issuing emergency notifications. To expedite this process and ensure each message contains essential information, the mass notification system contains pre-scripted templates for the most probable or highest impact emergencies. These messages identify the situation, allow for input of the location, and identify the immediate protective action that should be taken. The individual authorizing the message will select the most appropriate template. In those cases where there are no predetermined templates in the system, the individual may use the “alert” template to craft a specific message. The goal is to ensure people are aware of the situation and they know the steps to take to stay safe.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community:

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the campus has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of an emergency. These methods of communications include the mass notification system PSUAlert, which may include: SMS, e-mail, voice, RSS, Twitter, and Facebook. We may also use verbal announcements within buildings, public address systems, fire alarms, and posting to websites as described in the Emergency Notification Annex.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community (i.e., individuals and organizations outside the campus community):

If the campus activates its Emergency Notification Annex in response to a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the appropriate offices at the campus will notify the larger community about the situation and steps the campus has taken to address the emergency. Primarily, campus communicators/news and media relations is responsible for crisis communications and for updating notices on Facebook, Twitter, and other social networking platforms and for maintaining communications with news outlets, distribution of press releases, and scheduling of press conferences.



Enrolling in the University’s Mass Notification System PSUAlert:

We encourage employees and students of the campus community to enroll in PSUAlert. All employees and students with an access account and psu.edu e-mail automatically have their psu.edu e-mail enrolled in the system. They are encouraged to visit the PSUAlert portal at <http://psualert.psu.edu> and add phone numbers and additional e-mails. Members of the larger community are encouraged to follow us on Twitter, Facebook, or our websites.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO PENN STATE SHENANGO FACILITIES

At Penn State Shenango, office buildings are open Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. and academic buildings generally are open from 7:00 a.m. until 11:00 p.m. These facilities are intended for use by students, employees, and guests of the University. Access to an individual classroom, of course, is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program.

Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Penn State Shenango maintains campus facilities with security as a primary concern. Authorized individuals have access to buildings for study, work, or teaching, but not unrelated functions. Therefore, only those who have demonstrated a need for them are issued keys to a building.

Landscaping and outdoor lighting on campus are designed for security, with the attempt to provide pedestrians peace of mind. Sidewalks are designed to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Grounds keeping personnel trim shrubs from sidewalks, walkways, and building entrances to provide a well-lighted route to buildings. All campus walkways are inspected at least twice a year to ensure adequate lighting. Burned-out lights are replaced promptly.

PENN STATE’S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

The Pennsylvania State University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs nor tolerate sexual violence, or sexual harassment, which are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether gender based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, The Pennsylvania State

University issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus, and how these events are reported to a University official. In this context, The Pennsylvania State University prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the University community.

Our Commitment to Addressing Sexual Assault/Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

The University does not tolerate sexual misconduct or abuse, such as sexual assault, rape, or any other forms of nonconsensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student Code of Conduct, University policies (<https://policy.psu.edu/policies/AD85>), and may violate federal and state laws. Violations are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Conduct and/or those outlined in applicable University policies (please refer to Policy AD85 Sexual and/or Gender-Based Harassment and Misconduct (including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Inappropriate Conduct). Penn State's Sexual Harassment and Assault Reporting and Education website is also intended to provide assistance in obtaining information and identifying resources for anyone who becomes aware of or have experienced sexual harassment and assault at <http://titleix.psu.edu/>.

- A Victim Resource Officer (VRO) is available to all victims of crimes. The VRO will provide support and guidance to victims and enable them to receive advocacy, information, and assistance both judicially and academically.
- Confidential sexual assault counseling, including crisis services, is available through on campus Counseling Services and the Gender Equity Center <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/genderequity>.
- "Trauma Drop" is a special procedure that may enable a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other life traumas to retroactively withdraw from a semester or individual courses.
- The University may assist victims with student financial aid assistance and/or visa/immigration assistance if requested and to the extent they are reasonably available.
- All incoming first year undergraduate students, regardless of age, are required to complete Penn State's AWARE- Sexual Assault Awareness learning module prior to arriving on campus. Penn State AWARE helps students increase their knowledge and understanding of relationship violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sexual harassment.
- All new employees are required to complete the "Understanding Title IX at Penn State" online training module. The training module has been designed to ensure that all Penn State employees, graduate assistants, and those with graduate fellowships understand the applicable laws and University policies related to issues of sexual and/or gender-based harassment and misconduct, are cognizant of their responsibilities to report such incidents to the University's Title IX Coordinator, and are aware of how to make a report, if the need should arise.

What is Consent?

Pennsylvania does not define consent in reference to sexual activity. The University defines consent as follows: Consent must be informed, freely given and mutual. If coercion, intimidation, threats or physical force are used there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that such person cannot understand the fact, nature or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent: this includes impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption, or being asleep or unconscious, where the respondent knew or reasonably should have known that the person was incapacitated. Inducement of incapacitation of another with the intent to affect the ability of an individual to consent or refuse to consent to sexual contact almost always, if not always, negates consent. Silence does not necessarily constitute consent. Whether a person has taken advantage of a position of influence over an alleged victim may be a factor in determining consent.

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

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

The Clery Act defines Sexual Assault as any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. This includes Rape, Fondling, Incest, and Statutory Rape as defined by the Clery Act.

According to University policy AD85, Sexual Assault occurs when a person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant without the victim's consent, and includes rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape. Sexual assault also includes, but is not limited to, attempted or unwanted sexual activity, such as sexual touching and fondling. This includes the touching of an unwilling person's intimate parts (defined as genitalia, groin, breast or buttock, or clothing covering them), or forcing an unwilling person to touch another's intimate parts.

Rape: Under Pennsylvania law, rape occurs when a person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant: (1) by forcible compulsion; (2) by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution; (3) who is unconscious or where the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the sexual intercourse is occurring; (4) where the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance; or (5) who suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent.

The Clery Act defines Rape as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

University policy AD85 does not specifically define Rape. See the above definition for Sexual Assault.

Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence is not defined by Pennsylvania state statute. Under Pennsylvania Protection From Abuse Act, however, "abuse" is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members, sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood:

(1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury, serious bodily injury, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault or incest with or without a deadly weapon. (2) Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury. (3) The infliction of false imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 2903 (relating to false imprisonment). (4) Physically or sexually abusing minor children, including such terms as defined in Chapter 63 (relating to child protective services). (5) Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person, without proper authority, under circumstances which place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury. The definition of this paragraph applies only to proceedings commenced under this title and is inapplicable to any criminal prosecutions commenced under Title 18 (relating to crimes and offenses).

The Clery Act defines Domestic Violence as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed –

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction 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.

According to University policy AD85 Domestic violence includes crimes of violence committed against a victim by; (i) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; (ii) a person with whom the victim shares a child; (iii) a person who is or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse; (iv) a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim; or (v) any other person (adult or child) against whom the victim is protected under Pennsylvania's domestic and family violence laws. It is important to recognize that emotional, verbal, and economic abuse are part of the web of domestic violence and can exist without the presence of physical abuse.

Dating Violence: Dating Violence is not specifically defined by Pennsylvania state statute.

The Clery Act defines Dating Violence as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

According to University policy AD85, Dating Violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship will be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length and type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes but is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. However, it is

important to recognize that emotional, verbal, and economic abuse are part of the web of dating violence and can exist without the presence of physical abuse.

Stalking: Under Pennsylvania law, stalking occurs when a person either: (1) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person; or (2) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.

The Clery Act defines Stalking as 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 distress.

According to University policy AD85 Stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his/her safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress. Stalking may include repeatedly following, harassing, threatening, or intimidating another by telephone, mail, electronic communication, social media, or any other action, device or method.

What to do if you have been the victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking

After an incident of sexual assault, it is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible. In Pennsylvania, evidence may be collected even if a victim chooses not to make a report to law enforcement. It is important that victims of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence, as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity, may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University hearing boards/investigators or police. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking and dating violence are also encouraged to preserve physical and medical evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking or in obtaining a protection order.

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. Whether a victim reports the crime to the police, or not, if the alleged offender is a member of the University community, the victim has a right to proceed to seek University discipline against

the offender as explained in more detail in AD85 and in the section of this Annual Security Report entitled, “University Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.”

To criminally report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, contact the Penn State University Police and Public Safety Department at 724-866-0250 or <http://police.psu.edu/report-crime> and/or local law enforcement. The University will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire, including assisting a victim with making a police report. Making a police report can involve calling or visiting the local police agency to initiate a report. A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking who proceeds through the criminal process has the following rights, which, upon request, will be provided to a reporting student or employee in writing, regardless of where the crime occurred:

- To receive information concerning available services for victims;
- To be notified of certain significant actions and proceedings pertaining to your case;
- To be accompanied at all public criminal proceeding by a victim advocate, family member or another person;
- In cases involving personal injury crimes, burglary, and crimes relating to driving under the influence which involved bodily injury, the victim may offer prior comment on the potential reduction or dropping of any charge or changing of a plea;
- To offer prior comment on the sentencing of a defendant to include the submission of a written and/or oral victim impact statement;
- To be restored, to the extent possible, to the pre-crime economic status through restitution, compensation, and the return of property;
- Where applicable, to obtain an order of protection, no contact order, restraining order, or other similar lawful order issued by a criminal, civil or tribal court, or a no contact directive from the University. The University will, when appropriate, issue a no contact directive. To request a University-issued no contact directive, individuals may contact the Office of Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response, (814-867-0099 or titleix@psu.edu) or the Office of Student Conduct, 120 Boucke Building, University Park, PA 16802 (814-863-0342);
- If personal injury results from the incident, and the offender is sentenced to a state correctional facility, the victim has the opportunity to provide prior comment on and to receive state post sentencing release decisions (work release, parole, pardon, or community treatment center placement) and to be provided immediate notice of escape of the offender;
- If personal injury occurs from the incident and the offender is sentenced to a local correctional facility, the victim has the right to receive notice of release of the offender (including work release, furlough, parole, community treatment center placement) and to be provided with immediate notice of the escape of the offender;
- Where the offender is subject to a PFA order and is committed to a local correctional facility for a violation of the order or for a personal injury crime against a victim protected by the order, the victim has the right to receive immediate notice of the release of the offender on bail;
- When an offender is committed to a mental health facility from a state correctional institution, the victim has the right to notice of the discharge, transfer, or escape of the offender from the mental health facility; and

- The victim has the right to have assistance in the preparation of, submission of and follow-up on financial assistance claims to the Crime Victim’s Compensation Program.

Moreover, to the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent, University offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant’s health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal University investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, transportation, or working situations or protective measures in addition to counseling, health services, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement, which, where appropriate and requested and to the extent permissible by law, will be kept confidential. All options for accommodations and protective measures will be provided to the complainant in writing upon request. The University will make available accommodations or provide protective measures regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

For information about protecting confidentiality, see the section of this Annual Security Report entitled “Protecting the Confidentiality of Victims.”

Risk reduction, warning signs of abusive behavior and future attacks

No victim is EVER to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, studies show that a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior and how to reduce the risk of a potential attack.

Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

1. Being afraid of your partner;
2. Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up;”
3. Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship;
4. Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship;
5. Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends;



6. Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including your cell phone);
7. Being monitored by your partner at home, work or school; and
8. Being forced to do things you don't want to do.

Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks

If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.

1. Get help by contacting the Counseling Center or Health Center for support services
2. Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners
3. Consider making a report with University Police and/or the Title IX Coordinator and ask for a “no contact” directive from the University to prevent future contact
4. Consider getting a protection from abuse order or no contact order from a local judge or magisterial justice
5. Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
6. Trust your instincts—if something doesn't feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

- Be aware of rape drugs
- Try not to leave your drink unattended
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours

Traveling around campus (walking)

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged
- Be familiar with where emergency phones are installed on the campus
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts
- Avoid dimly lit places and notify campus services if you believe that lights need to be installed in an area
- Be alert and aware of your surroundings and avoid unnecessary distractions
- Travel in groups when possible
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain

- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain
- If walking feels unsafe, try calling University Police and Public Safety

Bystander Intervention: We all have a role to play in watching out for each other

Stand for State is Penn State's bystander intervention initiative which focuses on interrupting situations related to sexual and relationship violence, mental health concerns, acts of bias, and risky drinking. It launched university-wide in January 2016 and is built upon the premise that in order to reduce harm on campus, a cultural shift is necessary.

There are two ways that bystanders can take action and contribute to that cultural shift:

1. Reactive Choices: The 3D's are options a bystander can use to respond to concerning situations in a safe and effective way.

Direct: Directly interact with the people involved in the situation and acknowledge concern.

- Options to interrupt sexual violence
 - Grab some friends and check in together
 - “Are you ok?”
 - “I don't think you should hook up with that person. They seem drunk.”
- Options to interrupt acts of bias
 - “I don't know if you intended your comment to come across that way, but I understood it as you implying...”
 - “Are ALL ____ really like that? That's not my experience.”
 - “Are you okay? I want to let you know I don't agree with what that person said. Can I be supportive in some way?”

Distract: When an individual does not overtly express concern, but still takes action to interrupt the situation.

- Options to interrupt sexual violence
 - Say their friends have been looking for them
 - Just stick around and don't leave the two alone
 - Offer an alternative activity that separates the two
- Options to interrupt acts of bias
 - Act like you know the target and act like you are inviting them to get coffee to get them an opportunity to leave the situation.
 - Change the topic of conversation, then follow up later to address the issue with them

Delegate: Asking someone else to intervene. This also notifies someone else of what is going on and that something needs to be done. If someone ever feels unsafe or thinks it would put the target in more danger, a bystander should delegate.

- Options to interrupt sexual violence
 - Talk to their friends and ask them to check in
 - Tell a RA
 - Call 911 or University Police and Public Safety
 - Tell the host of the event, and make sure they check in
- Options to interrupt acts of bias
 - Tell a person in authority, like a manager, supervisor, RA, or party host
 - Ask a friend of the person making comments to get their friend to stop doing that
 - Submit a report to <http://equity.psu.edu/reportbias>

2. Proactive Choices: Daily choices individuals can make that show others that violence and harm will not be tolerated on campus.

No one can do everything, but everyone can do something. When enough people do things to show that they do not tolerate violence and harm at Penn State, it will create an environment where less people are hurt.

- Educate yourself about sexual and relationship violence, and acts of bias.
- Use social media to share content and educate others
- Make it the norm in your friend group to check in with each other
- Learn more about these issues by choosing the topic for a class project or requesting a program for a student organization meeting

University-wide Programs: August 2018-Spring 2019

Interrupting sexual and relationship violence: Provided 79 programs to 2,147 participants

Interrupting acts of bias and discrimination: Provided 44 programs to 1,443 participants

University Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

In addition to, or in the alternative to, contacting University Police and Public Safety regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, concerns regarding incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and/or the University's related policies may also be reported to:

Chris Harris
Title IX Coordinator
328 Boucke Building
University Park, PA 16802
Phone: 814-863-0471
Email: titleix@psu.edu

Concerns about conduct by an employee, third party or student at any Commonwealth Campus or other University location should follow the reporting procedures set forth above and on the University's Office of Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response website (<http://titleix.psu.edu/filing-a-report/>).

Upon making a report to the University that you are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the University will provide you with a written explanation of your rights and options.

If you or someone you know is the victim of a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking, the victim has several rights, including:

- The right to report the incident to the University Police and Public Safety or local authorities. The University will assist victims in notifying either the University or local police. Filing a police report does not mean the victim must pursue criminal charges. The victim maintains his or her rights throughout the process.
- The right to receive written information about existing counseling health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, Visa/immigration assistance and student financial aid.
- The right to receive written notification about options for available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures.

- In addition to the campus services listed below, several community service organizations can provide counseling, mental health, and other related services to sexual assault victims.
- Resources and contact information can be found on the Sexual Harassment and Assault Reporting and Education website at <http://titleix.psu.edu/>.

Resources:

- **Office of Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response** – response to reports of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct, coordination of resources and support services, education and training. Title IX Coordinator (<http://titleix.psu.edu>)
 - **Gender Equity Center** – advocacy, referrals, counseling, academic accommodation, and education (<http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/genderequity>)
 - **Affirmative Action** – diversity education services (<https://affirmativeaction.psu.edu>)
 - **Personal Counseling Services** – counseling and referrals (<http://shenango.psu.edu/student-life/counseling-services>)
 - **Student Conduct** – support, referrals, and resolution of complaints (<http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/conduct/>)
 - **University Police and Public Safety** – safety support (<http://shenango.psu.edu/university-police>)
 - **Employee Assistance Program** – counseling for faculty/staff (www.magellanassist.com)
 - **Victim Witness Advocate** – court accompaniment
 - **Community-based Rape Crisis/Domestic Violence Services** – shelter, support groups, counseling (listed in blue pages of phone book under “abuse”)
 - **Penn State Human Resources** – (<https://hr.psu.edu>)
 - **Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape** – 24-hour hotline (1-888-772-7227) (www.pcar.org)
 - **Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence** – 24-hour hotline (1-800-799-7233) (www.pcadv.org)
- If a victim of an alleged sexual assault or relationship violence incident requests a change in her or his living arrangements or academic schedule, the Title IX Coordinator and other offices at the University are obligated to assist the individual with making these changes, as long as they are reasonably available. Furthermore, the University may assist victims with student financial aid assistance and/or visa/immigration assistance if requested and to the extent they are reasonably available.



The following information provides steps to follow should a sexual assault occur:

- ☐ Get to a safe place as soon as possible!
- ☐ Try to preserve all physical evidence – the victim should not bathe, shower, brush teeth, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing until s(he) has a medical exam. Contact a close friend or relative, if available, who can provide support and accompany the victim to the medical exam and/or police department.
- ☐ Get medical attention as soon as possible – an exam may reveal the presence of physical injury that the victim is unaware of. Following a sexual assault, antibiotics are typically given at the time of the exam to help prevent the victim from acquiring certain sexually transmitted diseases. Emergency contraception is provided to all female victims at risk of pregnancy from the assault (if the victim presents within 120 hours). If the victim reports memory loss, loss of consciousness or other circumstances suspicious for a drug-facilitated assault, a urine test may be done if the victim presents within 96 hours. Some of the commonly used “date rape” drugs, however, are only detectable in the urine for six to eight hours after ingestion.
- ☐ Contact the police – Sexual assault is a crime, it is vital to report it. It is important to remember that reporting a crime is not the same as prosecuting the crime. The decision to prosecute may be made at another time. Final decision to prosecute is determined by the District attorney.
- ☐ Consider talking to a counselor – Seeing a counselor may be important in helping the victim understand her/his feelings and begin the process of recovery.
- ☐ Report your experience to the University. As detailed above, the University can provide a wide variety of resources, support services, and procedural options to individuals who may have been a victim of sexual violence. Among other things, a survivor may be provided housing options, academic accommodations, as well as counseling and/or advocacy support.

Procedures for Reports of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Against a Student

PROCEDURES

I. Initial Assessment

After receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee (typically, the Director or staff members of the Office of Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response (OSMPR); hereafter, “Title IX Coordinator”) will make an initial assessment of the reported information and respond to any immediate concerns raised by the report.

As part of the initial assessment, the Title IX Coordinator will assess whether the alleged misbehavior is student-related and whether it constitutes sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, including behavior that violates Title IX, or should be addressed by another office (e.g., Office of Student

Conduct, Affirmative Action Office); assess the Complainant’s safety and well-being and offer the University’s support and assistance; assess potential threats to the community; assess the nature and circumstances of the report, including whether it provides the names and/or any other information that personally identifies the Complainant, the Respondent, any witness, and/or any other individual with knowledge of the reported incident; and ascertain the ages of the Complainant and Respondent, if known, and, if either of the parties was a minor (under 18) at the time of the alleged misconduct, contact the appropriate child protective service agency, and may work with the Office of Student Conduct (OSC) to implement interim actions as appropriate and necessary (e.g., interim suspension from the University, prohibiting contact with the other party, restriction from activities or campus locations). The Title IX Coordinator will also assess the report for Clery reporting purposes and coordinate with University Police as appropriate. As part of this Initial Assessment process, the Title IX Coordinator will also ensure that the Complainant receives a written explanation of all available resources and options, including the following:

- encouragement to report the behavior to the appropriate law enforcement agency;
- support and assistance available through University resources (e.g., residential accommodations, academic accommodations, etc) regardless of whether the Complainant chooses to participate in the University process, a law enforcement investigation, or both;
- the Complainant’s right to seek medical treatment and information about preserving potentially key forensic and other evidence;
- the Complainant’s right to seek protective measures (including “no contact” directives, academic accommodations, modifications to housing, transportation assistance, and modifications to employment situations, if possible);
- the University’s prohibition against retaliation, that the University will take prompt action when retaliation is reported, and how to report acts of retaliation; and
- the Complainant’s opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator or their designee to discuss their resources, rights, and options.

Whenever the Title IX Coordinator decides to initiate an investigation, impose protective measures that impact the respondent (e.g., administrative directive or interim suspension), or take any other action that impacts a Respondent, the Title IX Coordinator will also ensure that the Respondent is notified and receives written information on available resources and options. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure that a Respondent is informed of the following:

- the nature of the investigation, including a concise summary of the conduct at issue and the portion(s) of the Code the behavior allegedly violates;
- support and assistance available through University resources;
- the University’s prohibition against retaliation, that the University will take prompt action when retaliation is reported, and how to report acts of retaliation; and
- the Respondent’s opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator or their designee to discuss their resources and options.

II. University Action Following Initial Assessment

Upon completion of an Initial Assessment, the Title IX Coordinator will determine the course of action, which may include:

- **Formal resolution:** includes (a) an investigation completed by a trained and impartial investigator; (b) a review of the investigation by a case manager in the Office of Student Conduct to determine if, based on the information presented in the investigative packet, it is reasonable to believe that a violation occurred; (c) if necessary, a hearing before a specially trained University hearing authority (i.e., University Conduct Board or Administrative Hearing Officer, hereafter “hearing authority”) to determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether a violation or violations of the Code occurred; (d) the imposition of sanctions and other appropriate remedies if there has been a finding of a Code violation; and (e) the opportunity to challenge the outcome of the investigation or any sanction through an appeal, on specified grounds;
- **Informal resolution:** does not include an investigation or conduct action against a Respondent, but may include imposing appropriate and reasonable remedies, including counseling, education and/or training, as agreed to by the parties. Informal action may also be appropriate as an additional measure during sanctioning (i.e., after a formal process), or after a sanction has been completed and a Respondent is returning to the University community; or
- **Additional remedies:** may include, but are not limited to, training and other educational measures for members of the University community, as appropriate.

The Title IX Coordinator’s course of action following an Initial Assessment will be guided by: (1) whether the Complainant wishes to pursue formal resolution or requests anonymity, requests that an investigation not be pursued, and/or requests that no conduct action be taken; (2) the availability of information or evidence suggesting that a Code violation may have occurred; and (3) any obligation on the part of the University to investigate or otherwise determine what happened and take corrective action as appropriate to eliminate, prevent, and address the effects of the reported misconduct.

A. Where the Complainant Wishes to Pursue Formal Resolution

After an initial assessment, when the Complainant files a Complaint and requests an investigation and the University has conduct authority over the alleged Respondent, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate formal resolution. If the reports of misconduct are against a third party (i.e., not a member of the University community), the University’s actions will be limited. Even though the University’s ability to take direct action against a particular third party may be limited, the University will still take steps to provide the Complainant appropriate immediate support and assistance available through University resources and resources available from entities outside the University.

B. Where the Complainant Requests the Matter be Resolved Through Informal Resolution

A Complainant may request to the Title IX Coordinator that the reported matter be resolved through an informal resolution process. In these instances, the Title IX Coordinator will review the matter to determine its appropriateness for such a process and to determine whether any additional action needs to be taken by the University. If the matter is determined in the Title IX Coordinator’s sole discretion to be appropriate for informal resolution, the matter will transition to an informal resolution process.

C. Where the Complainant does not Respond to Outreach by the Title IX Coordinator or Requests One or More of the Following: Anonymity; that an Investigation not be Pursued; and/or that No Conduct Action be taken

There may be cases in which a Complainant does not respond to outreach attempts by the Title IX Coordinator. In these instances, before taking any further investigative steps, the University will forward all available information about the report gathered during the initial assessment to a Review Panel for a recommendation on how to proceed, as further described below in Section III.

Also, a Complainant may request that their name or other personally-identifiable information not be shared with a Respondent, that no investigation be pursued, and/or that no action be taken. These matters will also be forwarded to the Panel for review, along with the Complainant’s requests.

III. Review Panel

The Review Panel is convened by the Title IX Coordinator and is comprised of trained faculty or staff members as determined by the Title IX Coordinator. The Review Panel will consider a Complainant’s request for anonymity, that an investigation not be pursued, and/or that no action be taken. It will also consider cases in which a Complainant has not responded to contacts by the Title IX Coordinator. The Review Panel will balance any Complainant’s request or lack of responsiveness against the following factors to determine appropriate next steps:

- the totality of the known circumstances;
- the nature and scope of the alleged conduct, including whether the reported behavior involves the use of a weapon;
- the respective ages and roles of the Complainant and Respondent;
- the role of drugs and/or alcohol in the incident;
- the risk posed to any individual or to the campus community by not proceeding, including the risk of additional violence;
- whether there have been other reports of other misconduct or other verified misconduct by the Respondent;
- whether the report reveals a pattern of related misconduct (e.g., via illicit use of drugs or alcohol) at a given location or by a particular group;
- the Complainant’s reasons for not wanting to pursue an investigation or conduct action, and the impact that nonetheless moving forward with such actions could have on the Complainant;
- whether the University possesses other means to obtain relevant evidence;
- fairness considerations for both the Complainant and the Respondent;
- the University’s obligation to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment; and
- any other available and relevant information.

The Review Panel will provide information and advice to the Title IX Coordinator such as:

- their individual and collective perspectives on whether, how, and to what extent, the University should further investigate the Complaint or pursue conduct action;

- what steps may be possible or appropriate when a Respondent or Complainant is unknown or the Complainant requests anonymity or is not participating; and
- what other measures or remedies might be considered to address any effects of the reported behavior on the campus community, if no formal action is pursued.

After receiving feedback from the Review Panel, the Title IX Coordinator will make a determination regarding the appropriate manner of resolution. The University will seek resolution consistent with the Complainant's request, if it is possible to do so, based upon the facts and circumstances, while also protecting the health and safety of the parties involved and the University community.

A. Determination to not Proceed with an Informal or Formal Process

Where the Review Panel recommends and the Title IX Coordinator agrees, that an informal or formal process not be initiated, either after a Complainant's request or if Complainant is nonresponsive, the University may nevertheless take other appropriate steps to eliminate the reported misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects on the Complainant and the University community. Those steps may include offering appropriate remedial measures to the Complainant, providing targeted training and prevention programs, and/or providing or imposing other remedies. The Complainant may at any time change their mind and decide they may wish to pursue informal or formal resolution. The Title IX Coordinator also may request that a report be re-opened and pursued if any new or additional information becomes available.

B. Determination that a Complainant's Request(s) Cannot be Honored

In those instances when the Title IX Coordinator determines that the University must proceed with an informal or formal process despite the Complainant's request that it not occur, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the Complainant that the University intends to do so, but that the Complainant is not required to participate.

The University's ability to fully investigate and respond to a report may be limited if the Complainant requests anonymity or declines to participate in an investigation. The University will, however, pursue other steps, if available, to limit the effects of the alleged misconduct and prevent its recurrence. Those steps may be taken as part of an informal resolution.

While the input from the Review Panel is valuable, in all cases, the

final decision on whether, how, and to what extent the University will conduct an investigation, and whether other measures will be taken in connection with any allegation of misconduct, rests solely with the Title IX Coordinator.

IV. Formal Resolution

If a determination is made to pursue a formal resolution, the University will initiate a prompt, thorough, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. Complaints will be investigated and managed by internal or external investigators who have been trained on issues related to sexual harassment, gender-based discrimination or harassment, sexual misconduct, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and victimization, and on how to conduct an investigation and decision-making process that affords both the Complainant and Respondent a full and fair opportunity to be heard, to submit information and other evidence, and to identify witnesses.

A formal resolution typically begins when:

- a Complaint has been filed and the Complainant requests, at any time, an investigation of the concern; or
- after receiving a Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Review Panel, has determined, based on the totality of the circumstances and the information available, that a formal resolution process is appropriate. While the Title IX Coordinator will identify the most effective means to formally move forward in response to a Complaint, in most instances, the review will involve an investigation.

A. Investigation

An investigation will afford both the Complainant and Respondent a full and fair opportunity to be heard, to submit information and other evidence, and to identify witnesses. During an investigation, the investigator typically will meet separately with the Complainant, Respondent and pertinent witnesses; offer the parties the opportunity to submit and/or identify related and relevant information or evidence; and gather other relevant information or evidence, including documents, photographs, communications between the parties, medical records (subject to the consent of the applicable person) and other records as appropriate and to the extent possible, understanding that the investigator does not have the power of subpoena.

Following each interview, the interviewed person will be provided with a draft summary of their interview so that they have the opportunity to comment on the summary and ensure its accuracy and completeness. Corrections and revisions will be made as appropriate.

In addition, the Complainant or Respondent may provide the investigator other supporting materials relevant to the matter at any time during the investigation. The investigator may impose time and page limits on written documents and information presented by either person as part of the investigation. The University's review will be thorough, reliable and impartial.

1. **Role of Investigator.** Whenever a formal resolution process is initiated, the Title IX Coordinator will designate an investigator. The investigator will typically be a member of the Office of Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response (OSMPR), although the investigator may be any appropriately trained individual from inside or outside the University, as designated by the Title IX Coordinator. The investigator must be impar-





tial, free of any actual conflict of interest, and have specific and relevant training and experience. The Title IX Coordinator's determination in that regard is final.

A Complainant or Respondent who has concerns that the assigned investigator cannot conduct a fair and unbiased review (e.g., has a personal connection with one of the parties or witnesses, etc.), may report those concerns to the Title IX Coordinator who will assess the circumstances and determine whether a different investigator should be assigned to the matter.

Investigators do not function as advocates for Complainants or Respondents. Investigators can, however, identify campus support and other resources for Complainants and Respondents and refer them to other offices such as the Gender Equity Center, Counseling and Psychological Services, or Student Care and Advocacy, to coordinate services for students upon request.

2. **Notice of the Investigation.** Before any interview of the Respondent by an investigator, the Respondent will be informed in writing of the initiation of the investigation. The Complainant will similarly be notified, in writing, unless the Complainant has requested that the University not contact them. The written information will include the identities of the parties, if known, a concise summary of the alleged misconduct at issue, the date and location of the alleged misconduct, if known, and the section(s) of the Code potentially violated. The Respondent will be informed in writing if, during the investigation, additional information is disclosed that may constitute additional prohibited conduct under the Code.
3. **Assumption of Good Faith Reporting.** The University presumes that Complaints are filed in good faith. A finding that the behavior at issue does not constitute a violation of the Code or that there is insufficient evidence to conclude that the incident occurred as reported, does not mean that the report was made in bad faith. The University encourages all individuals who have experienced or witnessed behavior they believe violates the Code to report the matter so that it may be addressed, without fear of consequences from the University even if their good faith report cannot be substantiated or the behavior does not constitute a violation of the Code. Bad faith reports, however, may subject the reporting party and any other individuals who may be complicit in the bad faith report to conduct action.

4. **Presumption of Non-Responsibility and Standard of Proof.** The investigation is a neutral, fact-gathering process. The Respondent is presumed to be not responsible. This presumption may be overcome only where the result of a University hearing is a conclusion that there is a sufficient basis, by a preponderance of the evidence, to support a finding that the Respondent violated the Code. A preponderance of the evidence means that it is more likely than not, based upon the totality of all the relevant evidence and reasonable inferences from the evidence, that the Respondent violated the Code.
5. **Active Participation by the Parties and Witnesses Is Voluntary.** Complainants, Respondents, or witnesses may choose to participate or decline to participate in the formal resolution process. However, even if a Complainant or Respondent declines to participate, the University, at its discretion, may continue to investigate the report and issue findings based on available information. Further, the University may mandate a meeting with the parties, although the party may choose to not share any information or respond to questions.
6. **Expectation of Complainant, Respondent, and Witnesses in an Investigation.** The Complainant, Respondent, witnesses and others sharing information with the investigator are expected to provide truthful information in any investigative or conduct proceeding. Failure to provide truthful information to a school official can be, in and of itself, a violation of the Code.
7. **Acceptance of Responsibility.** The Respondent may, at any time, elect to resolve the formal resolution process by accepting responsibility for the violations alleged, in which case the matter will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct, which will determine appropriate charges and sanctions through its normal, non-hearing process. The Respondent may not later contest their acceptance of responsibility.
8. **Advisors.** Throughout the formal resolution process, a Complainant, Respondent or witness may have an advisor of their choice. A party shall not select an advisor with the actual or effective purpose of disrupting or attempting to disrupt the proceedings or causing emotional distress to the other party or parties. The advisor, upon a party's request may (1) accompany the party in any meeting/proceeding, (2) advise the party in the preparation and presentation of sharing of information, and (3) advise the party in the preparation of any appeals or sanction reviews. The advisor shall not perform any function in the process other than advising the party as described, and may not make a presentation or represent the party during any interview or other process. The parties must ask and respond to questions on their own behalf, without interruptions or presentations by their advisor. The advisee may consult with their advisor quietly or in writing during a session, or outside during breaks, but the advisor may not speak on behalf of the advisee or directly participate otherwise in the proceeding. Delays in the process will not normally be allowed due to scheduling conflicts with advisors. If, at any point in the process, an advisor becomes disruptive or fails to follow the rules for participation as set forth in this document, the University reserves the absolute and non-appealable right to remove the advisor from the proceeding, and, if appropriate, any future meetings/proceedings.
9. **Evidence.** The investigator, along with assistance from the Complainant, Respondent, and witnesses, is responsible for gathering relevant evidence to the extent reasonably possible. To this end, the parties will be asked to identify witnesses and

provide other relevant information, such as documents, communications, text messages, social media postings, photographs, and other evidence. Both persons are encouraged to provide all relevant information as promptly as possible to facilitate a timely resolution. If appropriate, the parties are encouraged to provide necessary releases to allow the investigator to gather additional, relevant, information.

In general, a person's medical and counseling records are confidential and not accessible to the investigator unless that person voluntarily chooses to share those records with the investigator.

The investigator will review all information identified or provided by the parties and will, in their sole discretion, assess the appropriateness, relevance, and probative value of the information developed or received during the investigation.

In addition to the investigative report, either party will be able to present any evidence not included in the packet to the OSC case manager or hearing authority for their review, should a hearing be convened.

The investigator may, in their sole discretion, consult experts who have no connection to the reported incident when expertise on a specific topic or submitted evidence is needed to gain a fuller understanding of the relevance or value of the evidence or the issue at hand. The investigator is not obligated to consult any expert at the request of a party.

- 10. Prior or Subsequent Behavior of the Respondent or Complainant.** Prior or subsequent behavior of either party will never be used to prove character, but may be considered for other purposes, such as determining pattern, knowledge, intent, or reasons for taking an action. For example, evidence of a pattern of related behaviors by the Respondent, either before or after the incident in question may be deemed relevant and included in the investigative packet. Prior bad faith reports made by the Complainant may also be deemed to be relevant.

- 11. Prior Sexual Contact Between Complainant and Respondent.** Prior sexual contact between a Complainant and a Respondent will never be used to prove character or reputation. Moreover, evidence related to the prior sexual history between the parties is generally not relevant to the determination of a violation and will be considered only in limited circumstances. For example, if the question being determined is whether consent was given through mutually understandable actions (rather than words), information about prior sexual contact, in the totality of the evidence considered, may help the investigator, Title IX Coordinator, and/or hearing authority understand the manner and nature of sexual communication between the two persons. This information may, therefore, be relevant in determining whether consent was sought and given during the incident in question.

However, even in the context of a relationship, consent to one sexual act does not, by itself, constitute consent to another sexual act. Consent on one occasion does not, by itself, constitute consent on a subsequent occasion.

- 12. Pertinent witnesses.** Pertinent witnesses must have observed the acts in question or have information relevant to the Complaint and cannot be participating solely to speak about an individual's character.

Witnesses will have the opportunity to discuss the investigation process and participate in an interview. Following the interview, a witness will be provided with a draft summary of their

interview so that they have the opportunity to comment on the summary and ensure its accuracy and completeness.

Where witnesses are interviewed as part of the investigation, the investigator will, as part of the Preliminary Report, allow the Complainant and the Respondent to review and provide comment to a written summary of the witness' interviews. This summary will identify the witness by name and relationship to either/both parties and the University.

- 13. Coordination with Law Enforcement.** Where the University is made aware that there is a concurrent criminal investigation, the investigator will inform any law enforcement agency that is conducting its own investigation that a University investigation is also in progress; ascertain the status of the criminal investigation; and determine the extent to which any evidence collected by law enforcement may be available to the University in its investigation.

At the request of law enforcement, the University may agree to temporarily defer part or all of the investigation until after the initial evidence-gathering phase of the law enforcement investigation is complete. The investigator will communicate with the parties, consistent with the law enforcement request and the University's obligations, about resources and support, procedural options, anticipated timing, and the implementation of any necessary interim measures for the safety and well-being of all affected individuals.

Standards for criminal investigations are different than the standards for a violation of the Code, and therefore, the University will not base its decisions solely on law enforcement reports and/or actions. Similarly, if the University determines a violation has occurred, the University will take appropriate action in accordance with applicable policies and procedures, regardless of external proceedings that may also be pending.

- 14. Time Frame for Completion of Investigation.** The investigation shall proceed as expeditiously as possible, with a goal of being completed in 120 days.

An investigation may be extended or delayed as necessary for good cause and to ensure the integrity and completeness of the investigation. Reasons for the delay may include concurrent law enforcement activity; to accommodate the availability of witnesses; to account for University breaks, official holidays and closures, illness, or scheduled absences of University personnel involved in the process; to account for case complexities including the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the parties; to accommodate disabilities; the need for language assistance; or for other legitimate reasons.

The investigator will notify the Complainant and Respondent on a regular basis about the status of the investigation. In cases where the time frame will be extended, the investigator will provide written notice of the delay to both the complainant and respondent, and such notice will explain the reason for the delay.

- 15. Preliminary Investigation Report.** After each party has had the opportunity to comment on their own interview summaries and to identify witnesses and other potential information, and the investigator has completed witness interviews and the gathering of evidence, the investigator will prepare a preliminary report. The preliminary report will include, as applicable, the summaries of the Complainant's interview, Respondent's interview,

the summaries of each witness' interview, and either a copy or written summary of any other information that the investigator, in their sole discretion, determines to be relevant to the report. The preliminary report will not contain any findings. However, it will articulate the sections of the Code allegedly violated, the alleged behaviors, and the information gathered that relates to the same.

The Complainant and Respondent shall be given the opportunity to review the preliminary report and provide feedback in response. The Complainant and Respondent must submit any comments, feedback, additional documents, evidence, requests for additional investigation, names of additional witnesses, or any other information they deem relevant to the investigator within five (5) business days of the date of review. The parties may also submit questions to the investigator that they wish to be asked of the other party(ies) or witnesses.

The investigator will review any request for additional investigation after the parties review the preliminary report and may conduct such additional investigative steps as the investigator, in their sole discretion, determines are reasonable and appropriate. The investigator will review any questions submitted by the parties and will pose the questions to the intended parties, excepting any questions that are duplicative or irrelevant. The investigator will document any questions that were not asked, with accompanying rationale. The parties reserve the right to submit any questions not asked by the investigator to the University hearing authority for their review, should a hearing be convened.

In the event that new information is discovered through questioning or provided or identified by one of the parties, and is determined by the investigator to be relevant, the information will be incorporated into a new draft of the preliminary report and the parties will be provided an opportunity to review and provide feedback, specifically regarding the new information, to the investigator, before the investigator proceeds with the final report. After receiving any comments submitted by either party, or after the five (5) business day comment period has lapsed without comment, a final report will then be created, and each party will have the opportunity to review.

- 16. Final Investigation Report.** The final report will be forwarded to the Office of Student Conduct.

Processes for Determining Responsibility

Whenever a final Investigative Packet is received by a Case Manager in the Office of Student Conduct, the Case Manager will review the Packet and, if s/he determines that the information in the Investigative Packet reasonably supports a Code of Conduct violation, the Case Manager may recommend charges and sanctions to the Respondent. If the Case Manager determines that the information in the Investigative Packet does not reasonably support a Code of Conduct violation, then the case will be closed without charges.

If charges are issued, the Respondent and Complainant will both be provided with an opportunity to meet with a Case Manager from the Office of Student Conduct to discuss and respond to the charges and ask questions about the adjudicative process. If charges are assigned by the Case Manager and the Respondent chooses to accept responsibility, both the Respondent and Complainant will have the opportunity to request a sanction review pursuant to applicable procedures listed in the OSC Procedures document (<https://studentaffairs.psu.edu/support-safety-conduct/student-conduct/code-conduct>).

If the Respondent does not accept responsibility for the charges, the University may adjudicate the matter through the use of a hearing.

University Hearing

If a Respondent chooses to contest charges issued by a Case Manager the matter will be forwarded to a hearing. The hearing officer or University Conduct Board will hold a hearing to determine responsibility or non-responsibility using a preponderance of evidence standard.

Participation and the Right to Advisors

The Respondent and Complainant will both be afforded reasonable opportunity to attend and participate in hearings. In addition, the Respondent and Complainant may each be assisted during hearings by an advisor of their choice, pursuant to the policies outlined in the Office of Student Conduct Procedures document (<https://studentaffairs.psu.edu/support-safety-conduct/student-conduct/code-conduct>). Each party will be allowed to submit a consideration statement that will be reviewed by the hearing authority, should the Respondent be found responsible for violating the Code.

Notification of Determination and the Right to Appeal

Both the Respondent and the Complainant will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the decision once the written outcome has been submitted to the Case Manager by the hearing authority. Both the Respondent and the Complainant will also be notified, in writing, of the appeal procedure, of any change to the decision that occurs prior to the time that the decision becomes final, and when the decision becomes final. If suspension or expulsion is either assigned or was within range for the charges, both the Complainant and the Respondent will have the opportunity to file an appeal. At the conclusion of any appeal process, both the Complainant and the Respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the final outcome.

Possible sanctions or protective measures Penn State may impose following a final determination of an institutional procedure against students

Following a final determination of an institutional procedure regarding domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, the University may impose the following sanctions or protective measures:

Sanctions up to and including expulsion from the University. The following sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have been responsible for an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. More than one of the sanctions listed below may be imposed for any single violation.

Primary Administrative Sanctions:

- **CONDUCT CONVERSATION:** A conduct conversation is used in limited circumstances in very minor level cases. It is formal documentation that the student's misconduct has been discussed and future violations may result in further discipline action.
- **CONDUCT WARNING:** A conduct warning is an indication to a student that his/her conduct violated the Code of Conduct and that further misconduct will result in more severe disciplinary action.

- **CONDUCT PROBATION:** Conduct probation is assigned for a specified period of time and is intended to foster reflection, responsibility, and improved decision-making. Additional conditions and/or educational programs may be assigned as a component of the probation. Future established misconduct, failure to comply with any conditions or to complete any assignments may lead to a more severe disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion.

Conduct probation may be recorded on the official University transcript when, either due to the serious nature of the offense or when a student's disciplinary history is significant, the Office of Student Conduct determines a notation is merited.

- **CONDUCT SUSPENSION:** Disciplinary suspension from the University is assigned for a specified period of time. A suspended student is precluded from registration, participation in any class, activity or program of the University, and residence on campus. In addition, the student is prohibited from using or visiting University facilities unless special permission is obtained from the Senior Director or designee. During the period of the suspension, a notation will appear on the student's official University transcript.
- **INDEFINITE EXPULSION:** Indefinite expulsion from the University is for a period of not less than one calendar year, and re-enrollment must be approved by the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee at University Park or by the Chancellor or designee at other campus locations. During a period of indefinite expulsion, a student is precluded from registration, participation in any class, activity or program of the University, and residence on campus. In addition, the student is prohibited from using or visiting University facilities unless special permission is obtained from the Senior Director or designee. If a student wishes to return to the University after the period of his or her indefinite expulsion, he/she must request re-enrollment (in writing) from the Senior Director or designee. During the period of the expulsion, a notation will appear on the student's official University transcript.
- **EXPULSION:** Expulsion of a student from the University is permanent. A student is precluded from registration, participation in any class, activity or program of the University, and residence on campus. In addition, the student is prohibited from using or visiting University facilities unless special permission is obtained from the Senior Director or designee. Expulsion requires administrative review and approval by the President. The sanction of expulsion is permanently noted on a student's official University transcript.

Secondary Administrative Sanctions:

- **HOUSING REVIEW:** Housing Review is implemented when an on-campus student has either breached the terms and conditions of his/her housing contract/lease agreement or has engaged in inappropriate behavior in or near the residence halls. This review is for a specified period of time with the understanding that any further breach of the conditions of their housing contract/lease agreement, during the time specified, may result in an extension of review of housing contract or a termination of a student's housing contract, or a notice of non-renewal of a lease agreement. A housing review will typically be assigned in conjunction with other administrative sanctions.
- **ROOM REASSIGNMENT:** A student is relocated from one housing assignment to another residence hall assignment. This may be a temporary or permanent change of assignment. This sanction should be made after consultation with the residence life

staff member. This sanction can be assigned independently or in conjunction with other administrative and active sanctions.

- **LOSS OF HOUSING:** Loss of housing permanently separates a student from the University housing program. This separation is typically immediate.
- **LOSS OF PRIVILEGE:** Loss of Privilege involves the withdrawal of the use of service, participation in an activity, or withdrawal of privileges consistent with offense(s). Loss of privilege may be imposed separately or in addition to other sanctions.

Active Sanctions:

- Active sanctions are sanctions that the University reserves the right to assign to students in addition to administrative sanctions. These include, but are not limited to the following: administrative directives, alcohol or drug education, counseling, reflection papers, projects, decision-making workshops/modules, meetings with staff or others, restitution, and sanctioned service.

Other Sanctions:

- The University reserves the right to impose other sanctions in addition to those listed above in response to specific circumstances of a case.
- Administrative Directives for No Contact: (Students may request a Directive for No Contact through the Senior Director of Office of Student Conduct or the Director of Residence Life)
- Restriction from portions of Campus
- Change in housing assignment
- Change in course assignment
- Mandated Psychological Evaluation and/or Counseling
- Mandated Education

Disciplinary Proceedings for Reports of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Against an Employee

For procedures related to reports of other forms of sexual harassment by an employee, please go to <https://affirmativeaction.psu.edu/welcome/discrimination-complaints/employee-disciplinary-proceedings-for-reports-of-sexual-assault-dating-violence-domestic-violence-and-stalking-against-an-employee>.

Preliminary Assessment

When a report of a potential incident of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against an employee is received, the Title IX Coordinator will conduct a preliminary assessment of the available information. The preliminary assessment may include the following:

1. Evaluating whether the report provides identifying information for the Complainant, Respondent, and/or witnesses to the reported incident
2. Conducting a Preliminary Investigation by gathering additional information from the Complainant, Respondent, and/or witnesses to the reported incident in order to assess the need for additional action by the University
3. Contacting the Complainant, if identified, in order to provide written information regarding the following:
 - The University's commitment to providing support and resources to survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking

- The Complainant's right to seek medical treatment, as well as an explanation of the importance of preserving forensic and other evidence
 - The Complainant's option to make a report—or to refuse to make a report—to law enforcement, as well as the potential of obtaining a Protection from Abuse or Sexual Violence Protection Order
 - The Complainant's right to invoke formal or informal University disciplinary/resolution processes in connection with their experience, as well as an explanation of what the formal and informal procedural options entail and the Complainant's rights under each
 - The Complainant's right to request appropriate remedial and protective measures, and an explanation of how to request those measures, including:
 1. "No Contact" Directives or Agreements
 2. Academic accommodations, if applicable
 3. Transportation assistance
 4. Modifications to employment situations
 - The University's policy prohibiting retaliation, and its commitment to take prompt action in response to reports of retaliation
 - The Complainant's right to meet with the Title IX Coordinator to discuss their situation, including the procedural options, resources, and support services that may be available in connection with the Complainant's experience
 - The Complainant's right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choosing to any meeting or interview conducted in connection with the reported incident
4. Contacting the Respondent or other witnesses to obtain additional information regarding the reported incident
 5. Communicating with University Police and Public Safety and/or other University administrators in order to determine whether the reported incident triggers obligations under the Clery Act or child abuse reporting laws.

If the Complainant is willing, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee from the Affirmative Action Office (AAO) staff, will meet with the Complainant for an initial discussion of the Complainant's need for support and/or accommodations, as well as their preference for pursuing formal or informal University disciplinary/resolution processes. Possible outcomes of an initial discussion with a Complainant can include the following:

1. The Complainant may wish/agree for the University to proceed with a Preliminary Investigation or informal process only, which may include contacting the Respondent or other witnesses in order to gather additional information or discuss the reported incident and to assess appropriate next steps. The Complainant will be eligible for appropriate accommodations, and appropriate protective/remedial measures may be provided. The Complainant will also be informed that they may request that the University take formal action in response to the reported incident at a later date. It will also be explained that, while there is no deadline for requesting to invoke the University's formal processes in response to an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the passage of time may impact the University's ability to gather information related to the incident. A timeline for next steps will be reviewed. The Complainant will be advised that there may be occasions where the University

determines that additional formal or informal resolution processes are required, even if the Complainant does not express a desire to engage in additional process. The Complainant will be informed of the process by which the University makes such determinations, and will be kept apprised of any decision-making processes as they take place.

2. The Complainant may request that the University proceed with the formal process. The Complainant will be eligible for appropriate accommodations, and appropriate protective/remedial measures may be provided. Additional information necessary to proceed with the formal process will be obtained. A timeline for next steps will be reviewed and when appropriate, additional meetings scheduled.
3. The Complainant may express uncertainty as to what protective/remedial measures or procedural options they want or need. In such cases, whenever possible, the Complainant will be provided some reasonable period of time to consider their options and communicate whatever needs/preferences they may have. A timeline for next steps will be reviewed and when appropriate, additional meetings scheduled.
4. The Complainant may request that the University keep their identity confidential, which may include a request that the University decline to proceed with any additional fact-gathering, or formal or informal resolution processes with respect to the reported incident. In such instances, the Complainant will be advised of the "Requests for Confidentiality" procedures set forth below, and the University will follow these procedures in evaluating the Complainant's request and in taking appropriate action.

If a decision is reached to institute formal or informal University resolution processes, or to impose remedial or protective measures that will affect the Respondent, the Respondent will be notified of the proposed action by the Title IX Coordinator or their designee, and will receive written notification of the available procedural options and resources available to them through the University and relevant community agencies, as well as the opportunity to meet with the Title IX Coordinator or their AAO designee to discuss the same.

Complainant Requests for Confidentiality/No Action-Title IX Evaluation Panel

A Complainant may request that the University not share personally-identifying information with the Respondent, or that the University not pursue an investigation or disciplinary action related to the reported incident. The University will seek to honor Complainant requests for confidentiality/no action whenever they are made, but must do so after balancing the Complainant's wishes with the University's obligation to provide for a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all University community members.

In evaluating a Complainant request for confidentiality/no action, the Title IX Coordinator will submit the Complainant's request to a Title IX Evaluation Panel, which will consider the totality of the circumstances in evaluating the Complainant's request. The composition of the Title IX Evaluation Panel may vary based upon the circumstances of the individual case, but will always include the Title IX Coordinator, a representative from University Police and Public Safety, and a representative from the University's Office of Human Resources. Absent extenuating circumstances, decisions of the Title IX Evaluation Panel will be documented on a Title IX Evaluation Form within one week of a Complainant's request being made.



Factors considered by the Title IX Evaluation Panel may include:

1. The presence of aggravating risk factors, such as;
 - Whether the reported incident suggests a possible pattern of misconduct by the Respondent, by a particular group or organization, or at a particular location;
 - Whether the reported incident involved multiple Respondents;
 - Whether the reported incident involved the use of a weapon, physical violence, or threats of physical violence;
 - Whether the reported incident was facilitated through the use of “date-rape” or similar drugs;
 - Whether the reported incident occurred while the Complainant was unconscious, physically helpless, or otherwise incapacitated at the time that the incident took place;
 - Whether the Complainant is a minor; and/or
 - Whether any signs of planning behavior are present.
2. The potential impact on the Complainant of honoring—or declining to honor—their request;
3. Evidence showing that the Respondent made statements of admission or otherwise accepted responsibility for the reported incident;
4. The existence of any independent information or evidence regarding the reported incident; and
5. Any other available and relevant information.

Depending on the specific circumstances, the presence of one or more of these factors could lead the University to decline the Complainant’s request and pursue an investigation or other resolution process.

If a determination is made to honor a request from a Complainant

The Title IX Coordinator will communicate the decision to the Complainant in a prompt and sensitive manner. The Complainant will be advised that the University’s ability to investigate and/or respond to a reported incident while also honoring their request may be severely limited. The University may nevertheless take other appropriate steps designed to eliminate the reported conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects on the Complainant and the University community. Those steps may include offering appropriate remedial measures to the Complainant, providing targeted training or prevention programs, and/or providing or imposing other remedies tailored to the circumstances. The Complainant will be advised of any additional steps, and will also be informed of their right to request that the University pursue formal or informal resolution processes at a later date.

If a determination is made *not* to honor a request from a Complainant

The Title IX Coordinator will communicate the decision to the Complainant in a prompt and sensitive manner. The Complainant will be provided with an opportunity to discuss the determination and to provide feedback regarding the University’s proposed course of action in response to the reported incident. The Complainant will also be advised that they may participate in any formal or informal resolution processes with respect to the reported incident, but that they will not be required to do so.

Formal Resolution Process (Employee Disciplinary Proceeding)

If a report of alleged sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking is made against an employee, a disciplinary proceeding shall be conducted. The proceeding will include a prompt, thorough, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. Both the Respondent and Complainant will have the right to be assisted by an advisor of their choosing during any meeting conducted as part of the disciplinary proceeding.

How to File a Complaint

Complaints of alleged incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking committed by a University employee may issue a formal complaint with respect to an in person, electronically, or via phone, by contacting:

The Office of Sexual Misconduct Prevention and Response
222 Boucke Building
University Park, PA 16802
Phone: 814-867-0099
E-mail: titleix@psu.edu

Formal Investigations

If a complaint of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is filed against an employee, the Title IX Coordinator or their AAO designee will commence the disciplinary proceeding by conducting a formal investigation of the reported misconduct. Investigators will be trained annually on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and victimization, and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

The University will strive to complete the formal investigation within 60 business days of its initiation. If circumstances require that the proposed 60-day timeline be extended in any particular case, both parties will be notified of the extension and the reason it is being sought.

Determination Report

Upon completion of the formal investigation, a written Determination Report will be provided simultaneously to the Complainant, Respondent, and the appropriate Dean or Administrative Officer with authority to impose disciplinary sanctions on the Respondent, or their designee, in accordance with applicable employment policies and procedures. In consultation with the appropriate Dean or Administrative Officer, the Title IX Coordinator shall schedule a disciplinary meeting(s) within thirty (30) business days of the date of the Determination Report. The disciplinary meeting(s) shall afford the Complainant and the Respondent separate opportunities to comment on the conclusion and recommendations of the Determination Report. Comments may be in writing or in-person (or both) at the independent discretion of the Complainant or Respondent.

Disciplinary Report

Upon consideration of the Determination Report, along with any additional comments, the appropriate Dean or Administrative Officer and the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the Human Resources Strategic Partner shall render a decision. If the Title IX Coordinator and the appropriate Dean or Administrative Officer concludes, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a policy violation occurred, s/he/they will decide on appropriate sanctions and prepare a Disciplinary Report. The Disciplinary Report will include the disciplinary sanctions as well as remedial measures and recommendations for prevention of retaliation.

If the Title IX Coordinator and the appropriate Dean or Administrative Officer concludes, by a preponderance of evidence, that no policy violation occurred, s/he/they will prepare a Disciplinary Report and the complaint will be documented and closed. Remedial measures, accommodations for the Complainant, and recommendations for the prevention of retaliation may be considered when no policy violation is found. Please refer to AD67 - Disclosure of Wrongful Conduct and Protection from Retaliation and/or AD85 Sexual and/or Gender-Based Harassment and Misconduct (including Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and Related Inappropriate Conduct) for additional information on the prevention of retaliation.

A copy of the Disciplinary Report shall be provided simultaneously to the Complainant, the Respondent, and the Human Resources Strategic Partner(s) of the employee(s) within fifteen (15) business days of the conclusion of the disciplinary meeting. The Title IX Coordinator will maintain a copy of both the Determination Report and Disciplinary Report.

Appeal of Disciplinary Proceeding

In cases of reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking against an employee, both the Complainant and the Respondent shall be given simultaneous written notice of their right to appeal from the Disciplinary Report as to findings of policy violation and appropriateness of disciplinary action and recommendations for prevention of retaliation. In cases where the Respondent is a faculty member, academic administrator or other academic employees, appeal shall be to the Vice Provost for

Academic Affairs. In cases where the Respondent is a non-academic employee, appeal shall be to the Senior Director of Labor and Employee Relations. Appeal shall be in writing within fifteen (15) business days of receipt of the Disciplinary Report, and shall list the specific matters to be appealed. Appropriate grounds for appeal are instances where procedural error or previously unavailable relevant evidence could significantly impact the outcome of a case or where a sanction is substantially disproportionate to the findings. Within fifteen (15) business days of the written appeal, the Vice Provost for Academic Affairs or Senior Director of Labor and Employee Relations shall issue a Final Determination in writing simultaneously to the Complainant, Respondent, the Human Resources Strategic Partner, Title IX Coordinator and the appropriate Dean or Administrative Officer.

Throughout the process outlined above, the Complainant shall be offered appropriate remedial measures and protection from retaliation. The Complainant shall also be informed by the Title IX Coordinator on how to make a criminal report and how to file a complaint with the appropriate state or federal agency along with a copy of AD85.

Burden of Proof

As noted, the standard of evidence for determining whether a violation occurred, specifically when investigating alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, is “preponderance of evidence.”

Possible sanctions or protective measures Penn State may impose following a final determination of an institutional procedure against employees

- Employee termination from the University
- Unpaid suspension
- Restrictions from all or portions of campus
- Change in working facility
- Mandated education
- Written reprimand in personnel file
- Removal from classroom teaching
- Tenure revocation
- Withhold salary increase (from one to several years)
- Removal of endowed chair
- Removal of emeritus status
- Removal of graduate school status
- Termination of research project funding
- Removal from administrative position

Protecting the Confidentiality of Victims

All members of the University Conduct Board, Title IX Decision Panel, case managers and investigators have been trained in confidentiality of student records and the provisions of the Family Educational Rights to Privacy Act. Personally identifiable information about the victim, and other necessary parties where appropriate, will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering accommodations or protective measures or support services to the complainant. The University does not

publish the personally identifiable information of the crime victims in its Annual Security Report or other publicly available disclosures nor does it house identifiable information regarding victims in the campus police department's Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by completing a Request to Withhold Directory Information from posted on the Office of the University Registrar's website at https://www.registrar.psu.edu/student_forms/withhold_dir_info_form.cfm.

Education and Prevention Programs

The University engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for the campus community that:

- Identifies domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Defines domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking including how those terms are defined in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;
- Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;
- Provides information on risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to minimize the risk of potential attacks;
- Provides an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.

The University has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; presenting programs throughout the year on at least a quarterly basis, including sessions such as:

- Penn State AWARE – (<http://edge.psu.edu/firstyear/>)— Online sexual assault awareness program required participation by all Penn State first-year, first-semester students.

Sex Offender Registration — Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

Megan's Law

Members of the general public may request community notification fliers for information concerning sexually violent predators in a particular community by visiting the chief law enforcement officer in that community. In jurisdictions where the Pennsylvania State Police is the primary law enforcement agency, members of the general public may make such requests at the local Pennsylvania State Police Station in that community. This information is also available on the Pennsylvania State Police "Megan's Law" website <http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us>.

CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES; CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Penn State believes that safety is everyone's responsibility. In an effort to provide our students, faculty, staff and community with information about the campus security procedures and practices and with the tools that they need to help to keep themselves and others safe, University Police and Public Safety and its University partners provide a variety of educational programs on topics such as, sexual assault awareness, domestic/relationship violence, stalking, drugs and alcohol awareness, and theft prevention. All programs are offered to students, faculty, and staff as requested and most are offered on an annual basis. Some of the available programs are outlined below following information on certain campus safety policies and procedures. If you or your organization would like to request a specific program, please visit police.psu.edu/community-education.

Behavioral Threat Management Team

In order to enhance emergency preparedness and prevention efforts, Penn State has established a Behavioral Threat Management Team (BTMT). The objective of the BTMT is to systematically identify, evaluate, and manage potentially threatening situations, including persons of concern, at the University. The multidisciplinary team is composed of people from across the University. In addition to the BTMT at the University Park campus, each Commonwealth campus also has a team responsible for managing concerning situations on their respective campus. If you would like further information about the BTMT, please visit the Behavioral Threat Management website at <http://btmt.psu.edu>.

Weapons Policy

The possession, carrying, and use of weapons, ammunition, or explosives is prohibited on University-owned or -controlled property.

The only exception to this policy is for authorized law enforcement officers or others, specifically authorized by the University. At some campuses, University Police and Public Safety provide storage for personal weapons of students. Failure to comply with the University weapons policy will result in disciplinary action against violators.

Fire Safety

Penn State takes fire safety very seriously and continues to enhance its programs to the university community through education, engineering, and enforcement. Educational programs are presented throughout the year to faculty, staff, and students so they are aware of the rules and safe practices. These programs, which are available at all campus locations, include identification and prevention of fire hazards, actual building evacuation drills, specific occupant response to fire emergencies, and hands-on use of fire extinguishers.

Penn State has been a leader in ensuring the safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors who live and work in University-operated residences. Automatic Sprinkler Systems and fire alarm systems are recognized engineered building features that help to provide for a fire-safe living environment.

Automatic fire-suppression (sprinkler) systems are installed in all Housing and Food Services-operated student residences at University Park and Commonwealth Educational System Campus locations.

The University maintains and tests all fire alarms and automatic fire-suppression systems in accordance with the appropriate National Fire Protection Association Standard to ensure system readiness and proper operation in the event of a fire emergency.

In addition, laboratory safety and evacuation plans are also part of the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) mission. EHS is dedicated to maintaining the safety of our community by conducting annual inspections, plan reviews, and evacuation drills in all laboratories on campus.

The University has adopted and developed numerous safety policies and guidelines to help promote a safe living and work environment at all University locations. These policies, guidelines, and other fire safety information can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.ehs.psu.edu>.

Pennsylvania Crime Victim Rights

Your Rights as a Crime Victim:

As a victim of crime in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, you have rights. Also, you can expect to receive information, practical and emotional support, and be able to participate in the criminal justice process. These standards were created to make sure that you are treated with dignity and respect at all times, regardless of your gender, age, marital status, race, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, disability, or religion.

You have the right to be told...

- About basic services available to you in your county
- About certain court events, including information on bail, escape of offender, release of an offender
- About the details of the final disposition of a case

You have the right to receive...

- Notice of the arrest of the offender
- Information about restitution and assistance with compensation
- Accompaniment to all criminal proceedings by a family member, a victim advocate, or a support person

You have the right to provide input...

- Into the sentencing decision and to receive help in preparing an oral and/or written victim impact statement
- Into post-sentencing decisions

Please see the resource list for local victim assistance options.

For more information about your detailed rights or to file a complaint if you believe your rights have been violated, please contact: The Pennsylvania Crime Victims Office at <http://pcv.pccd.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx#.VaaMafn17OQ>.

*Source: Pennsylvania Crime Victims (2015). "Your Rights as a Victim" at <https://pcv.pccd.pa.gov/for-victims/Pages/Your-Rights-as-a-Victim.aspx>

Anti-Hazing Policy

The Pennsylvania State University does not tolerate hazing. Hazing is prohibited for any University recognized or sanctioned organization, student, or other person associated with an organization operating under the sanction of or recognized by the University. Organizations or individuals found responsible for hazing under this Policy, whether occurring on or off campus, may be subject to disci-

plinary action by the University, and may also face criminal charges under state law, including The Timothy J. Piazza Antihazing Law, 18. Pa. C.S. § 2801, et seq.

For the purposes of this Policy, it shall not be a defense that the consent of the minor or student was sought or obtained or that the conduct was sanctioned or approved by the organization.

Hazing is defined as when a person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly, for the purpose of initiating, admitting or affiliating a minor or student into or with an organization, or for the purpose of continuing or enhancing a minor or student's membership or status in an organization, causes, coerces or forces a minor or student to do any of the following:

1. Violate Federal, State, or Municipal law or University policy or procedure;
2. Consume any food, liquid, alcoholic liquid, drug or other substance which subjects the minor or student to a risk of emotional or physical harm;
3. Endure brutality of a physical nature, including whipping, beating, branding, calisthenics or exposure to the elements;
4. Endure brutality of a mental nature, including activity adversely affecting the mental health or dignity of the individual, sleep deprivation, exclusion from social contact or conduct that could result in extreme embarrassment;
5. Endure brutality of a sexual nature;
6. Endure any other activity that creates a reasonable likelihood of bodily injury to the minor or student.

Hazing shall NOT include reasonable and customary athletic, law enforcement or military training, contests, competitions or events.

Aggravated Hazing is defined as when a person commits a violation of hazing that results in serious bodily injury or death to the minor or student; and

1. the person acts with reckless indifference to the health and safety of the minor or students; or
2. the person causes, coerces or forces the consumption of an alcoholic liquid or drug by the minor or student.

Organizational Hazing is defined as when an organization intentionally, knowingly or recklessly promotes or facilitates a violation of hazing or aggravated Hazing.

Reporting Violations of Hazing

The University strongly encourages all members of the University community who believe they have witnessed, experienced, or are aware of conduct that constitutes hazing to report the conduct to the Office of Ethics and Compliance, the Office of Student Conduct, Human Resources, and/or the appropriate police agency. Anonymous reports may also be submitted. This Policy and reports made pursuant to this Policy do not supersede or replace other reporting obligations mandated by law or University policy (e.g., University Policy AD 72, Reporting Suspected Child Abuse and University Policy AD 85, Sexual and/or Gender-Based harassment and Misconduct).

For any hazing related concerns:**The Office of Ethics and Compliance**

Rider Building

227 West Beaver Avenue, Suite 212

State College, PA 16801

Hotline: 1-800-560-1637, <https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/55078/index.html>

Phone: 814-867-5088

Email: psoec@psu.edu

Website: <https://universityethics.psu.edu>

For concerns related to students and/or student organizations:**The Office of Student Conduct**

120 Boucke Building

State College, PA 16802

Phone: 814-863-0342

Online report: https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?PennState&layout_id=0

Email: studentconduct@psu.edu

Website: <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/conduct>

Reports may also be submitted to the Director of Student Affairs (or equivalent) at each Commonwealth Campus.

For concerns related to employees:**PSU Human Resources – Labor and Employee Relations**

331 Building, 2nd Floor

University Park, PA 16802

Phone: 814-867-0041

Enforcement

Reported allegations of hazing will be investigated by the University, or other appropriate investigating agencies, and, if violations are found, individuals and organizations will be held accountable by the relevant University entity that has authority over the individual (e.g., Student Conduct or University/Unit Leadership).

Violations may result in disciplinary actions for individuals or organizations, which can include, but are not limited to, written warnings, probation, fines, loss of privileges, loss of recognition, mandatory training or education, loss of salary increase, administrative leave, suspension, expulsion, revocation of tenure, discontinued participation in youth programming allegations have been satisfactorily resolved and/or termination of employment. Such penalties shall be in addition to any other penalties imposed for violating state criminal law or any other University rule or policy.

University Report

The University will maintain a report of all violations of this Policy, or of Federal or State laws related to hazing that are reported to the University for the five (5) previous consecutive years. The University will update the report biannually on January 1st and August 1st and will publish the report on the Office of Ethics and Compliance website (<https://universityethics.psu.edu/>).

Student Conduct**The Office of Student Conduct**

The Office of Student Conduct strives to deliver a conduct process that is equitable, just, educational, effective and expeditious; and to provide a system that promotes individual and organizational growth

through responsibility and in which the success of its educational endeavors is characterized by increased civility.

The Student Code of Conduct

The Office of Student Conduct is responsible for administering the Code of Conduct, which articulates the behavioral standards and the equitable procedures employed by the University to respond to allegations of student or organizational misconduct.

The Code of Conduct is administered at all Penn State campuses on University property (excluding Dickinson Law) and may also address off-campus student or organizational misconduct when a student's or organization's behavior affects a substantial university interest.

Students or organizations who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Conduct Conversation or Conduct Probation to Suspension or Expulsion from the University. Students or organizations residing in University housing may also lose the privilege of living on campus.

In most cases, the Office of Student Conduct will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision making for students or organizations and to deter future misconduct.

The University will, upon written request, disclose to an alleged victim of a crime of violence or non-forcible sexual assault the outcome of the conduct process in writing. Written request is not required, however, from an alleged victim of, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as an alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

In instances where a student's or organization's conduct, behavior, or other objective evidence provides a reasonable cause to believe a student or organization is an immediate and significant threat to the health or safety of other persons, to property of the University or others, to disrupting essential campus operations, or to the student's own health or safety, the Office of Student Conduct may assign an Interim Suspension and/or other interim actions that are designed to protect the health and safety of the community and members therein.

The Office of Student Conduct is also responsible for conducting pre-admission, re-enrollment, and continuing enrollment reviews for prospective, returning or current students. Any individual or entity may submit reports alleging student misconduct to the Office of Student Conduct or the OSC designee at the campus where the incident occurred.

The Office of Student Conduct also provides outreach programming designed to inform and educate students and to promote the Penn State Values. Please visit the Office of Student Conduct website at <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/conduct>, where you can find the Student Code of Conduct, Parental Notification Policy, Student Records Policy, and links to all policy and procedural guidelines related to the Student Conduct process. Students are encouraged to take the "Know the Code" quiz located on the Student Conduct website.

Additional Information Regarding the Student Code of Conduct

The Pennsylvania State University is obligated to provide all students and organizations with the University regulations, policies, and procedures governing student and organization conduct. Penn

State policies and procedures, including the Code of Conduct and the Off-Campus Misconduct Policy, are published on the Student Conduct website, <http://studentaffairs.psu.edu/conduct>.

If you have additional questions, special needs, or wish to request a hard copy of this information, please contact the Office of Student Conduct at University Park.

Parental Notification Policy

The Pennsylvania State University, under the guidelines of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), notifies parents and families in specific instances where a student accepts responsibility, or is found responsible, for a violation of an alcohol or drug policy or receives a sanction that may impact their status as a student.

Parental notification is intended to involve families in the total educational experience of the student and to provide an opportunity for conversation between students and their parents/legal guardians about the experience or incident that was a violation of the Code of Conduct.

For more information, please review the following website for the University Code of Conduct and additional information concerning Parental Notification: <https://studentaffairs.psu.edu/support-safety-conduct/student-conduct/conduct-information-parents-families>

Missing Student Policy

Effective August 14, 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 requires any institution participating in a Title IV federal student financial aid program that maintains on campus housing facilities to establish a missing student notification policy and related procedures (20 USC 1092(j) Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008) for students living in on campus housing. The following policy and related procedures is Penn State University's official Missing Student Policy.

DEFINITIONS:

Student – The University defines a student as any person enrolled in any class or program of the University, full or part time.

Emancipated Individual – A person less than 18 years of age who has been declared by a court to be independent of his or her parents.

AVP – For this policy, “AVP” refers to an Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs assigned to respond to student emergencies.

POLICY:

The Pennsylvania State University will provide every student living in on campus student housing the opportunity and means to identify a missing student contact to be used in the event the student is reported missing. Missing student contact information will be registered confidentially and will be accessible only to authorized University officials and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

In accordance with the procedures established within this policy, within 24 hours after a student living in on campus student housing has been reported missing and the student is not known to have returned to the University or otherwise been located, the AVP or his/her designee will notify the individual the student has designated as his/her missing person contact. If the missing student is under 18 years of age and not an emancipated individual, the AVP or his/her designee will also notify the student's custodial parent or guardian.

Students will be notified annually that each residential student of the University has the option to confidentially designate an individual to be contacted by the Penn State administration no later than 24 hours after the time that it is determined the student is missing. Penn State provides each student with the means and opportunity to register their confidential missing student contact information by logging into the University's LionPATH system and filling out the Address and Contact Information. This confidential missing student contact can be anyone. This option is provided to students even if a student has already registered an individual as a general emergency contact. The student also has the option to identify the same individual for both their general emergency contact and missing student contact.

University Police shall investigate all reports of missing students and will notify and cooperate with other law enforcement agencies, as necessary, to further the investigation.

PROCEDURES:

Any individual who believes a student living in on campus student housing may be missing should immediately contact University Police. University Police may notify the AVP upon receipt of a missing student report. When receiving such report, both the AVP and University Police will attempt to determine whether the student is, in fact, missing. Among other steps that may be taken depending on the circumstances:

- AVP or his/her designee will attempt to contact the student through all reasonable and available means.
- University Police will investigate the validity of the missing person report and manage the information according to its established investigative standards.
- University Police may notify appropriate University personnel and seek their aid in the investigation (e.g. Student Affairs, Residence Life, Counseling and Psychological Services, etc.)
- Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, University Police will notify local law enforcement agencies within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student is missing.

If, within 24 hours of the report, University Police is unable to locate the missing student and the student is not known to have returned to the University or otherwise located, University Police will notify the AVP and he/she or his/her designee will take the following action(s):

- The AVP or his/her designee will promptly notify the individual the student has designated as his/her missing person contact and document the date and time of the notification.
- If the missing student is under 18 years of age and not an emancipated individual, the AVP or his/her designee will also notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and document the date and time of the notification.

University Police and the AVP will coordinate their efforts to locate the missing student. The AVP will notify the Vice President of Student Affairs and update him/her on the status of the investigation as appropriate.

When the missing student is located, the AVP or his/her designee will contact the student to offer any appropriate support, as well as the emergency contacts and/or parents to confirm the student has been located.

If the initial investigation is unsuccessful in locating the missing student, University Police will continue to investigate according to established police procedures. The AVP will decide what further action, if any, should be taken by the Office of Student Affairs.

FURTHER INFORMATION:

While this policy applies only to students living in on campus student housing, reports of students missing from off-campus residences will be referred to the police department having jurisdiction over the student's local residence, if known, or the student's permanent residence if a local residence cannot be determined, and the University will cooperate within its legal limitations with any subsequent investigation.

The Missing Student Policy, SY42, can be found at: <https://policy.psu.edu/policies/sy42>

UNIVERSITY CONTACT FOR MISSING STUDENTS

Penn State Shenango
Director of Student Affairs
103 Sharon Hall
Sharon, PA 16146
724-983-2836

University Police and Public Safety
147 Shenango Ave.
Room 209
Sharon, PA 16146
724-866-0250

Daily Crime Log

University Police and Public Safety (UPPS) maintains a combined Daily Crime, fire, and valid complaint log of all incidents reported to them. Each day a log is published which identifies the type, general location, date and time reported, date and time occurred and current disposition if known of each incident reported to UPPS. Local news media may contact UPPS to acquire information from this log. Information deemed newsworthy may be published by the news media.

The Daily Crime and Fire Log for the most current sixty days is available for viewing during regular business hours in the lobby of the University Police and Public Safety building or online at <https://police.psu.edu/daily-crime-log> when available. Any portion of the Daily Crime and Fire Log for incidents older than 60 days will be made available for public inspection within two business days of a request.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

The Penn State Shenango campus has developed and implemented a systemic series of health and wellness educational programs and services in support of academic success. These programs range from mini-workshops and presentations open to the campus community to specific topical seminars targeting at-risk and first-year student populations. The following listing provides information on specific programs held during the past calendar year.

Penn State SAFE (Student Alcohol Feedback and Education)

Penn State SAFE is an on-line alcohol education program that uses evidence-based strategies to educate students about alcohol and its effects on the body. All first-year students who are 21 or younger at all Penn State campuses are required to complete the program prior to matriculation. *Fall 2018: 58 students completed the program during the implementation period.*

Penn State AWARE (Sexual Assault Education)

Penn State AWARE is an online sexual violence education program. All first-year students, regardless of age, are required to complete the program prior to matriculation. The program educates students about sexual assault and sexual harassment. The program helps students develop practical skills to keep themselves and their friends safe. *Fall 2018: 50 students completed the program during the implementation period.*

BASICS

By referral and assigned sanction for alcohol violations under Student Code of Conduct



Annual Presentations at Formal Orientation Programs for New Students:

- Know the Code...student conduct and personal safety
- Speaker presentation on college student issues

Alcohol Abuse Prevention week

Activities offered each semester

Alcohol Free Alternative Activities

Evening and weekends

Campus Student Planner

Printed materials containing information on alcohol abuse prevention/Code of Conduct/Social Norming messages printed on each page of daily planner within calendar.

Family Guide

Publication for parents/families of students.

Campus Safety & Security Awareness programs

- CPR & Heartsaver -classes provided to campus community
- Blood-borne Pathogens – Physical plant staff
- Infection Control – Bio-med students
- Parent/Families Only Safety/Security presentation at each NSO session
- Family Guide – publication for parents/families contains information on campus safety/security and other emergency contacts
- Talk with a Cop
- Active Shooter – Staff and faculty
- Orientation for new and transfer students

PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITY POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY (3 MOST RECENT YEARS)

2016: 8	2017: 6	2018: 4
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PENN STATE UNIVERSITY POLICIES GOVERNING ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Penn State's Alcohol and Drug Policy

Federal law requires Penn State to notify all faculty, staff, and students of certain information pertaining to the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of its activities. The information included in this report complies with the notification requirements of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act and its implementing regulations.

The possession, use, distribution and sale of alcoholic beverages is prohibited upon the property of The Pennsylvania University unless specifically authorized in accordance with Policy AD18, Possession, Use and Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages (<https://policy.psu.edu/policies/ad18>). Where such possession, use, distribution and/or sale is authorized, strict compliance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is required.

AD18 includes information about how a sponsoring academic or administrative department, group or unit may seek permission to have alcoholic beverages at a University-sponsored event. The University's Authorizing Officials are 1) the University Risk Officer (for University Park requests); 2) the Senior Vice President for

Health Affairs and Dean of the College of Medicine; and 3) the Chancellor of Commonwealth campus (for campus requests).

AD18 specifies that the following parameters apply to any event occurring on University property or at any University-sponsored event occurring at another location: 1) persons under the age of 21 years may not purchase, consume, possess or be served alcoholic beverages. It is the responsibility of the person(s) distributing alcoholic beverages to determine the age of the recipient; 2) no alcoholic beverages may be furnished to a person who appears to be intoxicated; 3) non-alcoholic beverage alternatives must be available at all events; 4) alcoholic beverages should not be served or ordered prior to 3:00 pm on a business day (Monday-Friday).

For students, the possession or use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in any Penn State on-campus undergraduate residence hall building regardless of age. At University Park, this includes Nittany Apartments and Eastview Terrace. Students residing in White Course Apartments are allowed to possess and consume alcoholic beverages in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In White Course Apartments, alcoholic beverage consumption is restricted to the inside of apartments, not in common areas, lounges, or outside.

Policies Specific to Faculty and Staff

As a condition of University employment, every employee shall abide by the terms of this policy. Any employee who violates this policy is subject to Penn State sanctions, including dismissal, as well as criminal sanctions provided by federal, state, or local law. An employee may be required to participate in a drug abuse or drug rehabilitation program. An employee must notify his or her supervisor of any criminal drug conviction for a violation occurring in the University workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction. Please consult Policy AD33, A Drug-Free Workplace for more information (<https://policy.psu.edu/policies/ad33>).

Policies Specific to Penn State Students

Any student who violates this policy is subject to disciplinary action including sanctions as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct in addition to any penalties resulting from violating local, state, and/or federal law. Disciplinary sanctions may include: Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Disciplinary Warning or Disciplinary Probation to Suspension or Expulsion from the University. Students residing in University housing may also lose the privilege of living on campus for violating University rules and regulations or conditions of the housing contract. In most cases, the Office of Student Conduct will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision making for students and to further deter future misconduct.

Penn State's Smoking and Tobacco Policy

Smoking and the use of tobacco are prohibited in and on all University owned or leased properties, facilities, and vehicles. The policy includes all University locations. Smoking includes the burning of any type of lit pipe, cigar, cigarette, or any other smoking equipment, whether filled with tobacco or any other type of material. Tobacco is defined as all tobacco-derived or containing products, including and not limited to cigarettes (e.g., clove, bidis, kreteks, electronic cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos), hookah smoked products, pipes and oral tobacco (e.g., spit and spitless, smokeless, chew, snuff) and nasal tobacco. It also includes any product intended to mimic tobacco

products, contain tobacco flavoring or deliver nicotine. Products approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, when used for cessation, are not considered tobacco under this policy. Please consult Policy AD32, Smoking and Tobacco Policy (<https://policy.psu.edu/policies/ad32>) for more information.

Pennsylvania Alcohol-Related Offenses

Pennsylvania's Medical Amnesty Law

Pennsylvania law provides immunity from prosecution for underage and/or hazing for an individual who seeks help for a friend who has a medical emergency due to underage alcohol consumption or hazing. The immunity also applies to the friend for whom medical assistance was sought. When a person is in violation of underage drinking or hazing laws and calls 911 to get help for a peer who needs immediate medical attention due to excessive alcohol consumption or hazing, the caller and the peer for whom assistance was sought will not be charged with underage drinking or hazing as long as that person's phone call was the only way law enforcement found out about that person's underage drinking, the caller reasonably believed they were the first to call and report the emergency, the person correctly identified themselves by name when reporting the emergency, and the person remained with the individual needing medical assistance until emergency services arrived.

Alcohol Poisoning is a Medical Emergency.

Call for help. You could save someone's life.

CALL 911

Know the signs:

- Passed out or difficult to wake
- Cold, clammy, pale, or bluish skin
- Slowed breathing
- Vomiting while asleep or awake

Know how to help:

- Turn a vomiting person on his or her side to prevent choking
- Clear vomit from the mouth
- Keep the person awake
- NEVER leave the person unattended



Penn State's Responsible Action Protocol

A student who acts responsibly by notifying the appropriate authorities (e.g., calling 911, alerting a resident assistant, contacting police) AND meets one or more of the following criteria typically will not face University conduct action for use or possession of alcohol or drugs. However, the student will be required to attend an approved alcohol or drug education program, such as BASICS or the Marijuana Intervention Program (MIP); the fee will be waived. When the student's behavior involves other Code of Conduct violations, (e.g., vandalism, assault, furnishing to minors) the additional behavior may be subject to disciplinary action. If a student exhibits a pattern of problematic behavior with alcohol or drugs, that student may be subject to formal disciplinary action.

The criteria which invoke the Protocol are:

- Students seeking medical assistance for themselves when experiencing an alcohol or drug overdose or related problems.
- A student seeking medical assistance for a peer suffering from an alcohol or drug overdose or related problems and remains with the peer until appropriate authorities arrive.
- A student suffering from an alcohol or drug overdose or related problems, for whom another student seeks assistance and remains with the peer until appropriate authorities arrive, will also not be subject to disciplinary action for alcohol violations.

Underage Drinking

It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to attempt to purchase, consume, possess, or knowingly and intentionally transport any liquor, malt, or brewed beverage. It is also illegal to lie about age to obtain alcohol and to carry a false identification card.

Penalty	1st Offense	2nd Offense	Subsequent Offense
Fine	0–\$500	0–\$1,000	0–\$1,000
Jail	0–90 days	0–90 days	0–90 days

By law, the local police department and University Police and Public Safety are required to notify parents or guardians of all underage-drinking violations.

Penn State University has a zero-tolerance policy associated with students consuming beverage alcohol under the age of 21. Not only is this against the Pennsylvania law, it is also a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

Carrying False I.D.

It is illegal for anyone under 21 to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person by name, age, date of birth, or photograph as being 21 or older to attempt to obtain liquor, malt, or brewed beverage by using the identification card of another or by using an identification card that has not been lawfully issued to or in the name of the person who possesses the card.

Penalty	1st Offense	2nd Offense	Subsequent Offense
Fine	0–\$300	0–\$500	0–\$500
Jail	0–90 days	0–1 year	0–1 year

Public Drunkenness

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

Public drunkenness is a crime when a person appears in any public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to the degree that he may endanger himself or other persons or property, or annoy persons in his vicinity.

Public drunkenness also leads to other behaviors and important health concerns. Often, public drunkenness contributes to many criminal mischiefs and disorderly conducts on campus. People must be responsible for their own actions and know their limits and tolerance levels before consuming alcohol.

Penalty	1st Offense	2nd Offense	Subsequent Offense
Fine	0–\$500	0–\$1,000	0–\$1,000
Jail	0–90 days	0–90 days	0–90 days

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Law

In Pennsylvania, the illegal level for DUI is .08 percent Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) and .02 percent BAC for minors. The law emphasizes treatment and a three-tier penalty system based on BAC and prior offenses: (1) general impairment (.08–.099 percent), (2) high rate of alcohol (.10–.159 percent), and (3) highest rate of alcohol (.16 percent and above).

Also, drivers with any amount of a Schedule I, II, or III controlled substance not medically prescribed (or their metabolites) may not drive, operate, or be in actual physical control of a vehicle.

It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to drive a vehicle with a blood alcohol content of .02 percent or higher. A first-time offense individual, under certain circumstances, may qualify for an Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (ARD) program.

Penalty ¹	1st Offense	2nd Offense	3rd Offense
Fine	\$500–\$5,000	\$750–\$5,000	\$1,500–\$10,000
Jail	2 days–6 months	30 days–6 months	90 days–5 years
License Suspension	1 year	1 year	18 months
Other	Alcohol Highway Safety School Court Reporting Network file	Alcohol Highway Safety School Court Reporting Network file	Drug & Alcohol Evaluation Court Reporting Network file

Selling or Furnishing Alcohol to Minors

Penalty	1st Offense	2nd and Subsequent Offenses
Fine	\$1,000–\$2,500	\$2,500
Jail	0–1 year	0–1 year

For more information about all alcohol-related offenses and resources in Pennsylvania, see www.lcb.state.pa.us/.

Open Container Law

In Pennsylvania, there is no state law to prohibit open containers of alcohol in public. However, many local governments have enacted such ordinances. For more information about all alcohol-related offenses in Pennsylvania, see www.lcb.state.pa.us.

Related Drug Offenses

Possession of Marijuana

It is unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally possess marijuana (Hashish), a Schedule I substance.

Persons engaged in such activity will most likely be faced with criminal charges and charged with a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

The charges for marijuana possession include:

Quantity	Charge	Jail Time	Fine
30 grams or less	Misdemeanor	30 days	0–\$500
Over 30 grams	Misdemeanor	1 year	0–\$5,000

Pennsylvania's Medical Marijuana Act

Pennsylvania's Medical Marijuana Act went into effect on May 17, 2016. However, marijuana in any form remains a prohibited controlled substance under federal law, and therefore the possession, cultivation, and use by individuals remain illegal under federal law. The Pennsylvania Medical Marijuana Act conflicts with federal criminal laws governing controlled substances, as well as federal laws requiring institutions receiving federal funds, by grant or contract, to maintain drug-free campuses and workplaces. Penn State receives federal funding that would be in jeopardy if those federal laws did not take precedence over state law. Therefore, the use and/or possession by individuals of marijuana in any form and for any purpose continues to violate applicable University policies, and any student or employee who violates such policies will be subject to disciplinary sanctions.

Possession of Other Drugs

In Pennsylvania, the penalties for being convicted of possession of a controlled substance such as heroin, cocaine, methamphetamines, prescriptions, ecstasy, and LSD vary by type of substance and quantity of the substance possessed. Charges also vary by first, second and subsequent offenses. Charges may include jail time, fines, drug counseling, and suspension of driver's license.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

It is unlawful for a person to use or possess, with the intent to use, drug paraphernalia that is used for packaging, manufacturing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance.

Synthetic Marijuana

Effective March 1, 2011, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency classified synthetic marijuana as an illegal substance. It is also known as Spice, K2, Demon, Wicked, Black Magic, Voodoo Spice, and Ninja Aroma Plus. Individuals found responsible for manufacturing, possessing, importing/exporting, or distributing these substances will face criminal and civil penalties. Penn State students engaging in these activities will also be held responsible under the University's illegal substances policy. It is also against University policy to use synthetic marijuana.

¹ Penalties differ based on age, blood alcohol content, and other factors.

Controlled Substances Act (CSA) — The CSA places all substances that are regulated under existing federal law into one of five schedules. The place is based on the substance’s medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence ability. Below is a description of the five schedules and examples of drugs in each schedule. The list is not comprehensive.

Schedule	Characteristics	Examples
Schedule I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high potential for abuse • no currently accepted medical use in US • lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heroin • Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB) • LSD • Marijuana • MDMA (Ecstasy) • Mescaline (peyote) • Psilocybin/Psilocyn (mushrooms) • Tetrahydrocannabinols (THC)
Schedule II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high potential for abuse • currently accepted for medical use or with severe restrictions in US • abuse may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adderall® • Amphetamine • Cocaine • Fentanyl • Hydrocodone • Methadone • Methamphetamine • Morphine • Oxycodone • Phencyclidine (PCP) • Ritalin®
Schedule III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • less potential for abuse than drugs in Schedules I and II • currently accepted for medical use in US • abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anabolic Steroids • Codeine compounds • Some barbiturates • Ketamine
Schedule IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low potential for abuse compared to drugs in Schedule III • currently accepted medical use in US • abuse may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ativan® • Rohypnol® (not manufactured or legally marketed in the US) • Valium® • Xanax®
Schedule V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low potential for abuse compared to drugs in Schedule IV • currently accepted medical use in US • abuse may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough medicines with codeine

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. (2017). *Drugs of Abuse*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from <http://www.justice.gov/>.

Federal Tracking Penalties — Marijuana

Drug	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense*
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more mixture; or 1,000 or more plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 yrs, not more than life • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, not more than life • Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 yrs, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg mixture; or 100 to 999 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 5 yrs, not more than 40 yrs • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, not more than life • Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 10 years, not more than life • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 20 yrs • If death or serious injury, not less than 20 yrs, not more than life • Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 30 years • If death or serious injury, mandatory life • Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than individual
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1 to 49 plants; less than 50 kg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 5 years • Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million other than individual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not more than 10 years • Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release and a fine up to \$8 million if an individual and \$20 million if other than an individual.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice. (2017). *Drugs of Abuse*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from <http://www.justice.gov/>.

Federal Tracking Penalties

Drug Schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4999 gms mixture	First Offense: Not less than 5 yrs, and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual	5 kgs or more mixture	First Offense: Not less than 10 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. 2 or More Prior Offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 gms mixture		280 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 gms mixture		400 gms or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10–99 gms mixture		100 gms or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 gms mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 gms mixture		10 gms or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5–49 gms pure or 50–499 gms mixture		50 gms or more pure or 500 gms or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 gms pure or 100–999 gms mixture		100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture	
		Penalties		
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutric Acid)	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	1 gm			
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious 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.		
All other Schedule IV drugs	Any amount	First Offense: Not more than 5 years. 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 not an individual.		
Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Other than 1 gm or more			
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	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. (2017). *Drugs of Abuse*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from <http://www.justice.gov/>.

Harmful Effects of Mixing Various Drugs with Alcohol

DRUG	EFFECTS WHEN MIXED WITH ALCOHOL
Antibiotics	Extreme drowsiness, decreases effectiveness
Antihistamines	Extreme drowsiness, causes temporary depression
Aspirin	Stomach and intestinal bleeding
High Blood Pressure Medicines	Dangerously lower blood pressure
Narcotics	Extreme slowing of brain activities, breathing slows down or stops
Non-Narcotic Pain Killers	Stomach and intestinal irritation or bleeding
Sedatives & Tranquilizers	Extreme slowing of brain activities, breathing slows down or stops, heart slows down or stops

Turrisi, R. (2010). *A parent handbook for talking with college students about alcohol*. The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA.

Drug Risks and Consequences

	EFFECT ON THE MIND	EFFECT ON THE BODY	OVERDOSE	POTENTIAL FOR DEPENDENCE	EXAMPLES
ALCOHOL	Impairs coordination, judgment, reasoning, and memory.	Slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, weakness, headache, lightheadedness, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure, and slowed breathing.	Mental confusion, stupor, coma, or inability to wake up, vomiting, seizures, slow breathing (fewer than 8 breaths per minute), irregular breathing (10 seconds or more between breaths), hypothermia (low body temperature), bluish skin color, paleness.	Yes	Types: Beer, wine, liquor
DEPRESSANTS	Impairs memory, judgment, coordination, and can cause confusion; may induce sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, and prevent seizures.	Slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, weakness, headache, lightheadedness, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, low blood pressure, and slowed breathing.	Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, and possible death.	Yes	Rx: Valium, Xanax, Halcion, Ativan, Klonopin, Restoril. Lunesta, Ambien, and Sonata Non-Rx: Rohypnol (Roofies)
HALLUCINOGENS	Distortions of thought associated with time and space, confusion, anxiety, depression, paranoia, sleep problems, and drug craving.	Elevated heart rate, increased blood pressure, sweating, loss of appetite, tremors, sleeplessness, dilated pupils, impaired motor coordination.	Respiratory depression, coma, convulsions, seizures, and death due to respiratory arrest. LSD and shrooms: death due to suicide, accidents, and dangerous behavior.	Yes	Rx: N/A Non-Rx: MDMA, ecstasy, LSD, acid, shrooms, PCP, ketamine
INHALANTS	Damages area of the brain responsible for thinking, moving, seeing, and hearing. Cognitive abnormalities range from mild impairment to severe dementia.	Slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, euphoria, Slowed bodily functions, slight stimulation, loss of inhibition, loss of consciousness.	Loss of consciousness and/or death, “Sudden sniffing death,” Asphyxiation.	Yes	Names/Forms: Huff, Whippets, butane, aerosols
MARIJUANA	Problems with memory and learning, distorted perception, difficulty in thinking and problem-solving, and loss of coordination.	Sedation, bloodshot eyes, increased heart rate, coughing from lung irritation, increased appetite, and decreased blood pressure.	No deaths from overdose of marijuana have been reported.	Yes	Names/Forms: cannabis, weed, hash, 710 (oil), wax, budder, shatter
OPIOIDS	When appropriately prescribed reduce tension and pain, anxiety, and aggression. Unwanted effects include drowsiness, inability to concentrate, and apathy.	Slowed physical activity, constriction of the pupils, flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea, vomiting, and slowed breathing.	Constricted (pinpoint) pupils, cold clammy skin, confusion, convulsions, extreme drowsiness, slowed breathing, coma, and respiratory failure.	Yes	Rx: OxyContin, Vicodin, codeine, morphine, methadone, and fentanyl Non-Rx: Heroin
STIMULANTS	Produce a sense of exhilaration, enhance self-esteem, improve mental and physical performance, increase activity, reduce appetite, extend wakefulness for prolonged period, and “get high”. Chronic, high-dose use results in agitation, hostility, panic, aggression, and suicidal or homicidal tendencies. Paranoia may also occur.	Dizziness, tremors, headache, flushed skin, chest pain with palpitations, excessive sweating, vomiting, and abdominal cramps.	High fever, convulsions, and cardiovascular collapse.	Yes	Rx: Adderall, Concerta, Ritalin Non-Rx: Cocaine, methamphetamine
TOBACCO	Increases dopamine, stimulates the Central Nervous System.	Increased blood pressure, breathing and heart rate, chronic bronchitis, cancer, heart disease.	Nicotine poisoning, difficulty breathing, vomiting, fainting, headache, weakness and increased or decreased heart rate, possible death.	Yes	Forms: Cigarettes, cigars, bidis, smokeless tobacco, Nicotine

Drug Enforcement Agency. (2017). *Drugs of abuse: A DEA resource guide*. Retrieved from https://www.dea.gov/pr/multimedia-library/publications/drug_of_abuse.pdf#page=50

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA]. (2015). Beyond hangovers: Understanding alcohol’s impact on your health. Retrieved from <https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/alcohol-health>

NIAAA. (2015). Alcohol overdose: The dangers of drinking too much. Retrieved from <https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/alcoholoverdosefactsheet/overdosefact.htm>

For more information, visit www.drugabuse.gov/ and www.samhsa.gov/

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

Resources for Faculty and Staff

Penn State's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available for Penn State employees if they have a problem with substance abuse or if someone they know may have a problem. If you suspect that you or someone close to you may have a problem with alcohol or other drugs . . . stop hurting and start healing. For more information about the University's drug and alcohol prevention efforts, please see the "Health Promotion and Wellness" and "Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs" sections of this Annual Security Report.

- Penn State faculty and staff can reach the EAP 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by calling 1-866-749-1735.
- Any employee or supervisor with additional questions related to alcohol and other drug problems may contact Labor and Employee Relations at 814-867-0041.



Resources for Students

Campus Resources		
Office of Student Affairs	Sharon Hall, Room 103	724-983-2836
- Disability Contact Liaison	Sharon Hall, Room 207B	724-983-2841
- Alcohol Awareness Prevention Programs	Sharon Hall, Room 103	724-983-2836
- Sexual Harassment Officer	Sharon Hall, Room 309A	724-983-2963
BASICS – Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students		724-983-2836
Personal Counseling Services: - Intervention - Referral - Individual and group counseling	Sharon Hall, Room 207B	724-983-2841
Penn State Human Resources	Sharon Hall, Room 207A	724-983-2941

Community Resources		
Abuse Help line for Men		24-Hour Emergency 888-743-5754
Mental Health/ Mental Retardation	Mercer County Behavioral Health Commission	24-Hour Emergency 724-662-2227
Drug & Alcohol	Mercer County Behavioral Health Commission	724-662-2230
Children & Youth	Behavioral Health Services of Sharon	24-Hour Emergency 724-983-5454
Family Center		742-983-1118
Emergency Shelters - Domestic Violence Shelter - 24-Hour Crisis Intervention - Individual Crisis Counseling - Legal Advocacy	AWARE INC.	24-Hour Emergency 888-981-1457
Unfair Treatment	Mercer County Public Defenders Office	724-662-3800



ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

While Penn State Shenango is a reasonably safe environment, crimes do occur. In addition to the Clery Act crimes statistics, other common crimes that occur on campus are outlined below.

Theft

Theft is a common occurrence on college campuses. Often, this is due to the fact that theft is a crime of opportunity. Recreation facilities, open classrooms and laboratories provide thieves with effortless opportunities. Often, individuals leave classrooms and laboratories unlocked when not occupied for short periods of time.

It is important to be very vigilant when it comes to suspicious persons. Never leave items and valuables lying around unsecured. Doors should be locked at all times. The following is a list of suggestions to help you not fall victim to theft.

- ☐ Keep doors to residence halls, labs, classrooms locked when not occupied.
- ☐ Do not provide unauthorized access to persons in the buildings or classrooms.
- ☐ Do not keep large amounts of money with you.
- ☐ Lock all valuables, money, jewelry, and checkbooks in a lock box or locked drawer.
- ☐ Keep a list of all valuable possessions including the make, models, and serial numbers.
- ☐ Take advantage of the Engraving Programs to have all valuables engraved with specific identifying marks.
- ☐ Do not leave laptop computers or textbooks unattended in labs or libraries, even if it is for a short period of time.
- ☐ Do not lend credit cards or identification cards to anyone.
- ☐ Report loitering persons or suspicious persons to police immediately; don't take any chances.

Identity Theft

Identity theft is a crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal information in some ways that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. This personal data could be a Social Security number, bank account, or credit card information.

Persons involved in identity theft often use computers or other forms of media to assist them.

You can take measures to prevent this from happening to you:

- Do not give anyone your personal information unless there is a legitimate reason to trust them.
- Never give your credit card information, date of birth, or other information over the telephone, unless you can confirm the person receiving that information.
- Complete a credit check frequently to assure there is no suspicious activity.
- Examine financial information often to assure all transactions are authorized and accounted for.
- Use security software and install firewalls on computers.

Clery Act Crimes

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crimes reported on and around their campuses. The University Police collects the Clery crime statistics disclosed in the following charts through a number of methods.

The University Police maintains a close relationship with all police departments where Penn State owns or controls property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve the University are brought to the attention of the University Police. In addition to collecting Clery crime statistics from local police departments, all reports of crime incidents made directly to the University Police (through police dispatchers and officers) are entered into an integrated computer aided-dispatch systems/records management system. The entries are recorded in the system in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only). To ensure each report is appropriately classified in the correct crime category, after a dispatcher or officer enters the report in the system, a department administrator reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified. The department also periodically examines data in the system for appropriate classification.

In addition to the crime data that the University Police maintains, the University collects Clery crime statistics of reports made to various campus security authorities, as defined in this report. The statistics reported in the following charts generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various campus security 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.



Definitions of Reportable Crimes²

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

Fondling – the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

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

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

Robbery – defined as 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 – defined as an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by 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.

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 with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 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. Pennsylvania does not have a specific crime of domestic violence.

Dating Violence – Means violence committed by a person—(a) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (b) where the existence of such a relationship will be determined by the reporting party's statement and based on a consideration of the following factors:

- (i) The length of the relationship.
- (ii) The type of relationship.
- (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Pennsylvania does not have a specific crime of dating violence.

Stalking – Means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—(a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. In Pennsylvania, a person commits the crime of stalking when the person either:

- (1) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts toward another person, including following the person without proper authority, under circumstances which demonstrate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person; or
- (2) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.

Hate Crimes – includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because the perpetrator's bias against the victim based on one of the Categories of Prejudice listed below, plus the following four crimes.

- **Larceny/Theft** – the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- **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** – to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism to Property (except Arson)** – to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

² Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, 2016 Edition, Washington, D.C., 2016. Violence Against Women Act of 1994. FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program <https://ucr.fbi.gov/>, *Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual*, *National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data Collection Guidelines*, and *Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual*.

Categories of Prejudice³

Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

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

Religion – A 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.

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

Ethnicity – A 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.

National Origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

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

Gender Identity – A 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 non-conforming individuals.

Definitions of Clery Act Locations⁴

On-Campus – Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.

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

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

Non-Campus – Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.



³ Sources: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, 2016 Edition, Washington, D.C., 2016. FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program <https://ucr.fbi.gov/Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual>.

⁴ Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, 2016 Edition, Washington, D.C., 2016.

CRIME STATISTICS: CLERY DATA

The following annual security report provides crime statistics for selected crimes that have been reported to local police agencies or to campus security authorities. The statistics reported here generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities. The statistics reported for the sub-categories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represented 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).

	2016					2017					2018				
OFFENSES	On-Campus Property		Public Property	Non-Campus	Unfounded (NOT INCLUDED IN CLERY OFFENSE COUNTS)	On-Campus Property		Public Property	Non-Campus	Unfounded (NOT INCLUDED IN CLERY OFFENSE COUNTS)	On-Campus Property		Public Property	Non-Campus	Unfounded (NOT INCLUDED IN CLERY OFFENSE COUNTS)
	Residence Hall	Total On-Campus				Residence Hall	Total On-Campus				Residence Hall	Total On-Campus			
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
REFERRALS															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HATE CRIMES															
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Larceny	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report Act

Crime 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. UCR crime statistics are also available on the PA State Police website at <http://www.paucrs.pa.gov/UCR/Reporting/RptMain.asp>

CAMPUS: Shenango	2016			2017			2018		
	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS		
	ACTUAL OFFENSES	*CRIME RATE	ARREST DATA	ACTUAL OFFENSES	*CRIME RATE	ARREST DATA	ACTUAL OFFENSES	*CRIME RATE	ARREST DATA
PART I OFFENSES									
CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FORCIBLE RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape by Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault to Rape - Attempts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knife or Cutting Instrument	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strong Arm (Hands, Feet, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knife or Cutting Instrument	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dangerous Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hands, Fists, Feet, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful Entry - No Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Forcible Entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LARCENY - THEFT (Exc. Motor Vehicles)	1	244	0	1	176	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks and Buses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PART I OFFENSES	1	244	0	1	176	0	0	0	0
PART II OFFENSES									
Assaults - Non-Aggravated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Prop., Rec., Possess., etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons, Carrying, Possess., etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution & Commercialized Vice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses (Exc. Prostitution & Rape)	0	0	0	1	176	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S Opium-Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P Opium-Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
O Marijuana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S Synthetic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Book Making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Numbers, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family & Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Offenses (Exc. Traffic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PART II OFFENSES	0	0	0	1	176	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PART I & PART II OFFENSES	1	244	0	2	353	0	0	0	0

Shenango	
2018: Employees	81
Students	419

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

“() ” 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 Pennsylvania State Law.

In Case of Emergency

DIAL: 911
on any telephone

If you are on campus, you can reach
University Police and Public Safety
by dialing **724-866-0250** from any phone.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Penn State Shenango University Police and Public Safety
724-866-0250

Sharon Police Department

For immediate emergency assistance: Dial "911"

On-Campus Services

103 Sharon Hall 724-983-2836
Reference Material, Brochures
Educational Programs

Community Resources

Sharon Regional Health System
740 E. State Street
Sharon, PA 16146
724-983-3911

UPMC Horizon

2200 Memorial Drive
Farrell, PA 16121
724-981-3500

- Counseling
- Chemical Dependency Services
- Insights Recovery

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)

724-342-0162 Al-Anon or Al-Ateen

Domestic Violence/Rape Crises

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault (RAINN) Hotline: 800-656-4673
- Rape Crisis & Counseling Center: 724-837-9540
- The Welcome Home: 724-838-9133
- Victim Witness Services: 724-830-3272

Environmental Health and Safety

814-865-6391
Eisenhower Parking Deck, University Park

PSUAlert

PSUAlert is the name of Pennsylvania State University's mass notification service. This system allows the university to send text messages, voice mails, and e-mails to the campus community concerning weather-related school closings, delays, and other emergencies. The service is available to all employees and students of Penn State. The university does not charge for the service, however there may be a fee charged based on your phone plan. To register, go to <http://psualert.psu.edu> and follow the instructions.

Register to Vote

All students are urged to register to vote in local, state and national elections. Go to http://www.pikepa.org/election/dl/pa_voter_registration.pdf for a printable Voter Registration Application. Note that Adobe Acrobat must be loaded to view the Voter Registration Application.

