

PUBLIC SAFETY

2021 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

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Introduction

This publication is the annual Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Report and the Annual Fire Safety Report for 2021 for Lafayette College. The Director of Public Safety is responsible for preparing this report. To gather policies for this report, the Department of Public Safety collaborated with the Division of Campus Life, Office of Human Resources, and other divisions and departments on campus. In addition, representatives from Communications assisted with the compilation of this report.

Students, faculty, and staff have a shared responsibility for protecting themselves and the Lafayette community. This is best accomplished by being aware of your surroundings, safeguarding your property and through the prompt reporting of any suspicious activity to Lafayette College Department of Public Safety. This report includes mandated crime and fire statistics for the 2018, 2019, and 2020 calendar years. Included in the statistics are certain reported crimes that occurred on campus, on non-campus property, and on adjacent public property. Incidents occurring within residence halls are also listed and are a subcategory to the on-campus reportable crimes.

A print copy of this report may be obtained at the Department of Public Safety located at 901 Bushkill Drive, Easton, PA.

Report preparation for the annual disclosure of crime statistics

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for gathering statistics, identifying reportable crimes, and reporting/publishing statistics to U.S. Department of Education, the Pennsylvania State Police, the FBI, and to the public. Statistics are reported in different formats and categories depending upon specific legal requirements. FBI and Pennsylvania State Police reports include different crimes than does the Clery Act. While the Clery Act requires statistics to be reported from a wider geographic area than does the FBI (e.g. adjacent public property and non-campus properties), and also requires reporting of student disciplinary referrals and arrests for drug, alcohol, and weapons offenses. Further, the Clery Act mandates the collection of information regarding crimes from non-law enforcement “Campus Security Authorities” (i.e. Resident Advisers, Coaches and other Athletics Division Officials, Sports Club Coaches, Student Club Advisors, certain College administrators, Dean of Advising and Co-Curricular Programs, Faculty who reside in residence halls, Residence Life Staff) having “significant responsibility for students or campus activities,” while FBI statistics include only crimes reported to the Department of Public Safety.

The 2021 Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report has been compiled from statistics based upon crime reports received by the Department of Public Safety, from outside police agencies (Easton and Forks Police Departments) responsible for areas immediately adjacent to campus, and from reports received from Campus Security Authorities. Methods are in place to avoid duplicate, inaccurate statistical reporting and also to ensure that the crimes listed are consistent with Pennsylvania and FBI Uniform Crime Reporting classifications.

This report includes statistics for arrests for liquor law, drug, and weapons violations occurring on campus, in student housing, at non-campus buildings, and on public property

adjacent to campus. Additionally, the report includes internal disciplinary referrals for drug, liquor law, and weapons violations. A disciplinary referral is reported if it is not otherwise reported as an arrest.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Murder/Manslaughter—is defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.

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

Sex offenses—is any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape—is 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.

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

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

Statutory Rape—is non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Robbery—is defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, 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—is 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—is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft—is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Arson—is 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.

Hate Crimes—includes all of the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes.

Larceny/Theft—includes, pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

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

Intimidation—is 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 or 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.

Categories of Prejudice

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

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, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation—a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, and heterosexual (straight) individuals.

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

Gender Identity—preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender nonconforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society, e.g., a woman dressed in traditionally male clothing or a man wearing makeup. A gender non-conforming person may or may not be a lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender person but may be perceived as such.

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. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term “race” in that “race” refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.

National Origin—a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias maybe against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.

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

Overview of the Department of Public Safety

Located at 901 Bushkill Drive, the Department of Public Safety is responsible for around-the-clock protection of the Lafayette campus. The staff consists of a Director of Public Safety (who reports to the Vice President for Campus Life), an Associate

Director/Chief of Police, 1 lieutenant, 3 supervisors, 1 manager, a combination of full and part-time officers, dispatchers and office staff, along with, 3 environmental, health and safety specialists.

The Department of Public Safety is comprised of both commissioned police officers and security officers, with 16 officers being commissioned police officers who have Pennsylvania Act 235 training. The Department of Public Safety also requires Pennsylvania Act 120 training for all newly hired police officers.

A variety of patrol methods are employed including the use of marked and unmarked police vehicles, bicycles, and foot patrol. The men and women of the Department of Public Safety serve and protect the campus community through proactive patrol and by enforcing state laws and city ordinances, as well as College rules and regulations. The department may be reached by phone at (610)-330-4444 for emergencies and (610)-330-5330 for other matters. The department's web site is found at <http://publicsafety.lafayette.edu>.

Enforcement Authority and Jurisdiction. Pursuant to 22 PA 501, Lafayette's commissioned police officers are armed and have powers of arrest. Their jurisdiction includes all College owned and leased property and buildings, and the immediate and adjacent vicinity of the property of the College.

In addition to the commissioned police officers, there are 8, non-sworn, security officers who patrol the campus and provide other public safety services to the Lafayette College community. These officers do not have arrest authority.

Each year, all commissioned Lafayette police officers attend mandatory annual Pennsylvania in-service training at a certified police academy. Additionally, in-house training is provided on an on-going basis for all public safety personnel. All Lafayette police officers and security officers are trained to handle security and safety matters on campus, as well as to perform first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and in the use of automated external defibrillator devices (AED). All public safety patrol vehicles are equipped with oxygen and AEDs.

Working relationship state/local law enforcement agencies

The Department of Public Safety does not have a formal Memorandum of Understanding with other area law enforcement agencies. Nonetheless, the Department of Public Safety maintains close working relationships with the City of Easton Police and Fire Departments; the Forks Township Police Department, the Northampton County District Attorney's Office; and the Pennsylvania State Police as necessary.

There is extensive information sharing between the Department of Public Safety and the Easton Police Department and other area law enforcement agencies including the PA State Police. If appropriate, public safety staff will notify other law enforcement agencies of crimes and suspicious activity and cooperatively investigate reported offenses.

The Pennsylvania State Police also provide our department with evidence analysis, PA criminal intelligence and information that may impact special events that occur on-campus.

The Department of Public Safety is responsible for College transportation services including the campus parking program, enforcing parking, traffic regulations, and the LCAT Shuttles.

College Crime Statistics for Calendar Years 2018, 2019, 2020

This chart includes offenses that were reported to the Lafayette College Department of Public Safety, law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over all parts of Lafayette's Clery geography (including non-campus properties) other than the Lafayette Department of Public Safety, and to any official of Lafayette who has significant responsibilities for student and campus activities. Those offenses are compiled in accordance with the provisions of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

FEDERAL STATISTICS	ON-CAMPUS						Non-Campus Building or Property			Public Property			Unfounded		
	Lafayette Campus Areas (includes student housing facilities)			Student Housing Facilities Only (a subset of campus areas)											
Offenses	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	13	11	2	11	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2	3	0	2	3	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
Statutory Rape	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	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	3	10	5	3	9	5	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
Domestic Violence	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	1	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Unfounded Offenses													0	0	0
ARRESTS															
Liquor Law Violations	22	14	7	9	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–
Drug Abuse Violations	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–
Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS															
Liquor Law Violations	85	27	17	43	52	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–
Drug Abuse Violations	12	18	12	14	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–
Weapons Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–

Lafayette College complies with all applicable federal and state legislation and does not discriminate in any way on the basis of gender, age, race, color, religion, creed, national origin, ancestry, physical ability, or sexual orientation.

Department of Public Safety, 901 Bushkill Drive, Lafayette College, Easton, PA 18042; (610) 330-5330.

**Lafayette College
Public Safety
Pennsylvania State
UCR Crime Statistics**

	2018			2019			2020		
	NO.*	Rate Per FTE Student/Employee	Rate Per 100,000 FTE Students/Employees	NO.*	Rate Per FTE Student/Employee	Rate Per 100,000 FTE Students/Employees	NO.*	Rate Per FTE Student/Employee	Rate Per 100,000 FTE Students/Employees
Part I Offenses									
Criminal Homicide	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Forcible Rape	9	0.0026	263	9	0.0026	256	3	0.0009	92
Assault to Rape - attempts	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Robbery (firearm)	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Robbery (knife or cutting instrument)	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Robbery (other dangerous weapon)	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Robbery (strong arm-hands,feet,etc.)	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Assault (firearm)	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Assault (knife or cutting instrument)	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Assault (other dangerous weapon)	0	0.000	0	1	0.003	28	0	0.000	0
Assault (hands, fist, feet, etc.)	1	0.0003	29	3	0.0009	85	1	0.0003	31
Burglary (forcible entry)	3	0.0009	88	4	0.0011	114	5	0.0015	153
Burglary (unlawful entry - no force)	1	0.0003	29	5	0.0014	142	0	0.000	0
Burglary (attempted forcible entry)	0	0.000	0	1	0.0003	28	0	0.000	0
Larceny-Theft	46	0.0135	1,345	60	0.0171	1,707	33	0.0101	1,012
Motor Vehicle Theft (Other Vehicles)	1	0.0003	29	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Arson	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
TOTAL PART I	61	0.0178	1,784	83	0.0236	2,361	42	0.0129	1,288
Part II Offenses									
Assault (other assaults-not aggrav.)	2	0.0006	58	6	0.0017	171	3	0.0009	92
Fraud	2	0.0006	58	2	0.0006	57	1	0.0003	31
Forgery and Counterfeiting	13	0.0038	380	19	0.0054	541	13	0.004	399
Stolen Prop., Receiving Possession	3	0.0009	88	3	0.0009	85	1	0.0003	31
Vandalism	50	0.0146	1,462	63	0.0179	1,792	24	0.0074	736
Weapons, Carrying, Possession, Etc.	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Sex Offenses	8	0.0023	234	8	0.0023	228	1	0.0003	31
Drug Sale/Mfg-marijuana	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Drug Possession-opium-cocaine	1	0.0003	29	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Drug Possession-marijuana	12	0.0035	351	15	0.0043	427	11	0.0034	337
Drug Possession-Synthetic	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
Drug Possession-other	0	0.000	0	1	0.0003	28	0	0.000	0
DUI	0	0.000	0	1	0.0003	28	0	0.000	0
Liquor Laws	54	0.0158	1,579	48	0.0137	1,366	22	0.0067	675
Drunkenness	0	0.000	0	1	0.0003	28	0	0.000	0
Disorderly Conduct	16	0.0047	468	7	0.002	199	7	0.0021	215
Vagrancy	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0
All Other Offenses (except traffic)	9	0.0026	263	13	0.0037	370	23	0.0071	706
TOTAL PART II	170	0.0497	4,972	187	0.0532	5,320	106	0.0325	3,252
GRAND TOTAL (I +II)	231			270			148		
FTE Students =	2,620			2,646			2,482		
FTE Employees =	799			869			778		
Total =	3,419			3,515			3,260		

* Number of Actual Offenses reported to the Department of Public Safety.

Lafayette College complies with all applicable federal and state legislation and does not discriminate in any way on the basis of gender, age, race, color, religion, creed, national origin, ancestry, physical ability, or sexual orientation.

Department of Public Safety, 901 Bushkill Drive, Lafayette College, Easton, PA 18042; (610) 330-5330.

Procedures for students and others to report criminal activity or other emergencies

Lafayette College strongly encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the Department of Public Safety and the appropriate police agencies, including those instances when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make a report. Public Safety personnel promptly respond to all reports of suspicious acts, and emergencies occurring on campus.

Crimes and emergencies occurring on-campus may be reported to the Department of Public Safety in a number of ways:

- From hard-wired campus telephones found in all offices, dial ext. 4444.
- From a cell phone or public phone, dial (610)-330-4444.
- Via emergency “Blue Light” telephones which are located throughout the campus and parking decks. These Blue Light phones automatically connect to the Department of Public Safety as soon as the red button is pushed.
- Via emergency/convenience telephones located on the exterior of all campus residence halls. Each of these phones has an emergency button that automatically connects the caller to the Department of Public Safety dispatch center and identifies the location of the phone to the dispatcher.
- In person to any Lafayette College Department of Public Safety Officer.
- 9-1-1 should be called for crimes and other emergencies occurring off-campus. When making an emergency call, you should provide the location of the incident, the type of assistance needed (police, ambulance, or fire), your name and call back number.

Who students and employees should report crimes to.

Crimes occurring on campus, in non-campus buildings or on non-campus property that Lafayette College owns or controls, or on public property that is within or immediately adjacent to campus should be immediately reported to the Department of Public Safety via any of the above means so that the Department of Public Safety can respond for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics and the transmittal of a Timely Warning, if appropriate.

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting.

If you would like to report a crime, but do not want to pursue action within the Colleges or criminal justice systems, we ask that you consider filing a voluntary, confidential report. Anyone may call the Department of Public Safety at (610) 330-5330, or in an emergency (610) 330-4444 to report a crime or concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous.

Depending on the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able to file a report while maintaining your confidentiality. However, the Department of Public Safety cannot guarantee confidentiality in all cases. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep your personal identifying information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others.

Confidential reports allow the College 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 and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR). In limited circumstances, the Department of Public Safety may not be able to assure confidentiality and will inform you in those cases.

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

As a matter of policy, Lafayette directs people to report Clery crimes (without the inclusion of personally identifiable information) to the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of including a statistic in Lafayette’s ASFSR; though people may report crimes to any Campus Security Authority. The report must include sufficient information as to the location and type of incident for inclusion in the ASFSR. If the crime did not occur on Clery Act designated geography, or it cannot be determined from the report whether the incident(s) occurred on Clery Act designated geography or is a Clery crime, it will not be included in the ASFSR, as per federal regulations. However, Lafayette may be obligated to investigate when there is a report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and/or stalking.

The intent of including non-law enforcement personnel in the CSA role is to acknowledge that some community members and students, in particular, may be more likely to report incidents to other College partners who the person involved knows and trusts.

The Clery Act defines a Campus Security Authority (CSA) as:

- Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities
- A campus police or security department
- Individuals who have responsibility for campus security
- Individuals or offices designated to receive crime reports

Campus Security Authorities or CSAs are not investigators, but are required to report Clery crimes to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) as soon as they have knowledge of a reported crime. This timely reporting allows DPS to accurately monitor crime trends and assist in determining whether a Timely Warning Notice is necessary.

Public Safety’s website <https://publicsafety.lafayette.edu/> contains information about the Clery Act, contact information for Clery Compliance, definitions and requirements for Campus Security Authorities, and an online CSA Reporting Form that will allow CSAs to submit their crime reports directly to the Department of Public Safety. Please refer to https://lafayettec.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6nC7xftx7M5nzXD for the form.

Anonymous Reporting

- Anyone may call the Department of Public Safety at (610) 330-5330, or in an emergency (610) 330-4444 to report a crime or concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous.
- Members of the campus community may also report crimes anonymously to the Department of Public Safety via the One Pard Universal Reporting Form found at <https://onepard.lafayette.edu>

- Non-emergency reports of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking may be reported anonymously via a website <http://sash.lafayette.edu>. (Please see section entitled “Special Note on Confidentiality” on page 29.)
- Bias related incidents may also be reported anonymously via the Colleges’ Bias Incident Reporting form accessible at <https://deanofstudents.lafayette.edu/community-support-and-response/bias-response-team>

When an anonymous report is received, Lafayette College will conduct an investigation to the best of its abilities with the information available.

Confidential Support and Information

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

Pastoral and professional counselors are available for confidential support and information. The information disclosed to them is not considered a report to the institution.

Pastoral and licensed counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by the College are legally exempt from Clery crime reporting requirements and are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in the counseling role. However, they are required to report cases of child abuse under Pennsylvania law.

Lafayette College encourages counselors, if and when they deem appropriate, to inform those they counsel of procedures for reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

For confidential support and information contact one or more of the following confidential resources:

On-Campus

College Chaplain
107 Farinon College Center
(610) 330-5959

The Counseling Center
Bailey Health Center (2nd floor)
(610) 330-5005

Student Advocacy and Prevention Coordinator
Katy Bednarsky
204 Feather House
(610) 330-3331
Available during regular business hours.
Appointments are encouraged.

Off-Campus

Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley (CVCLV)
2132 South 12th St., Suite 101
Allentown, PA 18101
24-Hour Hotline: (610) 437-6611
www.cvclv.org

Turning Point of Lehigh Valley
www.turningpointlv.org
444 E. Susquehanna Street
Allentown, PA
24-Hour Hotline: (877) 438-4957

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)
rainn.org
24-Hour Hotline: (800) 656-HOPE (4673)

Timely Warning procedures

Making the decision to issue a timely warning. If a Clery Act crime occurs on campus, in non-campus buildings or on non-campus property that Lafayette College owns or controls, or on public property that is within or immediately adjacent to campus, that in the judgment of public safety officials constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the college community, a “timely warning” will be issued. In those cases where the reported crime occurs between two individuals who know each other, the Department of Public Safety will look at the totality of the circumstances in determining whether there is an ongoing threat to others.

To assist the Department of Public Safety in making timely warnings, everyone should immediately report crimes and other serious incidents directly to the Department of Public Safety via any of the above methods.

Determining the content of a timely warning. The Director of Public Safety, or his designee, determines the content of timely warning notices. Timely warning notices will include information concerning the nature, location and time of the crime along with the description of any suspects if available. Timely warning notices will withhold the names of victims and other information that may identify the victim. The decision to issue a timely warning shall be decided on a case-by-case basis in compliance with the Clery Act and will consider all available facts.

Issuing a Timely Warning. The Director of Public Safety or his designee issues timely warning notices via Lafayette College email to every active student, faculty and staff member. Email notices may be supplemented by posting written notices.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Policies and Procedures

Emergency Notification Process

The College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

All emergencies should be immediately reported to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) via any of the following methods: 4444 from any “campus” telephone; (610)-330-4444 from any telephone other than a “campus” telephone; or from any “blue light” telephone located across the campus. The Department of Public Safety will use the following procedures

to notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the Lafayette College campus.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

In the event of a reported significant emergency or dangerous situation, Lafayette Dispatch Center will notify the appropriate emergency services unless those services have already been notified and are responding. Emergency services will typically be provided by Lafayette Police/Security, Easton PD, Easton Fire and/or Easton Emergency Squad. If a dangerous situation is reported to Lafayette Dispatch Center, Lafayette Officers or other local authorities will confirm the threat by either responding to the scene or through the report of a credible witness. This determination is made on a case-by-case basis after considering the nature of the crime, the facts of the case and any other information. Some emergencies (i.e. infectious diseases) may be reported through other college offices first, such as College Health Services. Once first responders confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses and immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community, Lafayette Dispatch Center will notify the Director of Public Safety or designee or other authorized college offices to issue an emergency notification.

The authorized representatives to request or initiate all or some portions of the emergency notification system in an emergency, urgent, or important situation include:

1. Director of Public Safety, DPS command staff, or designee;
2. Designated Communications personnel;
3. Designated public affairs personnel

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

College and/or local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those preparing the emergency notification with determining what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the notification. If the emergency affects a significant portion of the entire campus, college officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community. If/when, there is a fire in a building, the fire alarm system may serve as the sole method of emergency notification.

Determining the Content of an Emergency Notification

The content of the notification will be constructed utilizing one of the College's existing template messages that address several different emergencies. The official authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. In those cases where there are no predetermined template messages in the system, the official authorizing the alert will develop the most succinct message to convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to give out pertinent information regarding a confirmed threat to campus safety, and if necessary, the steps students, faculty, and staff should

take to help ensure their own safety from that particular threat. Lafayette College may not immediately issue a notification for an emergency if, in the professional judgment of public safety officials, the notification will compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency Notifications will be made via the Leopard Alerts Emergency Alert Service. At times, this system may be supplemented through use of the College's outdoor mass alert siren/public address system, reminding members of the college community to check for text and email messages that will inform them of the nature of the emergency and appropriate steps to take. Information in the emergency notification will be updated as necessary via the Leopard Alerts Emergency Alert Service or College email to reflect the status of the incident in order to ensure the safety of the campus community. The Leopard Alerts Emergency Alert Service allows Lafayette College to communicate important information on an expedited basis with students and employees via text message and email. Participation in the Leopard Alerts Emergency Alert Service is voluntary and Lafayette College students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged via email notices, orientation/group meetings and other media (ie. posters, flyers, cards and bookmarks) to register via <http://publicsafety.lafayette.edu/LeopardAlerts/>.

Initiating the Emergency Notification System

If an emergency notification is warranted, the system will be initiated without delay by logging onto Ominilert's on-line administrators log-in page. This official will select "Send Message" to initiate the three step process: 1. Select Who is to receive the message (i.e. All subscribers). 2. Select How or which endpoints to deliver the message (i.e. sms, email, Twitter and/or desktop; and 3. Create Message Content (i.e. templates) of the notification and initiate the Leopard Alerts by clicking "Send".

Disseminating information to the larger community. When appropriate, the Department of Public Safety will notify the Easton Police Department, Easton Fire Department, and Easton Emergency Squad as circumstances warrant. The Lafayette College Division of Communications will notify regional media outlets as appropriate.

Evacuation of campus facilities. Will be determined based on the magnitude and urgency of the incident. When evacuation is determined to be necessary, public safety officers assisted by other campus officials will facilitate an orderly evacuation of the affected building(s) and provide assistance to students, faculty and staff. To accomplish a building evacuation, the building fire alarm system may be utilized. If evacuation is called for in regard to a specific building, students, staff and faculty will be advised what location they should evacuate to. A complete evacuation of campus would require all campus occupants to leave campus by shuttle bus, private vehicles, and by foot in an extreme emergency situation.

Testing the Emergency Notification System

The Department of Public Safety annually tests the emergency notification systems (Leopard Alerts/sirens) on campus. The annual tests may be announced or unannounced. Tests

are broadcast to the Campus Community via the College's email system. Emails announcing the system test contain information about the test; how to register for Leopard Alerts; where to find a summary of our Incident Action Plan and our emergency response and evacuation procedures which are on the Public Safety website at <http://publicsafety.lafayette.edu/crime-prevention/emergency-management/incident-action-plan>. Each test is documented to include a description of the exercise, the date the test was held, the time the test started and ended, and whether the test was announced or unannounced. The tests include follow-through activities designed to review the test to improve the notification system.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Testing Procedures

An evacuation fire drill is coordinated by the Department of Public Safety two times each year for all residence halls. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits, the location of each building's evacuation meeting point, as well as each building's primary and secondary assembly area (locations students will be directed to in the event the primary meeting place is unavailable or the incident will require evacuation for a protracted period), and become familiar with the sound of the fire alarm. During these evacuation drills, campus safety personnel provide students with information about shelter-in-place, evacuation, avoid area and lock-down procedures. Residential Advisors (RAs) are also trained in these procedures and are a continuing resource for students living in their residence halls.

Shelter-in-Place:

Sheltering in place means to remain indoors or to seek immediate shelter indoors and remain there during an emergency. Sheltering in place includes closing exterior doors and windows, drawing shades, turning off HVAC systems and possibly moving to a more protected interior area of a building depending on the nature of the emergency, and then remaining there until the "all clear" confirmation has been given.

Emergencies such a hazardous material release or a severe weather occurrence will trigger a shelter-in place command.

Evacuate:

Evacuate means to exit a building using the nearest available exit, reporting to the buildings pre-determined meeting area and following further instructions from colleges officials or campus safety.

Emergencies such as an indoor hazardous material spill or release, fire, natural gas leak, or bomb threat will trigger an evacuate command.

Avoid Area

Avoid an area means to keep away from an event for your own safety. Do not approach the area and unless you are advised by police to shelter in place. Move away from and avoid the area where the situation is ongoing. This could be any part of or all of campus. Follow the directions and advice of law enforcement and first responders.

Lockdown:

A "lockdown" is a temporary sheltering technique utilized to limit human exposure to an apparent life-threatening, hostile

or hazardous situation or threat. When a lockdown is declared by the Colleges' officials or Department of Public Safety, occupants of any building within the impacted area are to remain in their respective spaces locking or, if unable to lock, barricading doors, closing and locking windows, drawing shades, covering classroom or office door windows, silencing cell phones, remaining quiet, and not allowing entry or exit to a secured area until the "all clear" confirmation has been given.

Emergencies such as an armed intruder on campus or an active shooter on campus (an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people with a firearm in a confined populated area) will trigger a lockdown command.

The Department of Public Safety conducts tests of its emergency response plans and capabilities at least annually. Tests may include table-top exercises; lockdown drills or a combination of exercises. These tests allow the Department of Public Safety to evaluate its response capabilities, the ability to interface cooperatively with Lafayette's Incident Action Group, other Lafayette departments and other public safety agencies and improve plans and response procedures. The Department of Public Safety will document all drills and tests and record the description of the drill/test, the date, the time and whether the test was announced or unannounced. In addition, after action reviews are conducted for all emergency management exercises.

Publicly available information regarding the Colleges emergency response procedures is available on the Department of Public Safety's Emergency Situations webpage at <https://publicsafety.lafayette.edu/crime-prevention/emergency-management/>

Recording of criminal activity by students at non-campus locations of recognized student organizations through local police agencies.

The Easton and Forks Township police departments report any criminal activity involving Lafayette College properties and students in their jurisdictions to the Department of Public Safety. The Division of Campus Life maintains contact with recognized fraternity and sorority organization through the advisor to fraternities and sororities. The Department of Public Safety does provide services to off-campus residences of recognized fraternity and sorority organizations. Criminal activity at recognized fraternity and sorority residences is monitored and recorded by the Department of Public Safety.

Daily crime and fire log

The Department of Public Safety maintains a daily log of all crimes that are reported to the Department of Public Safety and of crimes that occurred within public safety's patrol jurisdiction. The log lists the nature of the crime, the date, time, general location of the crime, and the disposition of the complaint if known. Entries are made into the Crime/Fire Log within two business days of the reporting of information to the department. On occasion, information concerning a crime may be temporarily withheld if release of the information poses a continuing danger to the victim or there is a need to keep the investigation confidential because the release of the information will likely jeopardize an ongoing investiga-

tion, jeopardize the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence. Additionally, in cases of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, the name of victim and other identifying information will be withheld as confidential and, the specific location of the offense may be withheld from the crime log if divulging that information could potentially identify the victim.

Additionally, the department maintains a log of any fire that occurs in on-campus student housing.

The daily crime/fire log may be reviewed Monday through Friday during normal business hours at the Department of Public Safety for the most recent 60-day period. Data older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspection. All records required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act will be retained for a period of three years following the publication of the last annual campus security report to which they apply.

Security and access to campus facilities

Public Safety personnel also report non-working exterior lights and potential hazards observed during their daily campus patrols. Public Safety officers regularly check the buildings and grounds during their patrols. Resident Advisers conduct regular walk-throughs in on-campus residence halls. Maintenance of facilities for security related issues are performed by Facilities Operations personnel.

All residence halls are normally locked 24 hours a day. Students and residence hall personnel are issued electronic access tags to their respective buildings, and students are issued one room key per occupant. Most residence halls are equipped with burglar-alarm systems designed to protect student property during vacations.

All academic, administrative, and athletic buildings are locked in the evenings and on weekends according to the scheduled use of the facilities. Access to these facilities is limited to students, faculty, staff, their guests, and visitors conducting official College business. All campus residence halls and some academic and athletic buildings are on an electronic access control system. To gain access to these buildings, students, faculty, and staff members use electronic access tags rather than keys.

Closed-circuit television cameras monitor various exterior areas and some campus parking lots.

Educational Programs about Campus Security Procedures and Practices, Personal Responsibility, and Crime Prevention

Programs about Campus Security Procedures and Practices

There are a number of security awareness programs offered throughout the year to inform the campus community about campus security procedures and practices. The best way for Lafayette College to remain a safe campus is for all to be responsible for our own security and that of others. This is best accomplished by being aware of your surroundings and reporting any concerns or suspicious activities immediately to the Department of Public Safety.

The Department of Public Safety publishes crime prevention tips and other information on safety and security procedures and makes these materials available to students, faculty, administrators, and staff. Also, the Public Safety website contains crime prevention materials. Specially trained crime-prevention officers are available to make presentations. Students and staff are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and to promptly report matters of concern to the Department of Public Safety.

The following awareness and prevention programs were made available to all members of the campus community including:

Topic	Presentations conducted during academic year
Resource Table (Providing general crime prevention and safety information)	3
Crime Prevention (Providing basic crime prevention information)	2
Self Defense Program (Providing information and training how to keep oneself safe)	5
Wellness Program (Providing information and training how to remain well)	1

Additionally, the Office of Human Resources and Division of Campus Life have conducted ongoing training for faculty, staff, administrators, Appeals and Grievance Committee members, Student Conduct Committee members and Resident Advisors in a number of subject areas, including:

Topic	Presentations conducted during academic year
Sexual harassment	1
Policy review & sexual harassment	1
New employee orientation	12
Safe Zone training	16

The foregoing training programs are conducted by the College to educate faculty and staff regarding their rights and responsibilities to ensure a workplace that is free of discrimination or harassment. This training has been conducted in a number of modalities, including: in person presentations to small and large groups; pre-recorded media; email communications and on-line web based training modules.

Policies regarding prevention of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and investigation of reports of those offenses

Lafayette College's primary prevention and awareness programs for incoming students and new employees.

- All new students participate and complete the following programs:

- On-line education module Impressions through Edu-Risk. The Impressions course informs incoming and first-year college students how to prevent and report sexual assault. This course meets training obligations under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act, and is meant to complement other prevention efforts at Lafayette College. Topics covered:
 - Definitions of sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking
 - The “culture of care” at higher educational institutions
 - Prevention, including bystander intervention techniques
 - How to report and where to go for support
 - The meaning of consent
- Helping to Create a Lafayette Community that is Safe Inclusive and Equitable. Topics covered: Policies and definitions, Reporting Options and Resolution Procedures, Consent and Incapacitation, Support Resources, PASA and SM&RT
The College has developed a web site: <http://sash.lafayette.edu> that includes educational and other supportive resources for the community regarding gender-based harassment and sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

All new employees receive an overview of policies, online sexual harassment prevention module, including bystander intervention techniques and sponsored in-person workshops on policies and mandatory reporter status.

- The Mosaic (Edu-Risk) learning program trains employees on how to prevent workplace discrimination, retaliation, and harassment and how to recognize and respond to sexual misconduct involving students, including sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence. The courses use higher education-specific content and scenarios that help people understand their role in maintaining a safe and unbiased work environment.
- First-year orientation, Human Resources workshop - presented by TIXC / Director of Educational Equity - entitled “Title IX: Sexual Violence Prevention, Intervention and Response: Your Role as a Mandated Reporter”
- New Faculty orientation - presented by TIXC / Director of Educational Equity - entitled “Title IX and Sexual Harassment”

Information on warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks. Lafayette College currently utilizes web-based educational materials to educate our students and staff concerning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks. The web site is found at <http://counselingcenter.lafayette.edu/developing-meaningful-relationships/>. The College offers OneLove workshops focused on recognizing warning signs of dating violence.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

- A sexual assault is defined as an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, statutory rape, or incest as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is “any

sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”

- Domestic violence is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; 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; or 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 occurred.
- Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
- Stalking is defined 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.

VAWA Offenses as Defined by the State of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania’s Criminal Definition of “Consent”

Although the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do not contain a specific definition of “consent” in the context of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Pennsylvania statutes do contain a general definition of “consent” as it pertains to crimes under the Pennsylvania Crimes Code.

311. Consent.

(a) General rule.—The consent of the victim to conduct charged to constitute an offense or to the result thereof is a defense if such consent negatives an element of the offense or precludes the infliction of the harm or evil sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

(b) Consent to bodily injury.—When conduct is charged to constitute an offense because it causes or threatens bodily injury, consent to such conduct or to the infliction of such injury is a defense if:

- (1) the conduct and the injury are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a lawful athletic contest or competitive sport; or
- (2) the consent establishes a justification for the conduct under Chapter 5 of this title (relating to general principles of justification).

(c) Ineffective consent.—Unless otherwise provided by this title or by the law defining the offense, assent does not constitute consent if:

- (1) it is given by a person who is legally incapacitated to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense;
- (2) it is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense;
- (3) it is given by a person whose improvident consent is sought

to be prevented by the law defining the offense; or
(4) it is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.

Pennsylvania's Definitions Regarding Sexual Assault

3101. Definitions

Subject to additional definitions contained in subsequent provisions of this chapter which are applicable to specific provisions of this chapter, the following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the meanings given to them in this section:

“Complainant.” An alleged victim of a crime under this chapter.

“Deviate sexual intercourse.” Sexual intercourse per os or per anus between human beings and any form of sexual intercourse with an animal. The term also includes penetration, however slight, of the genitals or anus of another person with a foreign object for any purpose other than good faith medical, hygienic or law enforcement procedures.

“Forcible compulsion.” Compulsion by use of physical, intellectual, moral, emotional or psychological force, either express or implied. The term includes, but is not limited to, compulsion resulting in another person's death, whether the death occurred before, during or after sexual intercourse.

“Foreign object.” Includes any physical object not a part of the actor's body.

“Indecent contact.” Any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of the person for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire, in any person.

“Serious bodily injury.” As defined in section 2301 (relating to definitions).

“Sexual intercourse.” In addition to its ordinary meaning, includes intercourse per os or per anus, with some penetration however slight; emission is not required.

3121. Rape

(a) Offense defined.—A person commits a felony of the first degree when the 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.
- (5) Who suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent.
- (6) (Deleted by amendment.)

(b) Additional penalties.—In addition to the penalty provided for by subsection (a), a person may be sentenced to an additional term not to exceed ten years' confinement and an additional amount not to exceed \$100,000 where the person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant and 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, any substance for the purpose of preventing resistance through the inducement of euphoria, memory loss and any other effect of this substance.

(c) Rape of a child.—A person commits the offense of rape of a child, a felony of the first degree, when the person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant who is less than 13 years of age.

(d) Rape of a child with serious bodily injury.—A person commits the offense of rape of a child resulting in serious bodily injury, a felony of the first degree, when the person violates this section and the complainant is under 13 years of age and suffers serious bodily injury in the course of the offense.

(e) Sentences.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1103 (relating to sentence of imprisonment for felony), a person convicted of an offense under:

(1) Subsection (c) shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall be fixed by the court at not more than 40 years.

(2) Subsection (d) shall be sentenced up to a maximum term of life imprisonment.

3122.1. Statutory sexual assault

(a) Felony of the second degree.—Except as provided in section 3121 (relating to rape), a person commits a felony of the second degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant to whom the person is not married who is under the age of 16 years and that person is either:

- (1) four years older but less than eight years older than the complainant; or
- (2) eight years older but less than 11 years older than the complainant.

(b) Felony of the first degree.—A person commits a felony of the first degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant under the age of 16 years and that person is 11 or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.

3123. Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse

(a) Offense defined.—A person commits a felony of the first degree when the person engages in deviate 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;
- (5) who suffers from a mental disability which renders him or her incapable of consent; or
- (6) (Deleted by amendment.)
- (7) who is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and person are not married to each other.

(b) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child.—A person commits involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with

a child, a felony of the first degree, when the person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant who is less than 13 years of age.

(c) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child with serious bodily injury.—A person commits an offense under this section with a child resulting in serious bodily injury, a felony of the first degree, when the person violates this section and the complainant is less than 13 years of age and the complainant suffers serious bodily injury in the course of the offense.

(d) Sentences.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1103 (relating to sentence of imprisonment for felony), a person convicted of an offense under:

(1) Subsection (b) shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which shall be fixed by the court at not more than 40 years.

(2) Subsection (c) shall be sentenced up to a maximum term of life imprisonment.

(e) Definition.—As used in this section, the term “forcible compulsion” includes, but is not limited to, compulsion resulting in another person’s death, whether the death occurred before, during or after the sexual intercourse.

3124.1. Sexual assault

Except as provided in section 3121 (relating to rape) or 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse), a person commits a felony of the second degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant without the complainant’s consent.

3124.2. Institutional sexual assault.

(a) General rule.—Except as provided under subsection (a.1) and in sections 3121 (relating to rape), 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault), 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse), 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault) and 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault), a person who is an employee or agent of the Department of Corrections or a county correctional authority, youth development center, youth forestry camp, State or county juvenile detention facility, other licensed residential facility serving children and youth, or mental health or mental retardation facility or institution commits a felony of the third degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with an inmate, detainee, patient or resident.

(a.1) Institutional sexual assault of a minor.—A person who is an employee or agent of the Department of Corrections or a county correctional authority, youth development center, youth forestry camp, State or county juvenile detention facility, other licensed residential facility serving children and youth or mental health or mental retardation facility or institution commits a felony of the third degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with an inmate, detainee, patient or resident who is under 18 years of age.

(a.2) Schools.—

(1) Except as provided in sections 3121, 3122.1, 3123, 3124.1 and 3125, a person who is a volunteer or an employee of a school or any other person who has direct contact with a student at a school commits a felony of the third degree when he engages

in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with a student of the school.

(2) As used in this subsection, the following terms shall have the meanings given to them in this paragraph:

(i) “Direct contact.” Care, supervision, guidance or control.

(ii) “Employee.”

(A) Includes:

(I) A teacher, a supervisor, a supervising principal, a principal, an assistant principal, a vice principal, a director of vocational education, a dental hygienist, a visiting teacher, a home and school visitor, a school counselor, a child nutrition program specialist, a school librarian, a school secretary the selection of whom is on the basis of merit as determined by eligibility lists, a school nurse, a substitute teacher, a janitor, a cafeteria worker, a bus driver, a teacher aide and any other employee who has direct contact with school students.

(II) An independent contractor who has a contract with a school for the purpose of performing a service for the school, a coach, an athletic trainer, a coach hired as an independent contractor by the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association or an athletic trainer hired as an independent contractor by the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association.

(B) The term does not include:

(I) A student employed at the school.

(II) An independent contractor or any employee of an independent contractor who has no direct contact with school students.

(iii) “School.” A public or private school, intermediate unit or area vocational-technical school.

(iv) “Volunteer.” The term does not include a school student.

(a.3) Child care.—Except as provided in sections 3121, 3122.1, 3123, 3124.1 and 3125, a person who is a volunteer or an employee of a center for children commits a felony of the third degree when he engages in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with a child who is receiving services at the center.

(b) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise: “Agent.” A person who is assigned to work in a State or county correctional or juvenile detention facility, a youth development center, youth forestry camp, other licensed residential facility serving children and youth or mental health or mental retardation facility or institution, who is employed by any State or county agency or any person employed by an entity providing contract services to the agency.

“Center for children.” Includes a child day-care center, group and family day-care home, boarding home for children, a center providing early intervention and drug and alcohol services for children or other facility which provides child-care services which are subject to approval, licensure, registration or certification by the Department of Public Welfare or a county social services agency or which are provided pursuant to a contract with the department or a county social services agency. The term does not include a youth development center, youth forestry camp, State or county juvenile detention facility and other licensed residential facility serving children and youth. The Department of Public Welfare was redesignated as the Department of Human Services by Act 132 of 2014.

3124.3. Sexual assault by sports official, volunteer or employee of nonprofit association.

(a) Sports official.—Except as provided in sections 3121 (relating to rape), 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault), 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse), 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault) and 3125 (relating to aggravated indecent assault), a person who serves as a sports official in a sports program of a nonprofit association or a for-profit association commits a felony of the third degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with a child under 18 years of age who is participating in a sports program of the nonprofit association or for-profit association.

(b) Volunteer or employee of nonprofit association.—Except as provided in sections 3121, 3122.1, 3123, 3124.1 and 3125, a volunteer or an employee of a nonprofit association having direct contact with a child under 18 years of age who participates in a program or activity of the nonprofit association commits a felony of the third degree if the volunteer or employee engages in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with that child.

(c) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“Direct contact.” Care, supervision, guidance or control.

“Nonprofit association.” As defined in 42 Pa.C.S. § 8332.1 (relating to manager, coach, umpire or referee and nonprofit association negligence standard).

“Sports official.” A person who supervises children participating in a sports program of a nonprofit association or a for-profit association, including, but not limited to, a coach, assistant coach, athletic trainer, team attendant, game manager, instructor or a person at a sports program who enforces the rules of a sporting event sponsored by a sports program of a nonprofit association or a for-profit association, including, but not limited to, an umpire or referee, whether receiving remuneration or holding the position as a volunteer.

“Sports program.” As defined in 42 Pa.C.S. § 8332.1.

3125. Aggravated indecent assault

(a) Offenses defined.—Except as provided in sections 3121 (relating to rape), 3122.1 (relating to statutory sexual assault), 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse) and 3124.1 (relating to sexual assault), a person who engages in penetration, however slight, of the genitals or anus of a complainant with a part of the person’s body for any purpose other than good faith medical, hygienic or law enforcement procedures commits aggravated indecent assault if:

- (1) the person does so without the complainant’s consent;
- (2) the person does so by forcible compulsion;
- (3) the person does so by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution;
- (4) the complainant is unconscious or the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the penetration is occurring;
- (5) 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 complain-

ant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;

- (6) the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders him or her incapable of consent;
- (7) the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or
- (8) the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.

(b) Aggravated indecent assault of a child.—A person commits aggravated indecent assault of a child when the person violates subsection (a)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) and the complainant is less than 13 years of age.

(c) Grading and sentences.—

- (i) An offense under subsection (a) is a felony of the second degree.
- (2) An offense under subsection (b) is a felony of the first degree.

3126. Indecent assault

(a) Offense defined.—A person is guilty of indecent assault if the person has indecent contact with the complainant, causes the complainant to have indecent contact with the person or intentionally causes the complainant to come into contact with seminal fluid, urine or feces for the purpose of arousing sexual desire in the person or the complainant and:

- (1) the person does so without the complainant’s consent;
- (2) the person does so by forcible compulsion;
- (3) the person does so by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution;
- (4) the complainant is unconscious or the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the indecent contact is occurring;
- (5) 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;
- (6) the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent;
- (7) the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or
- (8) the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.

(b) Grading.—Indecent assault shall be graded as follows:

- (1) An offense under subsection (a)(1) or (8) is a misdemeanor of the second degree.
- (2) An offense under subsection (a)(2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) is a misdemeanor of the first degree.
- (3) An offense under subsection (a)(7) is a misdemeanor of the first degree unless any of the following apply, in which case it is a felony of the third degree:
 - (i) It is a second or subsequent offense.
 - (ii) There has been a course of conduct of indecent assault by the person.
 - (iii) The indecent assault was committed by touching the complainant’s sexual or intimate parts with sexual or intimate parts of the person.
 - (iv) The indecent assault is committed by touching the person’s sexual or intimate parts with the complainant’s sexual or intimate parts.

3127. Indecent exposure

- (a) Offense defined.—A person commits indecent exposure if that person exposes his or her genitals in any public place or in any place where there are present other persons under circumstances in which he or she knows or should know that this conduct is likely to offend, affront or alarm.
- (b) Grading.—If the person knows or should have known that any of the persons present are less than 16 years of age, indecent exposure under subsection (a) is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Otherwise, indecent exposure under subsection (a) is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

3129. Sexual intercourse with animal.

A person who engages in any form of sexual intercourse with an animal commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

3130. Conduct relating to sex offenders.

- (a) Offense defined.—A person commits a felony of the third degree if the person has reason to believe that a sex offender is not complying with or has not complied with the requirements of the sex offender's probation or parole, imposed by statute or court order, or with the registration requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H (relating to registration of sexual offenders), and the person, with the intent to assist the sex offender in eluding a law enforcement agent or agency that is seeking to find the sex offender to question the sex offender about, or to arrest the sex offender for, noncompliance with the requirements of the sex offender's probation or parole or the requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H:
- (1) withholds information from or does not notify the law enforcement agent or agency about the sex offender's noncompliance with the requirements of parole, the requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H or, if known, the sex offender's whereabouts;
- (2) harbors or attempts to harbor or assist another person in harboring or attempting to harbor the sex offender;
- (3) conceals or attempts to conceal, or assists another person in concealing or attempting to conceal, the sex offender; or
- (4) provides information to the law enforcement agent or agency regarding the sex offender which the person knows to be false.
- (b) Definition.—As used in this section, the term "sex offender" means a person who is required to register with the Pennsylvania State Police pursuant to the provisions of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H or I.

3131. Unlawful dissemination of intimate image

- (a) Offense defined.—Except as provided in sections 5903 (relating to obscene and other sexual materials and performances), 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children) and 6321 (relating to transmission of sexually explicit images by minor), a person commits the offense of unlawful dissemination of intimate image if, with intent to harass, annoy or alarm a current or former sexual or intimate partner, the person disseminates a visual depiction of the current or former sexual or intimate partner in a state of nudity or engaged in sexual conduct.
- (b) Defense.—It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the actor disseminated the visual depiction with the consent of the person depicted.

- (c) Grading.—An offense under subsection (a) shall be:
- (1) A misdemeanor of the first degree, when the person depicted is a minor.
- (2) A misdemeanor of the second degree, when the person depicted is not a minor.
- (d) Territorial applicability.—A person may be convicted under the provisions of this section if the victim or the offender is located within this Commonwealth.
- (e) Nonapplicability.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to a law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of the law enforcement officer's official duties.
- (f) Concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute.—In addition to the authority conferred upon the Attorney General by the act of October 15, 1980 (P.L. 950, No. 164), known as the Commonwealth Attorneys Act, the Attorney General shall have the authority to investigate and to institute criminal proceedings for any violation of this section or any series of violations involving more than one county of this Commonwealth or another state. No person charged with a violation of this section by the Attorney General shall have standing to challenge the authority of the Attorney General to investigate or prosecute the case, and, if a challenge is made, the challenge shall be dismissed, and no relief shall be made available in the courts of this Commonwealth to the person making the challenge.
- (g) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:
- "Law enforcement officer." Any officer of the United States, of the Commonwealth or political subdivision thereof, or of another state or subdivision thereof, who is empowered to conduct investigations of or to make arrests for offenses enumerated in this title or an equivalent crime in another jurisdiction, and any attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offense.
- "Minor." An individual under 18 years of age.
- "Nudity." As defined in section 5903(e).
- "Sexual conduct." As defined in section 5903(e).
- "Visual depiction." As defined in section 6321.

Pennsylvania Definition of "Stalking"

2709.1. Stalking

- (a) OFFENSE DEFINED.— 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.
- (b) VENUE.—
- (1) An offense committed under this section may be deemed to have been committed at either the place at which the

communication or communications were made or at the place where the communication or communications were received.

(2) Acts indicating a course of conduct which occur in more than one jurisdiction may be used by any other jurisdiction in which an act occurred as evidence of a continuing pattern of conduct or a course of conduct.

(c) GRADING.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph

(2), a first offense under this section shall constitute a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(2) A second or subsequent offense under this section or a first offense under subsection (a) if the person has been previously convicted of a crime of violence involving the same victim, family or household member, including, but not limited to, a violation of section 2701 (relating to simple assault), 2702 (relating to aggravated assault), 2705 (relating to recklessly endangering another person), 2901 (relating to kidnapping), 3121 (relating to rape) or 3123 (relating to involuntary deviate sexual intercourse), an order issued under section 4954 (relating to protective orders) or an order issued under 23 Pa.C.S. § 6108 (relating to relief) shall constitute a felony of the third degree.

(d) FALSE REPORTS.— A person who knowingly gives false information to any law enforcement officer with the intent to implicate another under this section commits an offense under section 4906 (relating to false reports to law enforcement authorities).

(e) APPLICATION OF SECTION.— This section shall not apply to constitutionally protected activity.

(f) DEFINITIONS.— As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection:

“Communicates.” To convey a message without intent of legitimate communication or address by oral, nonverbal, written or electronic means, including telephone, electronic mail, Internet, facsimile, telex, wireless communication or similar transmission.

“Course of conduct.” A pattern of actions composed of more than one act over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of conduct. The term includes lewd, lascivious, threatening or obscene words, language, drawings, caricatures or actions, either in person or anonymously. Acts indicating a course of conduct which occur in more than one jurisdiction may be used by any other jurisdiction in which an act occurred as evidence of a continuing pattern of conduct or a course of conduct.

“Emotional distress.” A temporary or permanent state of mental anguish.

“Family or household member.” Spouses or persons who have been spouses, persons living as spouses or who lived as spouses, parents and children, other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, current or former sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood.

Pennsylvania Statutes Relating to Dating Violence

Pennsylvania does not contain a statute specifically addressing dating violence. The various statutes below address dating violence within the context of seeking a protective order from the applicable court.

§ 62A02. Findings and purpose.

The General Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Sexual violence is the most heinous crime against a person other than murder.

(2) Sexual violence and intimidation can inflict humiliation, degradation and terror on the victim.

(3) According to the Department of Justice, someone is sexually assaulted every two minutes in the United States.

(4) Rape is recognized as one of the most underreported crimes, and studies indicate that only one in three rapes is reported to law enforcement.

(5) Victims of sexual violence and intimidation desire safety and protection from future interactions with their offender, regardless of whether they seek criminal prosecution.

(6) This chapter provides the victim with a civil remedy requiring the offender to stay away from the victim, as well as other appropriate relief.

§ 62A03. Definitions.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

“**Adult.**” An individual who is 18 years of age or older.

“**Certified copy.**” A paper copy of the original order of the issuing court endorsed by the appropriate clerk of that court or an electronic copy of the original order of the issuing court endorsed with a digital signature of the judge or appropriate clerk of that court, regardless of whether or not there is a raised seal on the copy of the order of the issuing court.

“**Confidential communications.**” As defined in section 5945.1 (relating to confidential communications with sexual assault counselors).

“**Coparticipant.**” As defined in section 5945.1 (relating to confidential communications with sexual assault counselors).

“**Court.**” The court or magisterial district judge having jurisdiction over the matter under and exercised as provided in this title or as otherwise provided or prescribed by law.

“**Family or household members.**” Spouses or persons who have been spouses, persons living as spouses or who lived as spouses, parents and children, other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, current or former sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood.

“**Hearing officer.**” A magisterial district judge, judge of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, bail commissioner appointed under section 1123 (relating to jurisdiction and venue), master appointed under section 1126 (relating to masters) or master for emergency relief.

“**Intimidation.**” Conduct constituting a crime under either of the following provisions between persons who are not family or household members:

18 Pa.C.S. § 2709(a)(4), (5), (6) or (7) (relating to harassment) where the conduct is committed by a person 18 years of age or older against a person under 18 years of age.

18 Pa.C.S. § 2709.1 (relating to stalking) where the conduct is committed by a person 18 years of age or older against a person under 18 years of age.

“Master for emergency relief.” A member of the bar of the Commonwealth appointed under section 62A09(e) (relating to emergency relief by minor judiciary).

“Minor.” An individual who is not an adult.

“Plaintiff.” An individual who applies for a protection order, either for the benefit of that individual or on behalf of another individual.

“Protection order” or “order.” An order issued under this chapter designed to protect a victim of sexual violence or intimidation.

“Rape crisis center.” As defined in section 5945.1 (relating to confidential communications with sexual assault counselors).

“Sexual assault counselor.” As defined in section 5945.1 (relating to confidential communications with sexual assault counselors).

“Sexual violence.” Conduct constituting a crime under any of the following provisions between persons who are not family or household members:

18 Pa.C.S. Ch. 31 (relating to sexual offenses), except 18 Pa.C.S. §§ 3129 (relating to sexual intercourse with animal) and 3130 (relating to conduct relating to sex offenders).

18 Pa.C.S. § 4304 (relating to endangering welfare of children) if the offense involved sexual contact with the victim.

18 Pa.C.S. § 6301(a)(i)(ii) (relating to corruption of minors).

18 Pa.C.S. § 6312(b) (relating to sexual abuse of children).

18 Pa.C.S. § 6318 (relating to unlawful contact with minor).

18 Pa.C.S. § 6320 (relating to sexual exploitation of children).

“Sheriff.” The sheriff of a county or, in a city of the first class, the chief or head of the police department.

“Victim.” A person who is the victim of sexual violence or intimidation.

§ 62A07. Relief.

(a) Order or consent agreement.—The court may issue an order or approve a consent agreement to protect the plaintiff or another individual, as appropriate, from the defendant.

(b) General rule.—An order or a consent agreement may include:

(1) Prohibiting the defendant from having any contact with the victim, including, but not limited to, restraining the defendant from entering the victim’s residence, place of employment, business or school. This may include prohibiting indirect contact through third parties and also prohibiting direct or indirect contact with other designated persons.

(2) Granting any other appropriate relief sought by the plaintiff.

(c) Duration and amendment of order or agreement.—A protection order or an approved consent agreement shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed 36 months. The court may amend its order or agreement at any time upon subsequent petition filed by either party.

(d) Extension of protection orders.—

(1) An extension of an order may be granted:

(i) Where the court, after a duly filed petition, notice to the defendant and a hearing, in accordance with the procedures set forth in sections 62A05 (relating to commencement of proceedings) and 62A06 (relating to hearings), finds that the extension is necessary because the defendant engaged in one or more acts or finds some other circumstances that, in the

discretion of the court, demonstrate a continued risk of harm to the victim.

(ii) When a contempt petition or charge has been filed with the court or, in a county of the first class, a hearing officer, but the hearing has not occurred before the expiration of the protection order, the order shall be extended, at a minimum, until the disposition of the contempt petition.

(2) Service of an extended order shall be made in accordance with section 62A05(d).

(3) There shall be no limitation on the number of extensions that may be granted.

(e) Notice.—Notice shall be given to the defendant stating that violations of the order will subject the defendant to arrest under section 62A12 (relating to arrest for violation of order) or contempt of court under section 62A14 (relating to contempt for violation of order).

(f) Incarceration.—When the defendant is or was incarcerated and will be released from custody in the next 90 days or has been released from custody within the past 90 days, a plaintiff does not need to show that the defendant engaged in one or more acts that indicate a continued risk of harm to the victim in order to obtain an extension or a subsequent protection order under this chapter.

(g) Identifying information.—Any order issued under this chapter shall, when furnished by either party, specify the Social Security number and date of birth of the defendant.

Pennsylvania Statutes Relating to Domestic Violence

Pennsylvania does not contain a statute specifically addressing dating violence. The various statutes below address dating violence within the context of seeking a protective order from the applicable court.

2711. Probable cause arrests in domestic violence cases.

(a) General rule.—A police officer shall have the same right of arrest without a warrant as in a felony whenever he has probable cause to believe the defendant has violated section 2504 (relating to involuntary manslaughter), 2701 (relating to simple assault), 2702(a)(3), (4) and (5) (relating to aggravated assault), 2705 (relating to recklessly endangering another person), 2706 (relating to terroristic threats) or 2709.1 (relating to stalking) or 2718 (relating to strangulation) against a family or household member although the offense did not take place in the presence of the police officer. A police officer may not arrest a person pursuant to this section without first observing recent physical injury to the victim or other corroborative evidence. For the purposes of this subsection, the term “family or household member” has the meaning given that term in 23 Pa.C.S. § 6102 (relating to definitions).

(b) Seizure of weapons.—The arresting police officer shall seize all weapons used by the defendant in the commission of the alleged offense.

(c) Bail.—

(1) A defendant arrested pursuant to this section shall be afforded a preliminary arraignment by the proper issuing authority without unnecessary delay. In no case shall the arresting officer release the defendant from custody rather than taking the defendant before the issuing authority.

(2) In determining whether to admit the defendant to bail, the issuing authority shall consider whether the defendant poses a threat of danger to the victim. In making a determination whether the defendant poses a threat of danger to the victim in cases under this section, the issuing authority may use a pretrial risk assessment tool as set forth in subsection (c.1). If the issuing authority makes such a determination, it shall require as a condition of bail that the defendant shall refrain from entering the residence or household of the victim and the victim's place of employment and shall refrain from committing any further criminal conduct against the victim and shall so notify the defendant thereof at the time the defendant is admitted to bail. Such condition shall expire at the time of the preliminary hearing or upon the entry or the denial of the protection of abuse order by the court, whichever occurs first. A violation of this condition may be punishable by the revocation of any form of pretrial release or the forfeiture of bail and the issuance of a bench warrant for the defendant's arrest or remanding him to custody or a modification of the terms of the bail. The defendant shall be provided a hearing on this matter.

(c.1) Pretrial risk assessment tool.—The president judge of a court of common pleas may adopt a pretrial risk assessment tool for use by the court of common pleas or by the Philadelphia Municipal Court, the Pittsburgh Magistrates Court or magisterial district judges when acting as the issuing authority in cases under this section. The issuing authority may use the pretrial risk assessment tool to aid in determining whether the defendant poses a threat of danger to the victim. However, the pretrial risk assessment tool may not be the only means of determining whether to admit the defendant to bail. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to conflict with the issuing authority's ability to determine whether to admit the defendant to bail under the Pennsylvania Rules of Criminal Procedure.

(c.2) Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing.—The following apply to the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing:

(1) The commission shall develop a model pretrial risk assessment tool which may be used by the issuing authority in cases under this section, as set forth in subsection (c.1).

(2) Subject to any inconsistent rule of court, in order to ensure that the model pretrial risk assessment tool or other pretrial risk assessment tool adopted under this section is effective, accurate and free from racial or economic bias, prior to the adoption of the tool, the commission shall publish a report of validation using information from cases from the judicial district where the tool is to be utilized. The report shall be updated every two years.

(d) Notice of rights.—Upon responding to a domestic violence case, the police officer shall, orally or in writing, notify the victim of the availability of a shelter, including its telephone number, or other services in the community. Said notice shall include the following statement: "If you are the victim of domestic violence, you have the right to go to court and file a petition requesting an order for protection from domestic abuse pursuant to 23 Pa.C.S. Ch. 61 (relating to protection from abuse) which could include the following:

(1) An order restraining the abuser from further acts of abuse.

(2) An order directing the abuser to leave your household.

(3) An order preventing the abuser from entering your residence, school, business or place of employment.

(4) An order awarding you or the other parent temporary custody of or temporary visitation with your child or children.

(5) An order directing the abuser to pay support to you and the minor children if the abuser has a legal obligation to do so."

6102. Definitions.

(a) General rule.—The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Abuse." 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).

"Adult." An individual who is 18 years of age or older.

"Certified copy." A paper copy of the original order of the issuing court endorsed by the appropriate clerk of that court or an electronic copy of the original order of the issuing court endorsed with a digital signature of the judge or appropriate clerk of that court. A raised seal on the copy of the order of the issuing court shall not be required.

"Comparable court." A foreign court that:

(1) has subject matter jurisdiction and is authorized to issue ex parte, emergency, temporary or final protection orders in that jurisdiction; and

(2) possessed jurisdiction over the parties when the protection order was issued in that jurisdiction.

"Confidential communications." All information, whether written or spoken, transmitted between a victim and a domestic violence counselor or advocate in the course of the relationship. The term includes information received or given by the domestic violence counselor or advocate in the course of the relationship, as well as advice, reports, statistical data, memoranda or working papers, records or the like, given or made in the course of the relationship. The term also includes communications made by or to a linguistic interpreter assisting the victim, counselor or advocate in the course of the relationship.

“Domestic violence counselor/advocate.” An individual who is engaged in a domestic violence program, the primary purpose of which is the rendering of counseling or assistance to victims of domestic violence, who has undergone 40 hours of training.

“Domestic violence program.” A nonprofit organization or program whose primary purpose is to provide services to domestic violence victims which include, but are not limited to, crisis hotline; safe homes or shelters; community education; counseling systems intervention and interface; transportation, information and referral; and victim assistance.

“Family or household members.” Spouses or persons who have been spouses, persons living as spouses or who lived as spouses, parents and children, other persons related by consanguinity or affinity, current or former sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood.

“Firearm.” Any weapon which is designed to or may readily be converted to expel any projectile by the action of an explosive or the frame or receiver of any such weapon as defined by 18 Pa.C.S. § 6105(i) (relating to persons not to possess, use, manufacture, control, sell or transfer firearms).

“Foreign protection order.” A protection order as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 2266 (relating to definitions) issued by a comparable court of another state, the District of Columbia, Indian tribe or territory, possession or commonwealth of the United States.

“Hearing officer.” A magisterial district judge, judge of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, arraignment court magistrate appointed under 42 Pa.C.S. § 1123 (relating to jurisdiction and venue), master appointed under 42 Pa.C.S. § 1126 (relating to masters) and master for emergency relief.

“Master for emergency relief.” A member of the bar of the Commonwealth appointed under section 6110(e) (relating to emergency relief by minor judiciary).

“Minor.” An individual who is not an adult.

“Other weapon.” Anything readily capable of lethal use and possessed under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for lawful uses which it may have. The term does not include a firearm.

“Safekeeping permit.” A permit issued by a sheriff allowing a person to take possession of any firearm, other weapon or ammunition that a judge ordered a defendant to relinquish in a protection from abuse proceeding.

“Secure visitation facility.” A court-approved visitation program offered in a facility with trained professional staff operated in a manner that safeguards children and parents from abuse and abduction.

“Sheriff.”

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the sheriff of the county.

(2) In a city of the first class, the chief or head of the police department.

“Victim.” A person who is physically or sexually abused by a family or household member. For purposes of section 6116 (relating to confidentiality), a victim is a person against whom abuse is committed who consults a domestic violence counselor or advocate for the purpose of securing advice, counseling or assistance. The term shall also include persons who have a significant relationship with the victim and who seek advice,

counseling or assistance from a domestic violence counselor or advocate regarding abuse of the victim.

“Weapon.” Anything readily capable of lethal use and possessed under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for lawful uses which it may have. The term includes a firearm which is not loaded or lacks a magazine, clip or other components to render it immediately operable and components which can readily be assembled into a weapon as defined by 18 Pa.C.S. § 907 (relating to possessing instruments of crime). (b) Other terms.—Terms not otherwise defined in this chapter shall have the meaning given to them in 18 Pa.C.S. (relating to crimes and offenses).

6108. Relief.

(a) General rule.—The court may grant any protection order or approve any consent agreement to bring about a cessation of abuse of the plaintiff or minor children. The order or agreement may include:

(1) Directing the defendant to refrain from abusing the plaintiff or minor children.

(2) Granting possession to the plaintiff of the residence or household to the exclusion of the defendant by evicting the defendant or restoring possession to the plaintiff if the residence or household is jointly owned or leased by the parties, is owned or leased by the entireties or is owned or leased solely by the plaintiff.

(3) If the defendant has a duty to support the plaintiff or minor children living in the residence or household and the defendant is the sole owner or lessee, granting possession to the plaintiff of the residence or household to the exclusion of the defendant by evicting the defendant or restoring possession to the plaintiff or, with the consent of the plaintiff, ordering the defendant to provide suitable alternate housing.

(4) Awarding temporary custody of or establishing temporary visitation rights with regard to minor children. In determining whether to award temporary custody or establish temporary visitation rights pursuant to this paragraph, the court shall consider any risk posed by the defendant to the children as well as risk to the plaintiff. The following shall apply:

(i) A defendant shall not be granted custody, partial custody or unsupervised visitation where it is alleged in the petition, and the court finds after a hearing under this chapter, that the defendant:

(A) abused the minor children of the parties or poses a risk of abuse toward the minor children of the parties; or

(B) has been convicted of violating 18 Pa.C.S. § 2904 (relating to interference with custody of children) within two calendar years prior to the filing of the petition for protection order or that the defendant poses a risk of violating 18 Pa.C.S. § 2904.

(ii) Where the court finds after a hearing under this chapter that the defendant has inflicted abuse upon the plaintiff or a child, the court may require supervised custodial access by a third party. The third party must agree to be accountable to the court for supervision and execute an affidavit of accountability.

(iii) Where the court finds after a hearing under this chapter that the defendant has inflicted serious abuse upon the plaintiff or a child or poses a risk of abuse toward the plaintiff or a child, the court may:

(A) award supervised visitation in a secure visitation facility; or
(B) deny the defendant custodial access to a child.

(iv) If a plaintiff petitions for a temporary order under section 6107(b) (relating to hearings) and the defendant has partial, shared or full custody of the minor children of the parties by order of court or written agreement of the parties, the custody shall not be disturbed or changed unless the court finds that the defendant is likely to inflict abuse upon the children or to remove the children from the jurisdiction of the court prior to the hearing under section 6107(a). Where the defendant has forcibly or fraudulently removed any minor child from the care and custody of a plaintiff, the court shall order the return of the child to the plaintiff unless the child would be endangered by restoration to the plaintiff.

(v) Nothing in this paragraph shall bar either party from filing a petition for custody under Chapter 53 (relating to custody) or under the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure.

(vi) In order to prevent further abuse during periods of access to the plaintiff and child during the exercise of custodial rights, the court shall consider, and may impose on a custody award, conditions necessary to assure the safety of the plaintiff and minor children from abuse.

(5) After a hearing in accordance with section 6107(a), directing the defendant to pay financial support to those persons the defendant has a duty to support, requiring the defendant, under sections 4324 (relating to inclusion of medical support) and 4326 (relating to mandatory inclusion of child medical support), to provide health coverage for the minor child and spouse, directing the defendant to pay all of the unreimbursed medical expenses of a spouse or minor child of the defendant to the provider or to the plaintiff when he or she has paid for the medical treatment, and directing the defendant to make or continue to make rent or mortgage payments on the residence of the plaintiff to the extent that the defendant has a duty to support the plaintiff or other dependent household members. The support order shall be temporary, and any beneficiary of the order must file a complaint for support under the provisions of Chapters 43 (relating to support matters generally) and 45 (relating to reciprocal enforcement of support orders) within two weeks of the date of the issuance of the protection order. If a complaint for support is not filed, that portion of the protection order requiring the defendant to pay support is void. When there is a subsequent ruling on a complaint for support, the portion of the protection order requiring the defendant to pay support expires.

(6) Prohibiting the defendant from having any contact with the plaintiff or minor children, including, but not limited to, restraining the defendant from entering the place of employment or business or school of the plaintiff or minor children and from harassing the plaintiff or plaintiff's relatives or minor children.

(7) Ordering the defendant to temporarily relinquish to the sheriff the defendant's other weapons and ammunition which have been used or been threatened to be used in an incident of abuse against the plaintiff or the minor children and the defendant's firearms and prohibiting the defendant from acquiring or possessing any firearm for the duration of the order and requiring the defendant to relinquish to the sheriff any firearm

license issued under section 6108.3 (relating to relinquishment to third party for safekeeping) or 18 Pa.C.S. § 6106 (relating to firearms not to be carried without a license) or 6109 (relating to licenses) the defendant may possess. A copy of the court's order shall be transmitted to the chief or head of the police force or police department of the municipality and to the sheriff of the county of which the defendant is a resident. When relinquishment is ordered, the following shall apply:

(i) (A) The court's order shall require the defendant to relinquish such firearms, other weapons, ammunition and any firearm license pursuant to the provisions of this chapter within 24 hours of service of a temporary order or the entry of a final order or the close of the next business day as necessary by closure of the sheriffs' offices, except for cause shown at the hearing, in which case the court shall specify the time for relinquishment of any or all of the defendant's firearms.

(B) A defendant subject to a temporary order requiring the relinquishment of firearms, other weapons or ammunition shall, in lieu of relinquishing specific firearms, other weapons or ammunition which cannot reasonably be retrieved within the time for relinquishment in clause (A) due to their current location, provide the sheriff with an affidavit listing the firearms, other weapons or ammunition and their current location. If the defendant, within the time for relinquishment in clause (A), fails to provide the affidavit or fails to relinquish, pursuant to this chapter, any firearms, other weapons or ammunition ordered to be relinquished which are not specified in the affidavit, the sheriff shall, at a minimum, provide immediate notice to the court, the plaintiff and appropriate law enforcement authorities. The defendant shall not possess any firearms, other weapons or ammunition specifically listed in the affidavit provided to the sheriff pursuant to this clause for the duration of the temporary order.

(C) As used in this subparagraph, the term "cause" shall be limited to facts relating to the inability of the defendant to retrieve a specific firearm within 24 hours due to the current location of the firearm.

(ii) The court's order shall contain a list of any firearm, other weapon or ammunition ordered relinquished. Upon the entry of a final order, the defendant shall inform the court in what manner the defendant is going to relinquish any firearm, other weapon or ammunition ordered relinquished. Relinquishment may occur pursuant to section 6108.2 (relating to relinquishment for consignment sale, lawful transfer or safekeeping) or 6108.3 or to the sheriff pursuant to this paragraph. Where the sheriff is designated, the sheriff shall secure custody of the defendant's firearms, other weapons or ammunition and any firearm license listed in the court's order for the duration of the order or until otherwise directed by court order. In securing custody of the defendant's relinquished firearms, the sheriff shall comply with 18 Pa.C.S. § 6105(f)(4) (relating to persons not to possess, use, manufacture, control, sell or transfer firearms). In securing custody of the defendant's other weapons and ammunition, the sheriff shall provide the defendant with a signed and dated written receipt which shall include a detailed description of the other weapon or ammunition and its condition.

(iii) The sheriff shall provide the plaintiff with the name of the person to which any firearm, other weapon or ammunition was relinquished.

(iv) Unless the defendant has complied with subparagraph (i)(B) or section 6108.2 or 6108.3, if the defendant fails to relinquish any firearm, other weapon, ammunition or firearm license within 24 hours or upon the close of the next business day due to closure of sheriffs' offices or within the time ordered by the court upon cause being shown at the hearing, the sheriff shall, at a minimum, provide immediate notice to the court, the plaintiff and appropriate law enforcement agencies.

(v) Any portion of any order or any petition or other paper which includes a list of any firearm, other weapon or ammunition ordered relinquished shall be kept in the files of the court as a permanent record thereof and withheld from public inspection except:

(A) upon an order of the court granted upon cause shown;

(B) as necessary, by law enforcement and court personnel; or

(C) after redaction of information listing any firearm, other weapon or ammunition.

(vi) As used in this paragraph, the term "defendant's firearms" shall, if the defendant is a licensed firearms dealer, only include firearms in the defendant's personal firearms collection pursuant to 27 CFR § 478.125a (relating to personal firearms collection).

(7.1) If the defendant is a licensed firearms dealer, ordering the defendant to follow such restrictions as the court may require concerning the conduct of his business, which may include ordering the defendant to relinquish any Federal or State license for the sale, manufacture or importation of firearms as well as firearms in the defendant's business inventory. In restricting the defendant pursuant to this paragraph, the court shall make a reasonable effort to preserve the financial assets of the defendant's business while fulfilling the goals of this chapter.

(8) Directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff for reasonable losses suffered as a result of the abuse, including medical, dental, relocation and moving expenses; counseling; loss of earnings or support; costs of repair or replacement of real or personal property damaged, destroyed or taken by the defendant or at the direction of the defendant; and other out-of-pocket losses for injuries sustained. In addition to out-of-pocket losses, the court may direct the defendant to pay reasonable attorney fees. An award under this chapter shall not constitute a bar to litigation for civil damages for injuries sustained from the acts of abuse giving rise to the award or a finding of contempt under this chapter.

(9) Directing the defendant to refrain from stalking or harassing the plaintiff and other designated persons as defined in 18 Pa.C.S. §§ 2709 (relating to harassment) and 2709.1 (relating to stalking).

(10) Granting any other appropriate relief sought by the plaintiff.

(b) Identifying information.—Any order issued under this section shall, where furnished by either party, specify the Social Security number and date of birth of the defendant.

(c) Mutual orders of protection.—Mutual orders of protection shall not be awarded unless both parties have filed timely written petitions, complied with service requirements under section 6106 (relating to commencement of proceedings) and are eligible for protection under this chapter. The court shall

make separate findings and, where issuing orders on behalf of both petitioners, enter separate orders.

(d) Duration and amendment of order or agreement.—A protection order or approved consent agreement shall be for a fixed period of time not to exceed three years. The court may amend its order or agreement at any time upon subsequent petition filed by either party.

(e) Extension of protection orders.—

(i) An extension of a protection order may be granted:

(i) Where the court finds, after a duly filed petition, notice to the defendant and a hearing, in accordance with the procedures set forth in sections 6106 and 6107, that the defendant committed one or more acts of abuse subsequent to the entry of the final order or that the defendant engaged in a pattern or practice that indicates continued risk of harm to the plaintiff or minor child.

(ii) When a contempt petition or charge has been filed with the court or with a hearing officer in Philadelphia County, but the hearing has not occurred before the expiration of the protection order, the order shall be extended, at a minimum, until the disposition of the contempt petition and may be extended for another term beyond the disposition of the contempt petition.

(2) Service of an extended order shall be made in accordance with section 6109 (relating to service of orders).

(3) There shall be no limitation on the number of extensions that may be granted.

(f) Support procedure.—The domestic relations section shall enforce any support award in a protection order where the plaintiff files a complaint for support under subsection (a)(5).

(g) Notice.—Notice shall be given to the defendant, in orders issued under this section, stating that violations of an order will subject the defendant to arrest under section 6113 (relating to arrest for violation of order) or contempt of court under section 6114 (relating to contempt for violation of order or agreement). Resumption of coresidency on the part of the plaintiff and defendant shall not nullify the provisions of the court order.

(h) Title to real property unaffected.—No order or agreement under this chapter shall in any manner affect title to any real property.

These definitions are included as part of the content of prevention programs and awareness campaigns for new and current students and employees.

Bystander Intervention and Risk Reduction

It Only Takes One Pard to Make a Difference.

The College provides information on reducing risk in various ways, and provides numerous opportunities for students and employees to increase both their knowledge on the risks and ways in which those risks can be addressed. Information includes bystander intervention tactics, options to decrease violence and options for victim support.

We are a community and we care about each other. One person stepping up to help another can make a world of difference, and as members of a common community anyone can be the one to make that difference for a fellow Pard. If you see something you are concerned about, the Lafayette community needs you to intervene and/or report. Any member of the Lafayette or broader community (students, faculty, staff,

parents, alumni, etc.) can submit a report utilizing our universal reporting form, located at <http://onepard.lafayette.edu>.

The College is clear in the information that it provides that it is never the victim's fault in these situations. It provides strategies that may reduce risk and allow individuals to take an active role in increasing their safety or the safety of those they care about. Those strategies include safety planning, including having a back-up plan, keeping an eye on friends, practicing safe drinking, trusting your instincts and checking in with yourself, and being aware of your surroundings.

In addition, the Department of Public Safety offers instruction in the Rape Aggression Defense ("RAD") program.

What prevents individuals from getting involved?

Psychologists have often studied this subject—known as the bystander effect. A major factor is something called "diffusion of responsibility." We take stock of what's happening around us and if we are with a larger group of people, we assume that others will act. If they don't, then there's nothing we should be worried about. Here's how you can break this pattern:

- Notice the incident.
- Interpret the incident as an emergency.
- Assume responsibility.
- Attempt to help.

Some tips:

- Approach everyone as a friend.
- Do not be antagonistic.
- Avoid using violence.
- Be honest and direct whenever possible.
- Recruit help if necessary.
- Keep yourself safe.

If things get out-of-hand or become serious, contact Public Safety at (610)-330-4444.

Lafayette College's ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees.

Impressions

Is an on-line education module Impressions through Edu-Risk. The Impressions course informs incoming and first-year college students how to prevent and report sexual assault. This course meets training obligations under Title IX and the Violence Against Women Act, and is meant to complement other prevention efforts at Lafayette College. Topics covered:

- Definitions of sexual harassment, sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- The "culture of care" at higher educational institutions
- Prevention, including bystander intervention techniques
- How to report and where to go for support
- The meaning of consent

Also offered "Lasting Choices" for returning students: News about sexual assault on campus is prevalent and disturbing; these incidents harm students and damage institutions' reputations. It's important to enlist students in the fight against these crimes. This course will teach students ways to protect Lafayette's campus from sexual assault. Topics covered include:

- Sexual assault investigations
- The role of alcohol in sexual assault
- How to report incidents
- Intervention strategies

One Pard

It only takes One Pard to make a difference. We are a community and we care about each other. One person stepping up to help another can make a world of difference, and as members of a common community anyone can be the one to make that difference for a fellow Pard. If you see something you are concerned about, the Lafayette community needs you to intervene and/or report. Resources at this website <https://onepard.lafayette.edu/> provide information about how to talk to someone about whom you are concerned, as well as what Lafayette can do to help. In addition to the reporting options, this site contains comprehensive resource information for a variety of issues.

Safe Zone Training

In order to help LGBTQ+ identified students, faculty, and staff navigate these experiences and find support or allies, Lafayette College provides Safe Zone Trainings. Safe Zone Trainings are opportunities to learn about LGBTQ+ identities, gender, and sexuality, allyship, and examine prejudice, assumptions, and privilege.

Self-Defense Class

The Rape Aggression Defense System is a program of realistic, self-defense tactics and techniques. This comprehensive course for women begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training.

Sex Signals

This program, given during orientation, examines our culture, sex, and prevention strategies like bystander intervention. Sex Signals is updated every six months to stay culturally relevant and regularly incorporates new teaching strategies based on best practices research from numerous fields of study.

Student Organizations—Campaigns

One Love Escalation Workshops (One Love)

Lafayette works with the One Love Foundation to bring more education and awareness to campus about relationship abuse. One Love creates engaging tools that provide education about the varied signs of abuse, sparking eye-opening discussions about what healthy and unhealthy relationships looks like. Escalation Workshops are offered for students, faculty, and staff.

Pards Against Sexual Assault (PASA)

PASA is a peer educational group founded to provide support to survivors and educate Lafayette on gender violence and sexual assault awareness through programming. Some of the events held included Denim Day, Take Back the Night followed by a speak out, and panels on Title IX and the "me too." movement. The group also facilitated individual student organization training and is the main organizers of SAAM on campus.

Sexual Violence Awareness Month (SAAM)

SAAM is an annual campaign to raise public awareness about sexual assault and educate individuals on how to prevent sexual violence. Each year during the month of April there are planned events and activities to highlight sexual violence as a public health, human rights and social justice issue that reinforce the need for prevention efforts.

Take Back the Night (PASA)

Lafayette's annual Take Back the Night, is part of a weeklong initiative to create awareness, education, and engagement on issues of sexual violence, particularly as they apply to the Lafayette community. Take Back the Night is a national charitable organization whose mission is to "create safe communities and respectful relationships through awareness, events, and initiatives." PASA adapts the night based on the event the national organization hosts for Lafayette students.

If you have been sexually assaulted, are in an unsafe relationship, or feel unsafe: Tell someone what happened.

Support Resources On and Off Campus

Lafayette College and the Lehigh Valley community offer important resources to the victims of sexual violence including medical treatment, counseling and advocacy they may wish to utilize. A victim need not make a formal report to Lafayette College or law enforcement to access these resources that include the following:

The Office of Educational Equity and TIX offers guidance on:

- Getting Medical Attention
- A Resource Guide on Considering Your Options
- Campus and Community Resources
- Reporting to the College

The Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley (CVCLV) has:

- 24 hour hotline
- Individual and Group Counseling
- Prevention Education and Community Outreach
- Court Advocacy
- Victim Compensation

The Turning Point of the Lehigh Valley offers:

- Temporary Emergency Shelter
- Individual Counseling & Support Groups for Adults and Children
- Court Advocacy
- Advocacy with Agencies & Services such as Welfare, Housing Child Care and Police
- Community Education
- Prevention Programs
- Medical Advocacy

Services offered by the Counseling Center

- Consultation Clinic
- Group counseling
- Couples counseling
- Individual counseling
- Referrals to counseling professionals in the local community
- Advice on helping students in distress for students, faculty/staff, and parents
- Crisis intervention services
- Educational programs

The College's **Employee Assistance Program (EAP)** program gives you access to services that address personal life challenges, and connects you to valuable resources and guidance, while providing confidential support in areas concerning the management of work-life issues. Services include:

- Online, telephonic, and face to face counseling sessions
- Emergency counseling resources
- Financial and legal resources
- Self-assessments
- Videos and articles

On-Campus Resources

Director of Educational Equity/Title IX Coordinator
Amanda Hanincik
202 Feather House
hanincia@lafayette.edu
(610) 330-5338

Deputy Title IX Coordinators Assistant Dean of Students

Jenn Dize
205 Feather House
dizej@lafayette.edu
(610) 330-5082

Assistant Director of Residence Life

Terrence Haynes
114 Kirby House
haynest@lafayette.edu
(610) 330-5335

Director of Human Resources

Lisa Rex
012 Markle Hall
rexl@lafayette.edu
(610) 330-5814

Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Psychology

Jamila Bookwala
219 Markle Hall
bookwalj@lafayette.edu
610-330-5070

Bailey Health Center

607 High Street
(610) 330-5001

Department of Public Safety

901 Bushkill Drive

(610) 330-5330; (610) 330-4444 (emergency)

International Student Adviser

107A Farinon College Center

(610) 330-5546

Office of Student Conduct

204 Feather House

(610) 330-5082

Financial Aid Office

107 Markle Hall

(610) 330-5758

SM&RT: Sexual Misconduct & Resources

Training team

<https://sash.lafayette.edu/get-help/talk-with-someone/smart/>**Confidential Resources****College Chaplain**

107 Farinon College Center

(610) 330-5959

The Counseling Center

Bailey Health Center (2nd floor)

(610) 330-5005

Student Advocacy and Prevention Coordinator

Katy Bednarsky

204 Feather House

(610) 330-3331

Available during regular business hours.

Appointments are encouraged.

Off-Campus Resources**Easton Police Department**

48 N. Fourth St.

Easton, PA 18042

(610) 250-2282 (main number)

911 (emergency)

Confidential Resources**Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley (CVCLV)**www.cvclv.org

2132 S. 12th Street, Suite 101

Allentown, PA 18101

24-Hour Hotline: (610) 437-6611

Turning Point of Lehigh Valleywww.turningpointlv.org

444 E. Susquehanna St.

Allentown, PA

24-Hour Hotline: (877) 438-4957

Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN)rainn.org

24-Hour Hotline: (800) 656-HOPE (4673)

Pennsylvania statute 23 § 6102, et seq. allows for protective orders to be issued in the following circumstances:

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:

- 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.
- Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury.
- The infliction of false imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 2903 (relating to false imprisonment).
- Physically or sexually abusing minor children, including such terms as defined in Chapter 63 (relating to child protective services).
- 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 College has an obligation to assist victims in obtaining a College no-contact order/or a Protection from Abuse (PFA) order from the courts. The Department of Public Safety is the office responsible for assisting you in obtaining either a College “no contact” order, or a Protection from Abuse (PFA) order if appropriate.

- A College no-contact order is an internal written document that prohibits an individual from making direct contact with a complainant.
- A PFA order is a written document, signed by a judge which prohibits an individual from making contact with a complainant. This is a temporary court order that can be obtained from a (local) District Judge, or the Protection from Abuse Office, located on the lower level (Rm. L113), Northampton County Courthouse 669 Washington Street, Easton, PA 18042. The judge may order additional conditions against a subject. For further information on Protection from Abuse Orders, victims are encouraged to call the Northampton County Protection from Abuse Office at (610) 829-6698.
- After the petition for protection from abuse has been approved, the Clerk of Court will fax or email a copy of this order to the Department of Public Safety, which shall enforce the order in accordance with the instructions contained.
- The Northampton County Sheriff or the Lafayette College Department of Public Safety will serve a copy of the temporary order to the defendant forthwith and shall file a return of service in the Clerk of Courts Office. Lafayette College Department of Public Safety will notify the plaintiff to confirm that the temporary protection from abuse order has been served.
- A hearing will be held in approximately ten days during which a judge will determine if the protective order will be extended.

- Guidance on how to obtain a PFA is provided in writing to victims of sex offenses, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.
- The College will assist you in notifying local law enforcement authorities if requested, or you may decline to notify local police.
- For confidential assistance you may contact the Counseling Center, (610) 330-5005; the Office of Religions and Spiritual Life/College Chaplain (610) 330-5959; Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley (610) 437-6611 (<http://www.cvclv.org/>); or the Rape Abuse and Incest National Network 24/7 at (800) 656-4673 or <https://rainn.org>.
- Talk with other individuals on campus that you trust: a resident adviser, professor, or administrator. Know that these individuals are required to report information concerning an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the Department of Public Safety and the Lafayette College Director of Educational Equity, Amanda Hanincik.
- The Director of Educational Equity or designee will work with you to address specific supportive measures available including: residence hall relocation, academic course changes, Dean's excuses, changes in on-campus work assignments, transportation accommodations and no-contact orders.
- Get immediate medical attention.
- If you'd like to request a forensic examination for criminal charges, the following medical facilities offer a SAFE exam (Sexual Assault Forensic Examination):

St Luke's Hospital, Anderson Campus

1872 St. Lukes Blvd., Easton
(484) 503-3000

Lehigh Valley Hospital – Cedar Crest

1200 S. Cedar Crest Blvd, Allentown
(610) 402-8027

Lehigh Valley Hospital–Muhlenberg

484 Schoenersville Road, Bethlehem
(484) 884-2521

Lehigh Valley Hospital – 17th Street

17th and Chew St, Allentown
(610) 969-2226

Victim Advocates are available and willing to meet you at the hospital 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. If you are interested in having an advocate's support during the exam, or have any questions about the exam process itself, please call the Crime Victim's Council of the Lehigh Valley (CVCLV) at 610-437-6611. Your call is completely confidential.

Sex offender registry

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (hereinafter "CSCPA") of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires the Pennsylvania State Police to provide Lafayette College with a list of registered sex offenders who

have indicated that they are enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at Lafayette College.

Pennsylvania's Megan's Law, 42 Pa.C.S. 9799.1, requires the State Police to create and maintain a registry of persons who have either been convicted of, entered a plea of guilty to, or been adjudicated delinquent of certain sex offenses. Additionally, the Pennsylvania State Police are required to make certain information on registered sex offenders available to the public through an Internet website. Information regarding registered sex offenders on or near the campus of Lafayette College may be obtained at www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us. Additionally, the Easton Police Department provides "Sex Offender Registration Information" to the Department of Public Safety as appropriate.

The CSCPA further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders. This statement is provided in compliance with the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000.

Procedures the College will follow for reported incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking

Lafayette College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as defined for purposes of the Clery Act. These policies apply to all students, faculty, staff, contractors and visitors. Lafayette College is committed to providing a learning and working environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of every member of its community. This commitment is shared within our ongoing prevention programs as part of the content. Sexual exploitation, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in any form or context can threaten the safety, well-being, educational experience, and career of students, faculty, and staff and will not be tolerated in any form.

Reporting an Incident

Reports, Notice, and Formal Complaints of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation may be made using any of the options described below.

The College recognizes that deciding among these options can be difficult and is a personal decision. Complainants and witnesses are encouraged to seek assistance from resources and to explore all potential reporting and support options. In addition, it is important to understand the different responsibilities of Lafayette College employees. Employees may be designated as an Official With Authority, a Mandated Reporter, a Confidential Resource, or a Private Resource, as defined in this Policy. A Complainant who is unsure of a College employee's reporting obligations and ability to maintain confidentiality may ask about the employee's responsibilities, and an inquiry into an individual's reporting obligations will not, by itself, trigger an investigation.

Reporting Options and Notice to the College

An individual may make a report to the Title IX Coordinator, an Official with Authority, a Mandated Reporter, and/or to law enforcement (the Department of Public Safety or Easton

Police Department). An individual may pursue some or all of these options at the same time (e.g., one may simultaneously pursue a Sexual Harassment report under this Policy and a criminal complaint).

Reporting to the Title IX Coordinator, a Deputy Coordinator, or an Official with Authority.

Such a report may be made at any time (including during non-business hours) by using the telephone number or email address, or by mail to the office address, listed for the Title IX Coordinator or any other official listed. In-person reports can be made during regular business hours. Appointments are encouraged.

The College strongly encourages all individuals to report a potential violation of this Policy directly to the Title IX Coordinator or to one of the Deputy Title IX Coordinators:

Amanda Hanincik

Director of Educational Equity and Title IX Coordinator
202 Feather House
(610) 330-5338
hanincia@lafayette.edu

Lisa Rex

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Director of Human Resources-Employment
12 Markle Hall
(610) 330-5060
rexl@lafayette.edu

Jennifer Dize

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Assistant Dean of Students
205 Feather House
(610) 330-5082
dizej@lafayette.edu

Terrence Haynes

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Assistant Director of Residence Life
114 Kirby House
(610) 330-5335
haynest@lafayette.edu

Jamila Bookwala

Deputy Title IX Coordinator
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Psychology
219 Markle Hall
(610) 330-5070
bookwalj@lafayette.edu

Individuals may also report to the Title IX Coordinator through the online reporting tool located at <http://sash.lafayette.edu>, or by using the Universal Reporting form at <http://onepard.lafayette.edu>. The online reporting tool is only monitored during regular business hours and should not be used in emergencies or situations where an immediate response is required. In such situations call Public Safety at (610) 330-4444 (emergency), or (610) 330-5330 (non-emergency).

A report to the Title IX Coordinator or an Official With Authority constitutes Notice to the College and will trigger the College's obligation to respond to an allegation of Sexual Harassment under Title IX.

Anonymous Reporting

Anyone can make an anonymous report to the Title IX Coordinator by going to <https://sash.lafayette.edu/> and clicking on "Report Sexual Harassment", or by going to <https://onepard.lafayette.edu> and filling out the Universal Reporting Form. Based on the nature of the information submitted, the College's ability to respond to an anonymous report may be limited, particularly where the identity of a Complainant is not revealed. Because reporting carries no obligation to initiate a formal response, and as the College respects Complainant requests to dismiss complaints unless there is a compelling threat to health and/or safety, the Complainant is largely in control and should not fear a loss of privacy by making a report that allows the College to discuss and/or provide supportive measures.

Reporting to Law Enforcement and Seeking Emergency Medical Assistance

Emergency medical assistance and campus safety/law enforcement assistance are available both on and off campus. Individuals are encouraged to contact law enforcement and seek medical treatment as soon as possible following an incident that may pose a threat to safety or physical well-being or following a potential criminal offense.

A Complainant or Third-Party Reporter has the right to report, or decline to report, potential criminal conduct to law enforcement or campus authorities, and the College will assist a Complainant or Third-Party Reporter in contacting law enforcement at any time.

Under limited circumstances posing a threat to health or safety of any College community member, the College may independently notify law enforcement.

The Department of Public Safety is available 24 hours a day to receive reports. The Department of Public Safety may be reached at (610) 330-4444 (emergency), or (610) 330-5330 (non-emergency).

A report to law enforcement does not constitute Notice and does not trigger the College's obligation to respond to a report. In order to trigger the College's response obligation under Title IX, a report must be made to either the Title IX Coordinator or another Official With Authority.

Reporting to Mandated Reporters at the College

Lafayette College has designated all faculty (including visiting faculty) and all full-time administrators as Mandated Reporters. Examples of Mandated Reporters include, but are not limited to:

- The President
- Directors and Deans in all Departments
- Public Safety Officers or other Campus Security Personnel
- Residence Life Staff including Resident Advisors
- All Campus Life Staff, including Athletic Coaches and Trainers

For more information about Mandated Reporters visit <http://sash.lafayette.edu>.

Any time a Mandated Reporter is told or becomes aware of any information related to alleged harassment or discrimination, the Mandated Reporter must promptly share all relevant information about the reported incident with the Title IX Coordinator or a Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Mandated Reporter is only responsible for sharing what was disclosed and will not attempt to investigate the allegations. To the extent possible, information reported to a Mandated Reporter will be shared only with people responsible for handling the College's response to the report.

A Mandated Reporter's receipt of information will not automatically trigger an obligation to respond to an allegation of Sexual Harassment under Title IX. Only a report to the Title IX Coordinator or an Official with Authority will trigger the College's obligation to respond to an allegation of Sexual Harassment under Title IX.

Formal Complaints

A Formal Complaint is a document submitted or signed by the Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging a policy violation by a Respondent and requesting that the College investigate the allegation(s). A complaint may be filed with the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, or by electronic mail, by using the contact information in the section immediately above, or as described in this section. As used in this paragraph, the phrase "document submitted or filed by a Complainant" means a document or electronic submission (such as by electronic mail or through an online portal provided for this purpose by the College) that contains the Complainant's physical or digital signature, or otherwise indicates that the Complainant is the person filing the complaint, and requests that the College investigate the allegations.

A Formal Complaint is necessary to start a grievance process, which is different than a report that requires a response. If a report is submitted to the Title IX Coordinator in a form that does not constitute a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to confirm whether the Complainant desires to file a Formal Complaint and, if they do, ensure that it is filed correctly.

Supportive Measures

The College will offer and implement appropriate and reasonable supportive measures upon Notice of alleged harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation. Supportive measures may be available to the Complainant regardless of whether the Complainant signs a formal complaint and pursues an investigation and grievance process, or pursues the informal resolution process.

Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the parties to restore or preserve access to the College's education program or activity, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the College's educational environment, and/or deter harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation.

The Title IX Coordinator promptly makes supportive measures available to the Complainant upon receiving

Notice. At the time that supportive measures are offered, the College will inform the Complainant, in writing, that they may file a formal complaint with the College either at that time or in the future, if they have not done so already. The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure that their wishes are taken into account with respect to the supportive measures that are planned and implemented.

Supportive Measures may also be requested by and made available to Respondents, witnesses, and other impacted members of the College community.

The Title IX Coordinator will ultimately serve as the point of contact for any individual requesting Supportive Measures. The College will maintain the privacy of the supportive measures, provided that privacy does not impair the College's ability to provide the supportive measures. The College will act to ensure as minimal an academic/occupational impact on the parties as possible. The College will implement measures in a way that does not unreasonably burden the other party.

These actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Referral to counseling, medical, and/or other healthcare services
- Referral to the Employee Assistance Program
- Referral to community-based service providers
- Visa and immigration assistance
- Student financial aid counseling
- Education to the institutional community or community subgroup(s)
- Altering campus housing assignment(s), and assistance navigating off-campus housing concerns
- Altering work arrangements for employees or student-employees
- Academic support, extensions of deadlines, or other course/program-related adjustments
- Class schedule modifications, withdrawals, or leaves of absence
- Safety planning to include: providing campus safety escorts, or other transportation accommodations; and increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus
- Implementing contact limitations (no contact orders) between the parties
- Assistance with No Trespass Letters, or referral to resources which can assist in obtaining a protective order under Pennsylvania law
- Timely warnings
- Any other actions deemed appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator is available to meet with a Complainant or Respondent to address any concerns about the provision of supportive measures. In the event of an immediate health or safety concern, individuals should contact 911 or the Department of Public Safety immediately. The College will take immediate action to enforce a previously implemented measure, and disciplinary penalties can be imposed for failing to abide by a College-imposed supportive measure. Violations of no contact orders will be referred to appropriate student or employee conduct processes for enforcement.

Following a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Title IX Coordinator or

designee will provide information on rights and options in writing whether the offense occurred on or off campus. This written notice to the complainant offers supportive measures, and an invitation to discuss reporting options and resolution procedures.

Assistance for Complainant: Rights and Options

Regardless of whether a complainant elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the College will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each complainant with a written explanation (Title IX Resource Guide) of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- The procedures complainants should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred;
- Information about how the college will protect the confidentiality of complainants and other necessary parties;
- A statement that the college will provide written notification to students and employees about complainant services within the college and in the community;
- A statement regarding the college's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request supportive measures and protective measures; and
- An explanation of the procedures for college disciplinary action
- Information on the importance of preserving evidence and supportive measures that may include no-contact orders or similar lawful orders issued by a court.

Preservation evidence.

The preservation of evidence in incidents of sexual assault is critical to potential criminal prosecution and to obtaining restraining orders, and particularly time-sensitive. The College will inform the Complainant of the importance of preserving evidence by taking the following actions:

1. Seek forensic medical assistance at one of these locations, ideally within 120 hours of the incident (sooner is better):

Lehigh Valley Hospital—Muhlenberg
484 Schoenersville Rd.
Bethlehem, PA
484-884-2521

Lehigh Valley Hospital—Cedar Crest
1200 South Cedar Crest Blvd.
Allentown, PA
610-402-8027

Lehigh Valley Hospital—17th Street
17th and Chew St.
Allentown, PA
610-969-2226

St. Luke's Hospital—Anderson Campus
1872 St. Luke's Blvd.
Easton, PA
484-503-3000

2. Avoid showering, bathing, washing hands or face, or douching, if possible, but evidence may still be collected even if you do.
3. Try not to urinate.
4. If oral sexual contact took place, refrain from smoking, eating, drinking, or brushing teeth.
5. If clothes are changed, place each soiled item in a separate paper bag (plastic destroys evidence) -i.e. underpants in its own bag, shoes in their own bag, bra, tissues, bed sheet, pillow case etc., or secure evidence container, available from Public Safety.
6. Seeking medical treatment can be essential even if it is not for the purposes of collecting forensic evidence. The Bailey Health Center, located at 607 High St., (610) 330-5001, does provide medical care after a sexual assault, but does not provide SAFE exams.
7. Retain all relevant electronic communication including text messages, social media posts, emails, and/or voice-mails.

During the initial meeting between the Complainant and the Title IX Coordinator, the importance of taking these actions will be reiterated, if timely.

A special note on confidentiality in cases of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking:

- The following offices/individuals have full confidentiality and are not required by law to disclose any information regarding a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking other than applicable legal reasons (such as abuse of a minor) for such a disclosure: Counseling Services, College Chaplain, and Newman Center Adviser.
- Reports may also be directed to the Director of Educational Equity, Amanda Hanincik, at 610-330-5338 or hanincia@lafayette.edu. The Director of Educational Equity is responsible for evaluating requests for confidentiality, and will evaluate each request in the context of the college's responsibility to provide a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for all students and employees. Additionally, honoring a request for confidentiality may limit the College's ability to respond fully to the incident. The Director of Educational Equity may be required to report incidents of gender-based harassment and sexual exploitation, sexual assault, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to the Department of Public Safety, but will not reveal any personally identifiable information about the victim without their consent.
- All other individuals on campus who are designated as a "mandated reporter" are required by law to disclose all relevant information regarding instances of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking to the Director of Educational Equity (Amanda Hanincik) or Deputy Title IX Coordinators (Jenn Dize-students; Lisa Rex-employees, Terrence Haynes-students, and Jamila Bookwala-faculty). Unless otherwise listed in the paragraph above, these individuals include, all paid faculty, full-time administrators and administrators in Campus Life, paid and unpaid/volunteer coaches, advisers, and supervisors; students in student leadership positions whereby they have been

trained as mandated reporters including Resident Advisers and Orientation Leaders. Lafayette utilizes an online form for this reporting found at sash.lafayette.edu. Reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking completed through this form are submitted to a password-protected database only accessible by the Title IX Team. These individuals will not disclose victim information regarding an act of sexual assault, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking unless they must do so in order to accomplish the provision of accommodations and/or protective measures, and only in limited cases to limited parties. The Director of Educational Equity (Amanda Hanincik) will determine what information is shared to the appropriate individuals. A number of these individuals are also Campus Security Authorities and are required to immediately report the assault to the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety will not release names in the issuance of “Timely Warnings” or “Emergency Notifications,” nor in the “Daily Crime Log” each of which are required by the Clery Act, and any accommodation or protective measure will be confidential unless it interferes with the measure’s implementation.

To help yourself recover:

- Be in touch with your sexual misconduct support adviser to discuss important issues. These individuals have received special training in order to assist you with personal, academic, and other issues related to your assault.
- Confide in a trusted friend or family member.
- Join the Sexual Assault Survivors Support Group sponsored by the Counseling Center.
- Ask friends to walk with you on campus or stay with you overnight.
- Contact Public Safety for an escort (610) 330-5330.
- Allow extra time to complete academic tasks.
- Discuss any sexual concerns with your partner.
- Give yourself plenty of time to recover from the physical and emotional shock.

Protecting confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties:

Lafayette College will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties. This will be accomplished by not releasing the victim’s name or other identifying information, along with not disclosing the location of the offense if the release of this information could potentially reveal the victim’s identity, unless maintaining such confidentiality would impair the ability of the College to provide supportive measures. The College will complete publicly available record keeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim. The College will also maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide supportive measures.

Information regarding campus and community resources.

Lafayette College will provide written information to students and employees about existing counseling, health,

mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community. The names and contact information for each of the on and off-campus service providers in each of these areas is listed on page 24 of this report. Material regarding resource services is also available through a printed and electronic Resource Guide for Considering Your Options (including sexual exploitation sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking). In addition, material will be kept at sash.lafayette.edu and printed information will be made available to all campus constituents.

Lafayette College will provide written information to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations and protective measures. The institution will take such supportive measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement. This written information will also include information on possible sanctions; protective measures; procedures to be followed if sexual misconduct has been reported; and disciplinary procedures.

Individuals will meet with the Director of Educational Equity or designee who is tasked with offering all available options for responding to the report including investigation, internal conduct charges, external criminal charges, or the option to not proceed. In addition, this individual will offer all available supportive measures for the victim. These options will also be provided in writing to the victim during this meeting.

The foregoing written material (written explanation of rights and options) will be provided to any student or employee who has been the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking whether the offense occurred on or off-campus.

The following procedures are intended to provide a prompt, fair and impartial response to complaints of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking from the initial investigation to the final results. They are designed to assure fairness, maintain confidentiality where possible, and enable the imposition of appropriate sanctions on members of the College community who violate this policy. The College strongly encourages persons who believe they have been the victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to bring this to the attention of College authorities.

Formal Procedure

Sexual Misconduct may be reported to the Director of Educational Equity using the form located at <https://sash.lafayette.edu>. If someone wishes to pursue the formal investigative process, a trained, impartial investigator will be appointed to investigate the matter.

All formal complaints will be treated confidentially consistent with applicable legal requirements. The Department of Public Safety will work cooperatively with the Director of Educational Equity, a Deputy Coordinator and/or a designee, who has responsibility for coordinating assistance and support for persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. The

Director of Educational Equity, a Deputy Coordinator and/or designee will work to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of the investigation. When reported to the Director of Educational Equity or designee they will rely on an external investigator to inform the complainant about the outcome of the investigation. When the complainant has requested that the Department of Public Safety investigate an incident then the Department of Public Safety will inform the complainant about the outcome of the investigation.

When appropriate and with the complainant's consent, disciplinary proceedings will be instituted against the respondent. If the respondent is a student, discipline will be handled in accordance with the procedures noted in the Student Handbook in the Statement of the Rights and Responsibilities of Students at Lafayette College. If the respondent is a faculty or staff member, the responsible College officer will commence disciplinary action according to the disciplinary procedures applicable to the respondent individual(s). The responsible College officer will inform the respondent of the applicable policies and procedures to be followed. All related proceedings will be pursuant to the college's Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-Discrimination, Process A or Process B. Notices and statistics of reported sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking will be reported to the College community as required by law or as otherwise appropriate.

In accordance with the College's Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-Discrimination, the hearing chair and decision makers receive annual training on issues relating to sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and on how to conduct an investigation and resolution process that protects the safety of all students, promotes accountability for students found responsible for misconduct, and ensures a fair and informed adjudication process. The Title IX Pool receives eight to twelve hours of annual training in addition to professional development opportunities throughout the year on the topics listed above.

Once an initial decision has been made, either party may appeal the decision pursuant to the respective procedures outlined in the College's Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-Discrimination, Process A and Process B.

Disciplinary Proceedings: When appropriate, disciplinary proceedings will be instituted and will follow the College's Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-Discrimination, Process A or Process B.

The Department of Public Safety will provide the results of investigations of complaints against: (i) students to the Vice President for Campus Life or a designee; (ii) faculty to the Provost; and (iii) staff members to the Vice President for Human Resources. If the respondent is a student, discipline will be handled in accordance with the procedures noted in the Student Code of Conduct which can be found in the Student Handbook. If the respondent is a faculty or staff member, the responsible College Officer (as indicated above) will commence disciplinary action according to the disciplin-

ary procedures applicable to the respondent individual(s). The Title IX Coordinator/Office of Educational Equity will inform the complainant and the respondent of the applicable policies and procedures to be followed.

In situations involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, any crime of violence, non-forcible sex offense, or stalking, the applicable disciplinary procedures as referenced in this document will be adapted as necessary to ensure the following:

1. The disciplinary process will be prompt, fair, and equitable, and will be conducted by annually trained and impartial officials who do not have a conflict of interest or a bias for or against the complainant or the respondent.
2. Both the complainant and respondent will have the same opportunities to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by an adviser of their choice. Applicable disciplinary procedures should be reviewed for information regarding the way in which an adviser may participate in these meetings and proceedings, but any restrictions placed on an adviser's participation will be applied equally to both parties.
3. The decision of finding an individual responsible for a violation of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking will be made using the "preponderance of evidence" (standard of evidence) that the alleged conduct did or did not violate policy.
4. Both the complainant (or the next of kin if the complainant is deceased) and the respondent will be simultaneously notified, in writing, of:
 - the outcome of any disciplinary proceedings.
 - the procedures to appeal the outcome, if applicable.
 - any changes to the outcome prior to the outcome becoming final.
 - the final determination and sanction, if any, following any appeal or when the appeal period lapses.

Standard of evidence. The College uses a "preponderance of evidence" standard, or "more likely than not" when determining responsibility for violations of the Student Conduct of Code and the Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-Discrimination, which includes dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This means that in order for a respondent to be found responsible for violating policy, a case administrator, committee, or decision-makers must show that it is more likely than not, based on the information provided, that the violation occurred and that the respondent is responsible for that violation.

Process A (Resolution Process for Alleged Violations of the Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination that may be covered by Title IX)

Overview

Lafayette College will respond whenever it has actual notice of an alleged violation of the Policy on Equal Opportunity,

Harassment & Non-Discrimination (“the Policy”). The College will respond to allegations that constitute Title IX Sexual Harassment using the procedures outlined here, in Process A. All other allegations of harassment or discrimination based on a protected class that do not fall within Title IX Sexual Harassment will be referred to the procedures outlined in Process B. For conduct that does not fall under either of these policies, see the Faculty, staff, or student handbooks for adjudicatory procedures that may apply.

In appropriate circumstances, and with notice to the parties, these same procedures may be used to address collateral misconduct (e.g., vandalism, physical abuse of another).

While the Title IX Coordinator will most commonly oversee implementation of these procedures, Deputy Title IX Coordinators and/or other trained individuals may be designated to do so.

Notice/Formal Complaint

Upon receipt of a Formal Complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator, the Title IX Coordinator initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps the College needs to take. In doing so, the Title IX Coordinator must promptly contact the Complainant to discuss availability of supportive measures, consider the Complainant’s wishes with respect to supportive measures, inform the Complainant of the availability of supportive measures, and explain to the Complainant the process for filing a Formal Complaint.

The Title IX Coordinator will initiate at least one of three responses:

1. Offering supportive measures only because the Complainant does not want to submit a Formal Complaint; and/or
2. An informal resolution upon submission of a Formal Complaint and where both parties consent to the informal resolution option in writing; and/or
3. A Formal Grievance Process including an investigation and a hearing, upon submission of a Formal Complaint.

The College uses the Formal Grievance Process to determine whether or not the Policy has been violated. If it is determined that there has been a violation, the College will promptly implement effective remedies designed to ensure that it is not deliberately indifferent to harassment or discrimination, their potential recurrence, or their effects.

Initial Assessment

Following receipt of notice of an alleged violation of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator^[1] engages in an initial assessment, typically within five (5) business days. The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- The Title IX Coordinator reaches out to the Complainant to offer supportive measures.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to determine whether the Complainant prefers a supportive and remedial response that is not punitive and does not involve the Respondent, an informal resolution option, or a formal investigation and grievance process.
 - If a supportive and remedial response is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to identify their wishes, assess

the request, and implements accordingly. No Formal Grievance Process is initiated, though the Complainant can elect to initiate one later, if desired.

- If an informal resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator advises the Complainant that they must file a Formal Complaint. Once that Formal Complaint is filed, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the Formal Complaint is suitable for informal resolution, which informal mechanism may serve the situation best or is available, and will determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in informal resolution. Both the Respondent and Complainant must agree to the informal resolution, in writing.
- If a formal investigation and grievance process is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assists the Complainant with the logistics of filing a Formal Complaint.
- If the Complainant does not wish to file a Formal Complaint, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether to initiate a Formal Complaint without the Complainant’s participation.
- If a Formal Complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator assesses its sufficiency.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure they are aware of the right to have an Adviser.
- If a Formal Grievance Process is preferred and a Formal Complaint has been filed, the Title IX Coordinator determines if the misconduct alleged falls within the scope of Title IX:
 - If it does, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate the formal investigation and grievance process, directing the investigation to address:
 - an incident, and/or
 - a pattern of alleged misconduct, and/or
 - a culture/climate issue, based on the nature of the Formal Complaint.
 - If it does not, the Title IX Coordinator will “dismiss” that aspect of the Formal Complaint, assess which other policies may apply, which resolution process is applicable, and, when appropriate, may refer the matter for resolution under Process B. Please note that dismissing a Formal Complaint under Title IX is solely a procedural requirement under Title IX, and does not limit the College’s authority to address a Formal Complaint with an appropriate process and remedies.

Resolution Processes

Once a Formal Complaint has been filed, there are two types of Resolution Processes – Informal Resolution or a Formal Grievance Process (see parts a. and b. below). Resolution can commence as Informal and if not resolved may be switched to Formal; conversely, resolution can commence as Formal and when appropriate, can be switched to Informal.

All resolution proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accordance with College Policy. Although there is an expectation of privacy around what Investigators share with parties during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own knowledge and evidence with others if they so choose, with the exception of information the parties agree not to disclose related to Informal Resolution. The College encourages parties to discuss any sharing of information with their Advisers before doing so.

Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution can include three different approaches and must always include the written consent of both parties:

- The Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures (only) to remedy the situation, pursuant to Policy 8. Supportive Measures; or
- The parties agree to resolve the matter through an Alternate Resolution mechanism as described below [including mediation, restorative practices, negotiated resolution,], usually before a formal investigation takes place; see discussion a.1), below; or
- The Respondent accepts responsibility for violating the Policy, and desires to accept a sanction and end the resolution process (similar to above, but usually occurs post-investigation); see discussion in 2), below.

To initiate Informal Resolution, a Complainant first needs to submit a Formal Complaint, as defined above. A Respondent who wishes to initiate Informal Resolution should contact the Title IX Coordinator.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue a Formal Grievance Process, and any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time before a final determination regarding responsibility is reached and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that instead may result from participating in a Formal Grievance Process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by the College.

The Title IX Coordinator will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution.

Informal Resolution is not available as a means for resolving allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

Alternate Resolution

Alternate Resolution is a type of Informal Resolution which may include mediation, restorative practices, or negotiated resolution. At the end of Alternate Resolution, the parties reach a mutually agreed upon resolution of an allegation. All parties must consent to the use of Alternate Resolution. Alternate Resolutions are not appealable.

The Title IX Coordinator may look to the following factors to assess whether Alternate Resolution is appropriate, or which form of Alternate Resolution may be most successful for the parties:

- The parties' amenability to Alternate Resolution;
- Likelihood of potential resolution, taking into account any power dynamics between the parties;
- The parties' motivation to participate;
- Civility of the parties;
- Results of a violence risk assessment/ongoing risk analysis;
- Disciplinary history;
- Whether an emergency removal is needed;
- Skill of the Alternate Resolution facilitator with this type of allegation;
- Complaint complexity;
- Emotional investment/capability of the parties;
- Rationality of the parties;
- Goals of the parties;
- Adequate resources to invest in Alternate Resolution (time, staff, etc.)

The ultimate determination of whether Alternate Resolution is available or successful is to be made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions. Results of Formal Complaints resolved by Alternate Resolution are not appealable.

Alternate Resolution is not typically the primary resolution mechanism used to address reports of violent behavior of any kind or in other cases of serious violations of policy.

Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

Another type of Informal Resolution is when the Respondent accepts responsibility for all or part of the alleged Policy violations at any point during the resolution process. If the Respondent indicates an intent to accept responsibility for all of the alleged misconduct, the process will be paused, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether Informal Resolution can be used according to the criteria above.

If Informal Resolution could be applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether all parties and the College are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies. If so, the Title IX Coordinator implements the accepted finding that the Respondent is in violation of College policy and implements agreed-upon sanctions and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary.

This result is not subject to appeal once all parties indicate their written assent to all agreed upon terms of this type of Informal Resolution. If the parties cannot agree on all terms of Informal Resolution, the Formal Grievance Process will be initiated, or will resume at the same point where it was paused.

Formal Grievance Process

The other method of resolution is through a Formal Grievance Process. This is a method of formal resolution designated by the College to address conduct that falls within the Policy, as defined by Title IX Regulations 34 CFR 106.30, and which complies with the requirements of the Title IX Regulations 34 CFR 106.45. See below for more information regarding the Formal Grievance Process. If both parties agree, and the Title IX Coordinator approves, the

Formal Grievance Process may be paused and the Informal Resolution process may be commenced.

Resolution Timeline

The College will make a good faith effort to complete the Resolution Process within a sixty-to-ninety (60-90) business day time period, including appeal. This timeline can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator or hearing administrator, who will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

Sanctions

Factors considered when determining a sanction/responsive action may include, but are not limited to:

- The nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation(s)
- The Respondent's disciplinary history
- Previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need to remedy the effects of the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation on the Complainant and the community
- The impact on the parties
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Decision-makers

The sanctions will be implemented as soon as is feasible, either upon the outcome of any appeal or the expiration of the window to appeal without an appeal being requested.

The sanctions described in this Policy are not exclusive of, and may be in addition to, other actions taken or sanctions imposed by other internal processes or external authorities.

Student Sanctions

The following are the usual sanctions that may be imposed upon students or organizations, singly or in combination:

- **Formal Warning:** A formal statement that the conduct was unacceptable and a warning that further violation of any College policy, procedure, or directive will result in more severe sanctions/responsive actions.
- **Probation:** A written reprimand for violation of institutional policy, providing for more severe disciplinary sanctions in the event that the student or organization is found in violation of any institutional policy, procedure, or directive within a specified period of time. Terms of the probation will be articulated and may include denial of specified social privileges, exclusion from co-curricular activities, exclusion from designated areas of campus, no-contact orders, and/or other measures deemed appropriate.
- **Suspension:** Termination of student status for a definite period of time not to exceed two years and/or until specific criteria are met. Students who return from suspension are automatically placed on probation through the

remainder of their tenure as a student at the College. The College will include a transcript notation for the duration of suspension.

- **Expulsion:** Permanent termination of student status and revocation of rights to be on campus for any reason or to attend College-sponsored events. This sanction will be noted permanently as a Conduct Expulsion on the student's official transcript.
- **Withholding Diploma:** The College may withhold a student's diploma for a specified period of time and/or deny a student participation in commencement activities as a sanction if the student is found responsible for an alleged violation.
- **Revocation of Degree:** The College reserves the right to revoke a degree previously awarded from the College for fraud, misrepresentation, and/or other violation of College policies, procedures, or directives in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.
- **Organizational Sanctions:** Deactivation, loss of recognition, loss of some or all privileges (including College registration) for a specified period of time.
- **Other Actions:** In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, the College may assign any other sanctions as deemed appropriate.

Employee Sanctions/Responsive Actions

Responsive actions for an employee who has engaged in harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation include:

- Warning – Verbal or Written
- Performance Improvement Plan/Management Process
- Enhanced supervision, observation or review
- Required Training or Education
- Probation
- Denial of Pay Increase/Pay Grade
- Loss of Oversight or Supervisory Responsibility
- Demotion
- Transfer
- Reassignment
- Assignment to new supervisor
- Suspension with pay
- Suspension without pay
- Termination
- Other Actions: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions/responsive actions, the College may assign any other responsive actions as deemed appropriate.

Process B (Resolution Process for Alleged Violations of the Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination – NON-Title IX)

- Process B applies to allegations of harassment and discrimination, based on a protected class under the College's Non-Discrimination Policy, that do not fall within Process A.
- Process B also applies to allegations of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking not covered by Title IX due to jurisdictional issues.
- If the conduct at issue is covered by Process A, Process A must be followed.

Lafayette College will act on any formal or informal allegation or notice of violation of the policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Nondiscrimination that is received by the Director of Educational Equity/Title IX Coordinator[1] or a member of the administration, faculty, or other employee, with the exception of confidential resources, as articulated in the Policy.

The procedures described below apply to all allegations of harassment or discrimination brought against students, staff, or faculty on the basis of the protected class status. For allegations made by or against a third-party, the College will respond properly and equitably, although these procedures may not apply.

The procedures apply to conduct occurring: on Lafayette College property; in the context of any College-related or sanctioned education program or activity, regardless of the location (including travel, research, or internship programs); through the use of College-owned or provided technology resources; or that otherwise creates a Hostile Environment on campus or in the context of any College-related or sanctioned education program or activity.

Allegations of harassment and discrimination are subject to procedures under Process B, the Student Code of Conduct, and other resolution processes at the discretion of appropriate administrators upon the initial assessment of a report as stated in the Student, Employee and Faculty Handbooks.

The procedures also apply to all other off campus conduct by a Lafayette student, consistent with the Student Code of Conduct.

These procedures may also be used to address collateral misconduct arising from the investigation of or occurring in conjunction with harassing or discriminatory conduct (e.g., vandalism, physical abuse of another). All other allegations of misconduct unrelated to incidents covered by this policy will be addressed through the procedures elaborated in the respective student, faculty, and staff handbooks.

Initial Assessment

Following intake, receipt of notice, or a complaint of an alleged violation of the College's Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-Discrimination, the Director of Educational Equity/Title IX Coordinator (or designee herein)[2] engages in an initial assessment, which typically occurs within five (5) business days. The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- The Director of Educational Equity reaches out to the Complainant to offer supportive measures.
- The Director of Educational Equity works with the Complainant to ensure they have an Adviser.
- The Director of Educational Equity works with the Complainant to determine whether the Complainant prefers a supportive response or an Administrative Resolution.
 - If a supportive and remedial response is preferred, the Director of Educational Equity works with the Complainant to identify their wishes and then seeks to facilitate implementation. The Administrative Resolution process is not initiated, though the Complainant can elect to initiate it later, if desired.
 - If an Informal Resolution option is preferred, the Director of Educational Equity assesses whether the

matter is suitable for Informal Resolution, which informal mechanism may serve the situation best or is available and may seek to determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in Informal Resolution.

- If Administrative Resolution is preferred, the Director of Educational Equity initiates the investigation process and determines whether the scope of the investigation will address:
 - Incident, and/or
 - A potential pattern of misconduct, and/or
 - A culture/climate issue.

Next Steps After Initial Assessment

As noted, based on the initial assessment, the Director of Educational Equity will initiate one of two responses:

- **Informal Resolution** – typically used for less serious offenses and only when all parties agree to Informal Resolution, or when the Respondent is willing to accept responsibility for violating policy. This can also include a remedies-only response.
- **Administrative Resolution** – investigation of policy violation(s) and recommended finding, subject to a determination by the Decision-makers, consisting of a three-member panel, herein referred to as the “Decision-makers”, and the opportunity to appeal to an Appeal Panel. The investigation and the subsequent Administrative Resolution determine whether the Policy has been violated. If so, the Director of Educational Equity will promptly implement effective remedies designed to end the discrimination, prevent recurrence, and address the effects.

The Director of Educational Equity will consider the preference of the parties as to whether Informal Resolution or Administrative Resolution will be followed, but the decision is within the discretion of the Director of Educational Equity. At any point during the initial assessment or investigation, if the Director of Educational Equity determines that reasonable cause does not support the conclusion that the Policy has been violated, the process will end, and the parties will be notified.

The Complainant may request that the Director of Educational Equity review the reasonable cause determination and/or re-open the investigation. This decision lies in the sole discretion of the Director of Educational Equity, but the request is usually only granted in extraordinary circumstances.

Resolution Options

Proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during any resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accordance with College Policy. While there is an expectation of privacy around what is discussed during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own experiences with others if they so choose, but are encouraged to discuss this with their Advisers first before doing so.

Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution is applicable when the parties voluntarily agree to resolve the matter through (i.) Supportive Measures, a remedies-only approach initiated by the

Director of Educational Equity, (ii.) Alternate Resolution [mediation, restorative practices, negotiated resolution, etc.], or (iii.) when the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating the Policy.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue Administrative Resolution, and any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and request the Administrative Resolution process. Further, if an Informal Resolution fails, Administrative Resolution may then be pursued.

Supportive Measures, a remedies-only approach

With the Complainant's agreement, the Director of Educational Equity may resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures (only) to remedy the situation, pursuant to the Policy Supportive Measures.

Alternate Resolution

Alternate Resolution is a type of Informal Resolution that includes mediation, restorative practices, or negotiated resolution. At the end of Alternate Resolution, the parties reach a mutually agreed upon resolution of an allegation. It may be used as an alternative to the Administrative Resolution process (described below) to resolve conflicts. All parties must consent to the use of Alternate Resolution. Alternate Resolutions are not appealable.

The Director of Educational Equity determines if Alternate Resolution is appropriate, based on the willingness of the parties, the nature of the conduct at issue, and the susceptibility of the conduct to Alternate Resolution.

In an Alternate Resolution meeting, a trained administrator facilitates a dialogue with the parties to an effective resolution, if possible. Institutionally-imposed sanctions are not possible as the result of an Alternate Resolution process, though the parties may agree to accept sanctions and/or appropriate remedies.

The Director of Educational Equity maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution can result in appropriate enforcement actions.

Alternate Resolution is not typically the primary resolution mechanism used to address reports of violent behavior of any kind or in other cases of serious violations of policy, though it may be made available after the Administrative Resolution process is completed, should the parties and the Director of Educational Equity believe it could be beneficial. The results of Alternate Resolution are not appealable.

Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

The Respondent may accept responsibility for all or part of the alleged policy violations at any point during any resolution process. If the Respondent accepts responsibility, the Director of Educational Equity makes a determination that the individual is in violation of College Policy.

The Director of Educational Equity then determines appropriate sanction(s) or responsive actions, which are promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation; prevent its recurrence; and remedy the effects of the conduct, both on the Complainant and the community.

If the Respondent accepts responsibility for all of the alleged policy violations and the Director of Educational Equity or designee has determined appropriate sanction(s) or responsive actions, which are promptly implemented, the process is over. This result is not subject to appeal. The Complainant will be informed of this outcome.

If the Respondent accepts responsibility for some of the alleged policy violations and the Director of Educational Equity has determined appropriate sanction(s) or responsive actions, which are promptly implemented, for those violations, then the remaining allegations will continue to be investigated and resolved. The Complainant will be informed of this outcome. The parties are still able to seek Alternate Resolution on the remaining allegations, subject to the stipulations above.

Administrative Resolution

Administrative Resolution is the more "formal" mechanism under Process B. It can be pursued for any behavior for which the Respondent has not accepted responsibility that constitutes conduct covered by the Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination Policy. Administrative Resolution starts with a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation.

If Administrative Resolution is initiated, the Director of Educational Equity will provide written notification of the allegations and the investigation to the parties at an appropriate time during the investigation. Typically, notice is given at least two (2) business days in advance of an interview. Advanced notice facilitates the parties' ability to identify and choose an Adviser, if any, to accompany them to the interview.

Notification will include a meaningful summary of the allegations, will be made in writing, and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official College records, or emailed to the parties' College-issued or designated email account.

Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered. The notification should include the policies allegedly violated, if known at the time. Alternatively, the policies allegedly violated can be provided at a later date, in writing, as the investigation progresses, and details become clearer.

Lafayette College aims to complete the Administrative Resolution process within a sixty to ninety (60-90) business day time period, which can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Director of Educational Equity, with notice to the parties as appropriate. Some examples of appropriate cause might depend on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc.

Once the decision is made to commence an investigation, the Director of Educational Equity appoints Pool members to conduct the investigation typically using a team of two Investigators, usually within two (2) days of determining that an investigation should proceed.

The Director of Educational Equity will vet the assigned Investigator(s) to ensure impartiality by determining that there are no conflicts of interest or disqualifying bias.

The parties may, at any time during the Administrative Resolution process, raise a concern regarding any inves-

tigator's bias or conflict of interest, and the Director of Educational Equity will determine whether the concern is reasonable and supportable. If so, another Investigator will be assigned and the impact of the bias or conflict, if any, will be remedied. If the bias or conflict relates to the Director of Educational Equity, concerns should be raised with the College's President.

The College may undertake a short delay in its investigation (several days to weeks, to allow evidence collection) when criminal charges based on the same behaviors that invoke the College's resolution process are being investigated by law enforcement. The College will promptly resume its investigation and resolution process once notified by law enforcement that the initial evidence collection process is complete.

College action(s) are not typically altered or precluded on the grounds that civil or criminal charges involving the underlying incident(s) have been filed or that criminal charges have been dismissed or reduced.

Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses, and obtaining available, relevant evidence, as necessary.

All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence, and to fully review and respond to all evidence, on the record.

Determination

Within five (5) business days of receiving the Investigators' recommendation, the Decision-makers from the Pool review the report and all responses. If the record is incomplete, the Decision-makers may direct a re-opening of the investigation, or may direct or conduct any additional inquiry necessary, including informally meeting with the parties or any witnesses to ask them questions directly, if needed. In addition, the parties and their advisers may be invited to meet with the Decision-makers for the purposes of cross examination, or "indirect questioning". The parties may submit to questioning by the Decision-makers and then by the parties through their Advisers ("indirect questioning"). The Decision-makers will vet all questions for relevance, and will limit or disallow questions on the basis that they are irrelevant, unduly repetitious (and thus irrelevant), or abusive.

The recommendation of the Investigators should be strongly considered but is not binding on the Decision-Makers, who make the final determination based on a preponderance of the evidence. The Decision-makers may invite and consider impact statements from the parties if and when determining appropriate sanction(s), or corrective measure(s), if any.

The Decision-makers will inform the Director of Educational Equity of the final determination, who will then timely provide the parties and their advisers with a written Notice of Outcome to include findings, any sanction(s)/corrective measure(s), and a detailed rationale, delivered simultaneously and without undue delay to the parties.

Notification of Outcome

If the Respondent admits to the violation(s), or is found responsible, the Director of Educational Equity/Decision-makers, after consultation with other appropriate administra-

tors, determine sanction(s) and/or responsive actions, which are promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation; prevent its recurrence; and remedy the effects of the discriminatory conduct, both on the Complainant and the community. For students, sanctions based on findings of responsibility will be determined by the Decision-makers in consultation with the Office of Student Conduct. For staff, sanctions based on findings of responsibility will be determined by the Decision-makers in consultation with the Office of Human Resources. For faculty, sanctions based on findings of responsibility will be determined by the Decision-makers in consultation with the Provost.

The Director of Educational Equity simultaneously, and without significant time delay, informs the parties of the determination within five (5) business days of the resolution. This Notification of Outcome is made in writing and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person; mailed to the local or permanent address of the parties as indicated in official College records; or emailed to the parties' College-issued or designated email account. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice is presumptively delivered.

The Notification of Outcome specifies the finding for each alleged policy violation, any sanction(s)/corrective measure(s) that may result which the College is permitted to share pursuant to state or federal law, and the rationale supporting the essential findings to the extent the College is permitted to share under state or federal law.

The notice will detail when the determination is considered final.

Unless based on an acceptance of violation by the Respondent, the determination may be appealed by either party. The Notification of Outcome also includes the grounds on which the parties may appeal and the steps the parties may take to request an appeal of the findings. More information about the appeal procedures can be found below.

Sanctions/Corrective Measures

Factors considered when determining any sanction(s)/responsive action(s) may include, but are not limited to:

- The nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation
- An individual's disciplinary history
- Previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need for sanctions/responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need to remedy the effects of the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation on the Complainant and the community
- The impact on the parties
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Director of Educational Equity/Decision-makers

The sanction(s) will be implemented as soon as is feasible. The sanctions described in this policy are not exclusive of,

and may be in addition to, other actions taken, or sanctions imposed by outside authorities.

Student Sanctions

Sanctions that may be imposed upon students or student organizations, singly or in combination, are outlined in Process A

Employee Sanctions/Responsive Actions

Sanctions or responsive actions for an employee who has engaged in harassment, discrimination, and/or retaliation are outlined in Process A

Missing students

All official missing student reports are immediately referred to campus police. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for investigating reports of missing students. If anyone suspects, or receives information that a student is missing, they should immediately contact Public Safety at (610) 330-4444. Public Safety will generate a missing-person report and initiate an investigation. There is NO minimal period that the person must be missing prior to reporting the person missing. Once a student is determined to be missing, the Department of Public Safety will notify appropriate college authorities and the Easton Police Department within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

In addition to registering a contact person to be notified in case of a general emergency situation, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to designate one or more persons whom they would like the College to notify in the specific emergency situation that they have been determined by the Department of Public Safety to be missing. This allows students to designate one or more contacts specifically for a missing-person situation who is/are different from the one(s) they have listed as general emergency contacts. Students may do this through Banner Self-Service (<https://bannerselfservice.lafayette.edu>). The contact information they supply will be registered and maintained confidentially and is only accessible to the law enforcement personnel in the Department of Public Safety by logging into IBM Cognos (ib.lafayette.edu/ibcognos).

Should the Department of Public Safety determine that a student is missing, the Department of Public Safety office will notify within 24 hours the missing contact person that student has registered with the College. Additionally, if a missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the Department of Public Safety will notify the student's parent or legal guardian and any other designated contact person within 24 hours after the time the student was determined to be missing.

Alcohol, drugs, and weapons

Lafayette College complies with and enforces all federal, state, and local laws regulating the possession, use, or sale of alcoholic beverages (including underage drinking) and controlled substances. The Department of Public Safety is primarily responsible for the enforcement of Pennsylvania's underage drinking laws which include consumption, possession and transportation of alcoholic beverages of persons under twenty-one years of age. The Easton Police Department

and the State Liquor Control Enforcement Agency also have jurisdiction in the enforcement of liquor law violations.

The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690) and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (P.L. 101-206) require that each college and university receiving federal financial assistance distribute annually Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) materials about drugs and alcohol to all of its students and employees.

This Report sets forth the College's standards of conduct prohibiting the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of its activities. It also includes a description of applicable drug and alcohol-related sanctions under local, Pennsylvania, and federal law; a summary of health risks associated with drug and alcohol use; a list of drug and alcohol counseling opportunities available to students and employees; and a discussion of sanctions related to drugs and alcohol that may be imposed by the College.

We urge you to read the Report to the Campus Community, it can be read in its entirety at: <https://hr.lafayette.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/24/2020/01/Drug-Free-Community-and-Schools-Handout-2018.pdf>

The unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol on institutional property or at any officially sanctioned College activity by any member of the College community is strictly prohibited. Students and employees who violate this regulation are subject to severe disciplinary action by the College and may incur penalties prescribed by civil authorities.

For students, sanctions imposed by the College for violations of the above regulations may range from probation to expulsion from the College and referral to College police and/or local, state, or federal authorities. Sanctions for employees may vary from mandatory participation in rehabilitation programs to termination of employment and referral to authorities for prosecution.

Lafayette policies with respect to alcohol and illegal drugs are spelled out in the Student Handbook and in other materials published by the Division of Campus Life (conduct.lafayette.edu).

College policies regarding Alcohol

Lafayette College embraces a broad educational mission that focuses on the nurturing of the inquiring mind in an environment that integrates intellectual, social, and personal growth. Recognizing that the abuse of alcohol and other drugs is detrimental to this mission, the College strives to educate students concerning the dangers of alcohol and other drug abuse and the importance of making healthy and responsible choices. In addition to regulating the use of alcohol on its properties, the College encourages and supports the efforts of students and student organizations to sponsor alcohol-free social events that are open to the College community.

Lafayette College reserves the right to regulate the use of alcohol on its properties and at any institution-associated activity, regardless of location. The Division of Campus Life is responsible for the clarification, interpretation, and implementation of the Alcohol Policy.

Legal Age: The attempted or actual purchase, consumption, transportation, or possession of alcoholic beverages by a person under 21 is prohibited.

False Identification: Using or attempting to use an identification card falsely representing oneself as being 21 years of age or older for the purpose of obtaining alcohol or obtaining entrance to a facility that serves alcohol is prohibited.

Residence Halls and Private Rooms: Alcohol may not be present in the common areas of residence halls (i.e., lounges, recreation rooms, etc.), without advance permission from the vice president for Campus Life or the dean of students. In suite style housing, alcohol may be possessed and consumed in suite common areas if all occupants are over 21.

Sale of Alcoholic Beverages: The unlicensed sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages is prohibited. This includes the selling of tickets to events where alcoholic beverages are provided, charging admission, or accepting donations for any activity involving alcohol. Students and student organizations may not use College funds to purchase or provide alcohol at social events, either on or off campus.

Open Container: Possession of open containers of alcohol on the grounds outside any College-owned or College-operated property, including residence halls, College-owned or College-operated off-campus residences, athletic fields or fraternities and sororities (including balconies and backyards) is prohibited by College policy and City of Easton ordinance. Exceptions must be approved by the vice president for Campus Life or the dean of students.

Common Sources of Alcohol: Bulk containers, such as kegs or any alcohol dispensing-device requiring a tap, are not permitted anywhere on College-owned or operated property at any time.

Providing Alcohol to Minors: Providing alcohol to underage individuals is prohibited, including leaving alcohol unattended in locations where those under 21 may serve themselves. The student or student organization that serves alcohol to a person regardless of age shares responsibility with that person for any violation of the Lafayette College Code of Conduct while that person is under the influence of alcohol.

Irresponsible Use of Alcohol: Activities or possession of items that promote the rapid or excessive consumption of alcohol (i.e., funneling, drinking games, chugging contests, etc.), serving alcohol to intoxicated persons, public drunkenness, and/or events where there is pressure or an expectation to consume alcohol are prohibited. Serving, possessing, and/or consuming grain alcohol that is at or above 120 proof is prohibited.

Advertisements: Neither direct nor implied references of any kind to the availability of alcohol at an event may be made in any publicity for the event.

Program Co-sponsorship: The College ordinarily will not enter into sponsorship of College activities, programs, or events with firms whose primary purpose is the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages.

POLICY FOR STUDENT ORGANIZATION EVENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL

Student organizations that intend to host social events at which alcohol is present must adhere to the guidelines outlined. The Division of Campus Life should be consulted for policy interpretation and clarification. Student organizations that violate the College's Alcohol Policy should expect to receive sanctions as outlined in this code.

Some student organizations are accountable to external organizations. The College's Alcohol Policy does not preclude those student organizations from complying with the risk management guidelines imposed by their external organizations and/or insurance carriers. The College encourages these organizations to follow all of their risk management policies pertaining to alcohol, drugs, hazing, sexual assault, etc. Student organizations should consult the guidelines of their external organizations (if applicable) prior to planning an event with alcohol. If the College becomes aware or suspects that a student organization has violated its own risk management guidelines, any external organization's leadership or appropriate representatives may be notified. It should be noted, however, that if an organization's external organization has policies that are less restrictive than those of the College, the College policies must be adhered to.

Organization Events: Any activity for which the organization pays, directly or indirectly, constitutes an event sponsored by that organization. Also, any event or activity that takes place in an organization's house (where applicable) is the responsibility of the organization. Other factors may be considered by the case administrator or committee in determining whether an event is the responsibility of an organization including, but not limited to, attendance at the event, publicity for the event, and reasonable perception of those in attendance or aware of the event. Organizations that use any private, off-campus facility to host social events may be held accountable by the College for violations of city and Commonwealth laws as well as the applicable policies outlined in the Code of Conduct.

Organization Responsibility: An organization sponsoring an event is solely responsible for ensuring that the Alcohol Policy is observed, and it will be held responsible for violations of the Policy by individuals in attendance whether or not those attendees are current Lafayette students. Each case will be evaluated, however, based on the efforts of the organization to ensure compliance. Individual students who violate these rules will be held accountable and, when appropriate, both individuals and organizations will be subject to the conduct process.

Time Parameters: The Alcohol Policy is in effect at all times, including interim and summer sessions and periods when classes are not in session. A social event with alcohol may last for a maximum of four (4) hours and may be scheduled between 5 p.m. on Friday and 2 a.m. on Saturday or from noon on Saturday to 2 a.m. on Sunday. Hosts of social events must ensure that alcoholic beverages are not served or present after 2 a.m. There will be no alcohol served or present at social events from Sunday 2 a.m. until Friday 5 p.m. Also, alcohol may not be served between the hours of 2 a.m. and noon on Saturday. Any activity meeting the definition in "I" above is prohibited during the week if alcohol is served or available. Social events are allowed during the week if alcohol is neither served nor consumed.

Distribution of Alcohol: It is not uncommon for the majority of those in attendance at social functions to be under 21 years of age; therefore, hosts must identify an alternate location, separate from the main party room, for alcohol to be served and consumed. Only those 21 or older may enter

this room. Wristbands must be provided at the entrance of this room for age verification purposes. The bartender, with training approved by the College, is responsible for all distribution of alcohol and must serve individuals in a responsible manner and only one drink at a time. No one will be permitted to take alcohol into the main party room, and underage guests may not bring alcohol to the event nor consume alcohol at the event.

Security and Safety: A minimum of two professional security personnel must be employed by the organization to be present during any social event at which alcohol is served or present (the Office of Student Involvement or Public Safety will assist in identifying agencies that provide such services; these personnel are not employees nor agents of the College). One professional will be stationed at the entrance to the room where alcohol is being served and consumed, with the responsibility for checking Lafayette College IDs and a College birthday book, and monitoring the flow of students into that room. The second professional will provide assistance where needed, in addition to serving as a monitor for the event. The organization must also have a minimum of four of its members designated to maintain security during the entire event. These members will remain alcohol-free during the entire event. The student security personnel will be stationed at appropriate locations to insure that the host is complying with this Policy, that is: monitoring the flow of individuals in and out of the facility or party area; prohibiting those visibly intoxicated from entering; insuring compliance with the maximum capacity limit of the facility or party area; and checking that all guests are either members of the Lafayette College community or their invited guests. The Office of Public Safety will patrol campus and periodically monitor social events at which alcohol is present. College officials reserve the right of access to all areas of any facility on its properties at any time. The use of early warning systems is prohibited.

Quantity of Alcohol: The quantity of alcohol permitted at a social event shall be limited for the number of persons of legal age expected to be present at the event. A reasonable amount of alcohol is that quantity sufficient to serve each person of legal age one drink (12-oz. beer @4-5% ABV or 6-oz. wine @ 11-12% ABV) per hour of the event. Hard liquor is not permitted at events where attendees are primarily students.

BYOB Events: College policy prohibits bring your own (BYOB) events without the advanced permission of the vice president for Campus Life or the dean of students.

Event Notification: College officials must be notified three weeks in advance of social events at which alcohol is to be served. This serves to inform College officials of events of sufficient size to require additional security. Event registration forms are available through the Office of Student Involvement.

Training: All individuals listed on the event registration form assisting with events serving alcohol must have completed TIPS training prior to the date of the event but within the current academic year.

Food and Alternative Beverages: Social function hosts must provide sufficient food and nonalcoholic beverages (other than water) in proportion to the number of people in attendance throughout the function. These must be readily available at the same location and displayed with prominence during the duration of the event.

Cleaning Responsibilities: All debris resulting from a social event, within the immediate vicinity of that event, must be cleaned up no later than 9 a.m. the following day by the student organization that sponsored the event.

GOOD SAMARITAN POLICY

In the event that a student or student organization assists a Lafayette College student whom the reporter believes is intoxicated or is experiencing a drug overdose in contacting Public Safety and/or professional medical assistance, neither the student who is intoxicated or experiencing the drug overdose nor the individual or group who provides assistance for that individual will be subject to College disciplinary action for (1) being intoxicated, (2) using drugs, or (3) having provided that person with alcohol. Students calling for assistance for themselves also will be covered under this policy. This policy does not excuse or protect those who flagrantly and/or repeatedly violate the College's Alcohol or Drugs Policies. It applies only to circumstances due to alcohol or drugs, and does not extend to related infractions such as assault or property damage and also does not apply to those who have delivered or distributed drugs to another individual. Student or student organizations covered under this policy will not be subject to the formal conduct process, and the incident will not be included as part of the individual's student file in the Office of Advising & Co-Curricular Programs nor the organization's file in the Office of Student Conduct. Individuals involved will be required to meet with an administrator to discuss the incident and may be required to complete educational sessions and/or a substance use assessment at the discretion of the administrator. The incident also may result in notification of parent(s) and/or guardian(s) and will be considered as past conduct history during any subsequent conduct processes. It should be noted that this policy refers only to the application of the Code of Conduct and does not preclude other College or non-College entities from applying their own policies, procedures, and outcomes to the situation. The Good Samaritan Policy does not apply to situations where College administrators, staff, or faculty members observe or report a violation of the Alcohol or Drugs Policies.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICY REVIEW

The College's Faculty Committee on Student Life will review at the conclusion of each academic year the policies and practices regarding alcohol and other drugs, for the purpose of increasing their effectiveness and maintaining a healthy and safe campus environment. The College conducts a biennial review of its alcohol and drug abuse prevention program as required by the Drug Free Schools and Community Act, and the Alcohol and Other Drug Standing Committee reviews these programs on an ongoing basis.

Fire statistics and related information

Annual Fire Safety Report

Lafayette College is serviced by the City of Easton's full-time, paid, professional fire department. Members of the College community should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at (610) 330-4444 if a fire occurs in a campus building or on campus grounds. The Department of Public Safety will immediately initiate a response by the Easton Fire Department using its communication link with the Northampton County Dispatch/Communications Center.

All members of the Department of Public Safety have direct radio communication with the responding fire fighters and may update the responding fire fighters regarding the cause of fire alarm and status. A member of the College community who finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished and does not know whether the department of public safety has already responded should notify the department immediately.

Fire alarms in campus facilities are designed to alert the College community to potential hazards, and members are required to heed their warning and evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building. The College and/or the City of Easton's Fire Marshall may levy fines and penalties on individuals who fail to evacuate a building promptly when an alarm sounds—but safety is a more important reason for evacuating immediately.

When a fire alarm is activated in any building, all passenger elevators in all buildings will automatically discharge on the main floor. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If you are caught in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. The emergency phones in elevators on campus ring to the dispatcher in the Department of Public Safety.

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

In conjunction with the Easton Fire Department, Easton Bureau of Codes and Inspections, and Easton Health Bureau, College officials inspect all fraternity houses at least three times per year. The Department of Public Safety conducts fire preplanning tours for the Easton Fire Department as well as fire drills in each residence hall, fraternity house, and sorority house twice each year and in selected academic buildings periodically. In addition, Public Safety's Environmental, Health and Safety Division conducts safety inspections of selected buildings.

Fire protection equipment/systems

All College buildings, with the exception of detached garages, are equipped with automatic fire-detection and alarm systems. Refer to the Fire Safety Amenities in the Public Safety Student Housing Facilities Chart in this report for detailed information about fire detection, notification, and suppression systems in each residential facility.

Plans for future improvements in fire safety

Currently there are no formal plans to upgrade/replace any fire alarm systems. Lafayette College plans to continue to comply with all codes and standards and upgrade equipment as appropriate. The Department of Public Safety monitors campus-wide fire alarm systems on a True Site Work Station system.

Fire safety policies

Fire equipment is to be used only as necessary in case of fire. Its use (or misuse) must be reported to Office of Residence Life immediately so that the equipment may be restored to useful condition without delay. Anyone identified as responsible for tampering with or theft of any College-owned fire extinguisher or other fire apparatus in any College-owned residence will be subject to an automatic \$300.00 fine and severe disciplinary action. If a person or persons responsible for tampering with fire equipment are not apprehended within a five-day period, the students living on the floor, wing, or section of the residence hall will be billed the \$300.00 on a per capita basis.

Decorations or furniture must never hinder exit from a room. Students are expected to leave the building for all fire alarms and drills. Lack of cooperation during fire drills or alarms will be considered a severe breach of discipline.

Violators will be disciplined. Students must not decorate their room with combustible materials (paneling, combustible fabrics, etc.). Fiberglass or other fire-resistant hangings are acceptable if hung from picture molding. No items may be affixed to, installed in, or suspended from the ceiling in any student room. Fabric decorations may only cover a maximum of 50 percent of any wall in any student room. Posters may only cover a maximum of 50 percent of the wall space in any student room.

Firecrackers, gunpowder, and chemicals are strictly prohibited and, if found, will be confiscated and the owner subject to disciplinary action. Possession of burning or previously burned candles, incense, or kerosene lamps for any purpose is prohibited. Lamps may not use a halogen bulb. No appliances containing open heating elements may be used in student rooms. Hot plates, heaters, toaster ovens, etc., pose distinct fire hazards and overload electrical circuits. Microwave ovens (other than units available through the College designated rental program) are not permitted in student rooms.

All residence halls are equipped with an automatic fire detection system that notifies the Department of Public Safety immediately of the alarm. Fire alarm boxes and fire extinguishers are in all College buildings. Emergency exits are clearly marked.

Fire safety education

All resident advisers are trained in fire-safety procedures and policies each year. This training contains procedures students should follow in case of a fire. The Department of Public Safety provides videos and other educational materials relating to fire safety for use in residence halls. During residence hall fire exit drills, participants are reminded of the importance of fire prevention and exiting the facility in a timely manner.

New employees are trained in fire-safety procedures during New-Hire Orientation. This training contains procedures employees should follow in case of a fire.

Fire safety tips

- Buildings are equipped with a variety of features that are designed to detect, stop, and/or suppress the spread of a fire.
- A door can be the first line of defense against the spread of smoke or fire from one area to another. Some doors, such as fire doors in corridors or stairwells of residence halls, are designed to stand up to fire longer than the doors of individual rooms. It is important that these fire doors are closed for them to work effectively. If a fire door is equipped with a device to automatically close it in case of fire, it should not be propped open.
- When they operate properly, sprinklers are very effective in preventing the spread of fire. Do not prevent sprinklers from operating properly by obstructing sprinkler heads with materials like clothing hanging from the piping.
- Smoke detectors cannot do their job if they are disabled or covered. It is violation of College policy to disable or cover a smoke detector.
- Smoking is not permitted in any College building.
- A daily fire log is available for review during normal business hours at the Department of Public Safety, 901 Bushkill Drive. This log typically includes information about fires that occur in student housing facilities, including the nature, date, time, and general location.
- Cooking of meals is not permitted in student rooms. This is both a fire and health hazard. There are appropriate cooking areas in all student housing facilities.

Fire response procedure—in case of fire only

Activate the nearest fire-alarm box. All alarm boxes connect directly with the Department of Public Safety.

Call the Department of Public Safety at (610)-330-4444, giving the exact location and nature of the fire. Evacuate the building using the procedure below.

When you hear a fire alarm sound:

- Close the windows but do not lock them.
- Use a towel, handkerchief, or other cloth to cover your face in case there is heavy smoke. Stay close to the floor, moving on your hands and knees.
- Feel the door. If it is warm, remain in the room. Seal the door with wet towels and call for help – (610)-330-4444, then 911. If the door is cool, leave room but do not lock it.
- DO NOT RUN. Proceed to nearest stairway fire-exit (not the elevator).
- Exit the building immediately and stand well clear of the area. Gather in the spot designated for your residence hall or individual floor.
- DO NOT re-enter the building until you have been given permission.
- Faculty and resident advisers should assist in an orderly evacuation. Afterward, they should report all persons who violate fire safety procedures. Treat every fire drill as you would an actual fire. Everyone is expected to cooperate.

Fire Safety Systems in Lafayette College Student Housing Facilities

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Alarm Monitoring by Public Safety	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke and Heat Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Fire Drills Previous Calendar Year *
106 Cattell Street	x		x	x	0
110 Cattell Street	x		x	x	0
114 Cattell Street	x		x	x	0
115 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
115.5 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
117 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
118 Cattell Street	x		x	x	0
122 Cattell Street	x		x	x	0
123 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
131 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
133 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
225 Reeder Street	x	x	x	x	2
319 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
329 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
41 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
402 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
404 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
406 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
408 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
410 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
412 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
414 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
416 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
418 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
420 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
421 Hamilton Street	x		x	x	0
422 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
426 Clinton Terrace	x		x	x	0
43 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
434 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
45 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
502 McCartney Street	x		x	x	0
511 Hamilton Street	x		x	x	0
512 March Street	x	x	x	x	2
513 Hamilton Street	x		x	x	0
513 High Street	x		x	x	0

Fire Drill dates and times are 4/23/20 at 5 p.m and 8/10/20 at 3 p.m.

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Alarm Monitoring by Public Safety	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke and Heat Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Fire Drills Previous Calendar Year *
515 Clinton Terrace	x		x	x	0
517 Clinton Terrace	x		x	x	0
518 Clinton Terrace	x		x	x	0
518 March Street	x		x	x	0
520 Clinton Terrace	x		x	x	0
520 March Street	x		x	x	0
522 March Street	x		x	x	0
524 Clinton Terrace	x		x	x	0
525 Hamilton Street	x		x	x	0
543 Hamilton Street	x		x	x	0
594 Pardee Street	x		x	x	0
595 Pardee Street	x		x	x	0
601 Pardee Street	x		x	x	0
605 Pardee Street	x		x	x	0
615 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
616 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
617 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
619 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
620 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
620 Parsonss Street	x		x	x	0
621 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
622 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
623 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
623 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
623 Pierce Street	x		x	x	0
624 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
624 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
625 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
626 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
626 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
627 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
628 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
629 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
630 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
630 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
631 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0

Fire Drill dates and times are 4/23/20 at 5 p.m and 8/10/20 at 3 p.m.

Fire Safety Systems in Lafayette College Student Housing Facilities *(continued)*

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Alarm Monitoring by Public Safety	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke and Heat Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Fire Drills Previous Calendar Year *
632 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
632 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
633 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
633 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
634 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
634 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
635 High Street	x		x	x	2
636 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
638 Monroe Street	x		x	x	0
640 Pierce Street	x		x	x	0
641 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
643 Parsons Street	x		x	x	0
Alpha Gamma Delta, 511 College Avenue	x	x	x	x	2
Alpha Phi, 752B Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Black Cultural Center, 101 McCartney St	x	x	x	x	2
Chi Phi, 4 West Campus	x	x	x	x	2
Conway House, 752A Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Delta Delta Delta, 2 West Campus Ln.	x	x	x	x	2
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 719 Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Delta Upsilon, 750A Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Easton Hall, 7 West Campus Lane	x	x	x	x	2
Farber Hall, 707 Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Fisher Hall East, 778B Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Fisher Hall West, 778A Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Gates Hall, 210 McCartney St.	x	x	x	x	2
Grossman House, 611 High St.	x	x	x	x	2

Fire Drill dates and times are 4/23/20 at 5 p.m and 8/10/20 at 3 p.m.

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Alarm Monitoring by Public Safety	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke and Heat Detectors	Fire Extinguishers	Fire Drills Previous Calendar Year *
Hamilton House, 718 Hamilton St.	x	x	x	x	2
Kamine Hall, 776A Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Keefe Hall, 22 South College Dr.	x	x	x	x	2
Kirby House, 701 High St.	x	x	x	x	2
Lerch House, 721 Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
March Hall, 723 Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Marquis Hall, 730 Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
McCartney North, 211 McCartney St	x	x	x	x	2
McCartney South, 201 McCartney St	x	x	x	x	2
McKeen Hall, 110 McCartney St.	x	x	x	x	2
McKelvy House, 200 High St.	x	x	x	x	2
Phi Kappa Psi, 715 Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Pi Beta Phi, 750B Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Ramer Hall, 711 Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Rubin Hall, 776B Sullivan Rd.	x	x	x	x	2
Ruef Hall North, 20A South College Dr.	x	x	x	x	2
Ruef Hall South, 20B South College Dr.	x	x	x	x	2
Soles Hall, 212 McCartney St.	x	x	x	x	2
South College, 7 South College Dr.	x	x	x	x	2
Watson Courts "A", 605 Clinton Terr.	x	x	x	x	2
Watson Courts "B", 607 Clinton Terr.	x	x	x	x	2
Watson Courts "C", 32 McCartney St.	x	x	x	x	2
Watson Hall, 750 High St.	x	x	x	x	2
Zeta Psi, 49 South College Dr.	x	x	x	x	2

Fire Drill dates and times are 4/23/20 at 5 p.m and 8/10/20 at 3 p.m.

2018: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Student Housing Facilities

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Count	Fire #	Category/Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Damaged Property Value
115 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115.5 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
117 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
122 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
123 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
131 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
211 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
213 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
215 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
219 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
221 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
223 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
225 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
225 Reeder Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
229 McCartney	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
41 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
410 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
412 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
414 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
416 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
418 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
421 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
422 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
43 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
434 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
45 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
512 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
513 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
513 High Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
514 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
515 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
517 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
522 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
543 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
594 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
595 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
615 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
621 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
622 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
623 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
623 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
624 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
624 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
625 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2018: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Student Housing Facilities (continued)

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Count	Fire #	Category/Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Damaged Property Value
626 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
626 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
628 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
629 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
630 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
630 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
631 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
632 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
632 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
633 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
633 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
634 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
634 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
635 High Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
636 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
638 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
640 Pierce Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
641 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
643 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Gamma Delta, 511 College Avenue	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Phi, 752B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chi Phi, 4 West Campus	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conway House, 752A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Delta Delta, 2 West Campus Ln.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 719 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Upsilon, 750A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Easton Hall, 7 West Campus Lane	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farber Hall, 707 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall East, 778B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall West, 778A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gates Hall, 210 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grossman House, 611 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hamilton House, 718 Hamilton St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kamine Hall, 776A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Keefe Hall, 22 South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kirby House, 701 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lerch House, 721 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March Hall, 723 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marquis Hall, 730 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKeen Hall, 110 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKelvy House, 200 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phi Kappa Psi, 715 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pi Beta Phi, 750B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ramer Hall, 711 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rubin Hall, 776B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruef Hall North, 20A South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruef Hall South, 20B South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Soles Hall, 212 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South College, 7 South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "A", 605 Clinton Terr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "B", 607 Clinton Terr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "C", 32 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Hall, 750 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zeta Psi, 49 South College Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2019: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Student Housing Facilities

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Count	Fire #	Category/Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Damaged Property Value
106 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
110 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
114 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115.5 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
117 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
118 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
122 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
123 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
131 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
225 Reeder Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
41 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
402 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
410 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
412 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
414 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
416 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
418 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
421 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
422 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
43 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
434 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
45 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
512 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
513 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
513 High Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
514 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
515 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
517 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
522 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
543 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
594 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
595 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
615 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
621 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
622 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
623 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
623 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
624 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
624 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
625 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
626 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
626 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2019: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Student Housing Facilities (continued)

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Count	Fire #	Category/Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Damaged Property Value
627 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
628 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
629 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
630 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
630 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
631 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
632 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
632 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
633 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
633 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
634 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
634 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
635 High Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
636 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
638 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
640 Pierce Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
641 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
643 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Gamma Delta, 511 College Avenue	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Phi, 752B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black Cultural Center, 101 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chi Phi, 4 West Campus	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conway House, 752A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Delta Delta, 2 West Campus Ln.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 719 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Upsilon, 750A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Easton Hall, 7 West Campus Lane	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farber Hall, 707 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall East, 778B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall West, 778A Sullivan Rd.0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gates Hall, 210 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grossman House, 611 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hamilton House, 718 Hamilton St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kamine Hall, 776A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Keefe Hall, 22 South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kirby House, 701 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lerch House, 721 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March Hall, 723 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marquis Hall, 730 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKeen Hall, 110 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKelvy House, 200 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phi Kappa Psi, 715 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pi Beta Phi, 750B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ramer Hall, 711 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rubin Hall, 776B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruef Hall North, 20A South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruef Hall South, 20B South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Soles Hall, 212 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South College, 7 South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "A", 605 Clinton Terr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "B", 607 Clinton Terr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "C", 32 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Hall, 750 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zeta Psi, 49 South College Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2020: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Student Housing Facilities

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Count	Fire #	Category/Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Damaged Property Value
106 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
110 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
114 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
115.5 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
117 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
118 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
122 Cattell Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
123 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
131 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
133 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
225 Reeder Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
319 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
329 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
41 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
402 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
404 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
406 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
408 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
410 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
412 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
414 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
416 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
418 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
420 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
421 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
422 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
426 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
43 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
434 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
45 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
502 McCartney Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
511 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
512 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
513 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
513 High Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
514 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
515 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
517 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
518 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
520 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
522 March Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
524 Clinton Terrace	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
525 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
543 Hamilton Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
594 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
595 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
601 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
605 Pardee Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2020: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Student Housing Facilities (continued)

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Count	Fire #	Category/Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Damaged Property Value
615 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
616 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
617 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
619 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
620 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
621 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
622 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
623 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
623 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
623 Pierce Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
624 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
624 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
625 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
626 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
626 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
627 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
628 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
629 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
630 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
630 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
631 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
632 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
632 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
633 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
633 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
634 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
634 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
635 High Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
636 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
638 Monroe Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
640 Pierce Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
641 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
643 Parsons Street	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Gamma Delta, 511 College Avenue	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alpha Phi, 752B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Black Cultural Center, 101 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chi Phi, 4 West Campus	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Conway House, 752A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Delta Delta, 2 West Campus Ln.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Kappa Epsilon, 719 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delta Upsilon, 750A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Easton Hall, 7 West Campus Lane	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Farber Hall, 707 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall East, 778B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fisher Hall West, 778A Sullivan Rd.0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gates Hall, 210 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grossman House, 611 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hamilton House, 718 Hamilton St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kamine Hall, 776A Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Keefe Hall, 22 South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2020: Statistics and Related Information Regarding Fires in Student Housing Facilities (continued)

Student Housing Facilities	Fire Count	Fire #	Category/Cause of Fire	Injuries	Deaths	Damaged Property Value
Kirby House, 701 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lerch House, 721 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March Hall, 723 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marquis Hall, 730 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McCartney North, 211 McCartney St	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McCartney South, 201 McCartney St	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKeen Hall, 110 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McKelvy House, 200 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phi Kappa Psi, 715 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pi Beta Phi, 750B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ramer Hall, 711 Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rubin Hall, 776B Sullivan Rd.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruef Hall North, 20A South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ruef Hall South, 20B South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Soles Hall, 212 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South College, 7 South College Dr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "A", 605 Clinton Terr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "B", 607 Clinton Terr.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Courts "C", 32 McCartney St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Watson Hall, 750 High St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Zeta Psi, 49 South College Drive	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A