

2020

Annual
Security
& Fire
Safety
Report



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Important Numbers / Agency Information

All Emergencies Dial 911 or 215.489.4444

Delaware Valley University Department of Public Safety

Public Safety General Information	215.489.4444
Director of Public Safety	215.489.2905

Doylestown Area Police Departments

Central Bucks Regional Police	215.345.4143
Doylestown Township Police	215.348.4201
SEPTA Transit Police (South Eastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority)	215.580.7800

Doylestown Area Hospitals

Doylestown Hospital	215.345.2200
Abington Memorial Hospital	215.481.2000

Other Delaware Valley University Offices

Title IX Coordinator	215.489.2297
Health Services	215.489.2252
Human Resources	215.489.2947
Office of Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence	215.489.2215
Office of Environmental Health and Safety	215.489.2400

SEPTA (South Eastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority) – www.septa.org

Visa Services - U.S. Department of State - www.state.gov

Immigration Services - U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) - www.uscis.gov

Campus Safety and Security: “A Shared Responsibility”

The Department of Public Safety prepares this report to comply with Chapter 33 (PA College and University Security Information Act) 24 P.S 2502.1 – 2502.5 and the Federal Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-542) as amended through the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. This report is prepared in cooperation with municipal law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus. Its statistics are drawn from university reports and reports by local law enforcement.

These acts require the publication and distribution of the information contained in this document. It requires the disclosure of crime statistics for the most recent years, as well as disclosure of the institutions current security policies. Furthermore, daily crime logs containing a chronological report of all valid complaints and reports of crime are maintained by the Department of Public Safety. These crime logs are available for review by the public during regular business hours upon request. Additionally Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence staff and other designated university personnel report criminal offenses. Each entity provides updated information in their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act. Campus crime, arrest and referral statements include those reported to the Department of Public Safety, designated campus officials and local law enforcement agencies.

Annually, the Notice of Availability of the Annual Security Report is distributed to all students, faculty and staff via email. A link to the report is embedded in the notice. Copies of this report may also be obtained from the Department of Public Safety upon request.

While the primary responsibility for the safety and security of the campus lies with the Department of Public Safety, each member of the campus community must accept responsibility for his or her own personal safety. The cooperation, involvement and perceived support of the campus community in an overall campus safety program are crucial to its success. The welfare of all who live, work or visit Delaware Valley University is of paramount importance to the Department of Public Safety.

The Delaware Valley University Campus

Delaware Valley University, located in picturesque Doylestown, PA., is an independent, interdisciplinary university featuring individualized attention, small class sizes and an applied as well as theoretical approach to learning. Del Val is located partly in New Britain Borough and Doylestown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The 571-acre campus is located approximately 30 miles North-West of Philadelphia.

Founded in 1896, DelVal has grown from an agricultural school to an academically rigorous institution dedicated to the sciences and liberal arts. In the words of our founder, Joseph Krauskopf, we take “science with practice” seriously. Today, we use our more than one thousand acres of beautifully maintained land as a functional learning environment, creating a real-life, open-air classroom for many of our disciplines.

Students, faculty and staff energize one another to tackle the most important issues of our time, both in the classroom and in the real world with hands-on experiences. Our entire community cultivates inspiration, intelligence and imagination to motivate new thinking, debate new options and create new initiatives. Because of our 15:1 student-faculty ratio, there is no room for anonymity. Our faculty knows our students by name, developing strong mentoring relationships with them.

DelVal offers more than 25 undergraduate majors in the life, physical and agricultural sciences, humanities and business; five master's programs; and a variety of complementary adult education courses.

The campus of Delaware Valley University is an open one and, as such, access to the grounds is generally not limited. There always exists the possibility of a criminal act occurring, despite the best efforts of the Department of Public Safety staff.

The Department of Public Safety

Public Safety employees are contracted through a third party – Allied Universal Security Services. The Department consists of a Director, three supervisors and many full time and part time officers dedicated to providing safety and security services to the University community. Officers patrol the campus on foot and in vehicles. Each Officer is trained in basic security procedures, first aid, automated external defibrillator (AED), and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

The Department of Public Safety records all reported crimes that occur on campus. All major crimes that may occur, i.e. motor vehicle theft, aggravated assault, rape, etc., are reported to the municipal police with the permission of the victim. Doylestown Township and the Central Bucks Regional Police Department have shared jurisdiction for the campus. Minor offenses, such as vandalism or criminal mischief may not be reported immediately to the police, unless requested by the reporting party. The Department of Public Safety has an excellent working relationship with both municipal police departments.

Officers of The Department of Public Safety neither carry weapons nor have powers of arrest. Delaware Valley University Officers enjoy an excellent working relationship with all law enforcement agencies. The Department of Public Safety has a responsibility to ensure the safe travel of pedestrians and motor vehicles while on campus. Officers have the authority to administratively enforce parking and moving violations occurring on campus. The Department reserves the right to tow, impound or immobilize any vehicle parked in violation of University rules and to impose appropriate administrative fines and penalties.

Resident students are provided information on crime prevention topics such as theft, personal safety, sexual assault and fire safety annually through orientation.

The Department of Public Safety Officers patrol student resident areas 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Enforcement of policy and procedures is the responsibility of both the Department of Public Safety Officers and the Residence Life staff. The Department of Public Safety and Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence personnel enjoy a close working relationship. This cooperative venture addresses situations as they arise, as well as future concerns. The University takes a proactive approach in this regard. All students have the option of contacting the municipal police at any time to report a violation of the law.

Emergency Communications

The Department of Public Safety provides emergency communications and response, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for monitoring all campus alarm systems including fire, duress, and intrusion alarm systems.

Reporting a Crime, Fire, Hazardous Condition or Suspicious Behavior

The entire Delaware Valley University community is encouraged to report anything suspicious or of a criminal nature occurring on the Delaware Valley University campus. All criminal and fire-related incidents should be reported to the Department of Public Safety. Reports may be in person at the Department of Public Safety office; by telephone on the campus telephone system extension 89 or dialing 215.489.4444 (direct line); or by e-mail to security@delval.edu. This does not preclude, in extremely urgent situations, requesting assistance by dialing 911. If a call has been placed to 911, a call to Public Safety should be placed immediately thereafter. In non-urgent situations, nothing precludes contacting the Central Bucks Regional Police Department at 215.345.4143; the Doylestown Township Police Department at 215.348.4201, or dialing 911.

To report a crime, fire, hazardous condition or suspicious behavior:

Doylestown Main Campus

By Telephone:	Department of Public Safety	215.489.4444
	Bucks County Emergency Communications	911
	Blue Light Emergency Phones	Push the red button

In Person: To any Public Safety Officer

Via email: security@delval.edu

Roth Farm (North Wales) or Gemmill Campus (Jamison)

By Telephone: 911

Confidential Crime Reporting

Except for communication made to pastoral counselors and licensed counselors, all Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) have the obligation to report all offenses to the Department of Public Safety. It is important for university employees to report statistical information, which may not include personal identifiers. Confidential reports that provide sufficient detailed information for classification of the offense by law enforcement officials using FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Guidelines will be included in crime statistics.

Reported crimes are entered into the university's Department of Public Safety database, including those that occur on campus, those that occur in the immediate surrounding neighborhood, and those that occur at branch campuses. This data serves as the basis for crime statistics reported to the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting System, for compliance with The Clery Act and the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Reporting Act and for reporting crime statistics to the campus community. Our annual report also includes data from non-public safety sources, including certain school officials.

If you are a victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the university, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. A report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity can be filed via a third party by calling 1-800-620-7406.

Campus Security Authority (CSA)

According to a federal law known as the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*, Delaware Valley University is required to disclose “statistics concerning the occurrence of certain criminal offenses reported to local law enforcement agencies or any official of the institution who is defined as a ‘Campus Security Authority.’”

The law defines “Campus Security Authority” as: “An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings.” Similarly, directors of athletics, team coach, and faculty advisor to a student group also have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. A single teaching faculty member is unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, except when serving as an advisor to a student group. Clerical staffs, as well, are unlikely to have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The criminal offenses for which we are required to disclose statistics are murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, liquor law violations, drug abuse violations and weapons: carrying, possessing, etc., domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence.

The University is also required to report statistics for bias-related (hate) crimes for the following offenses: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, vandalism, intimidation, simple assault, and damage/destruction/vandalism of property.

The University is required to disclose statistics for offenses that occur on campus, in or on non-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by our school, and public property within or immediately adjacent to our campus.

Under the Clery Act a crime is reported when a victim, witness, other third party or even the offender brings it to the attention of a CSA or university public safety personnel. It does not matter whether or not the individual/s involved in the crime or reporting the crime are associated with the institution. If a CSA receives the crime information and believes it was provided in good faith, he or she should document it as a crime report and provide this report to the Department of Public Safety.

In “good faith” means there is a reasonable basis for believing that the information is not simply rumor or hearsay. CSAs are not responsible for investigating crimes. Their role is to report all incidents immediately, no matter how minor an incident may seem. All investigations and crime classifications are the responsibility of the Department of Public safety and sworn law enforcement personnel.

Training for CSAs is conducted annually either in person by the Director of Public Safety or designee or with self-guided training.

There are two classifications of individuals who, although they have significant responsibilities for student and campus activities, are not considered CSAs under Clery. They are pastoral counselors and professional counselors. A pastoral counselor is defined as a person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. A professional counselor is defined as a person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. This definition also applies to professional counselors who are not employees of the institution but are under contract to provide counseling at the institution.

Although pastoral counselors and professional counselors do not have to report crimes that are brought to their attention while serving in an official capacity, they are encouraged to inform their client/s of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Timely Warnings

In compliance with the "**Timely Notice**" provisions of the federal *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998*, the Department of Public Safety will from time to time, as necessary, issue "*Timely Warning Notifications*".

A Timely Warning Notification will be generated for Clery Act crimes that occur within the Clery Geography of the University that are reported to the Department of Public Safety or local police authorities and considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

Timely Warnings may be issued via email, website, or Omnilert notification depending on the circumstances.

For your own safety and the security of everyone in the university community, you are urged to familiarize yourself with the information contained in these notices. It is not unusual for information contained in these alerts pertaining to specific crimes or incidents to also apply to other situations, risks or potential offenses.

Awareness and alertness are your two best tools to avoid becoming a crime victim!

Emergency Response Policy

The Delaware Valley University Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes policies, procedures and the organizational structure for response to emergencies. The plan contains clear strategies and the roles played by various departments (Public Safety, Facilities, Health Center, Residential Life, etc.) during the initial response and throughout an emergency.

Nothing in the plan shall be construed in a manner that limits the use of good judgment and common sense in matters not foreseen or covered by the elements of the plan. The plan and organization shall be subordinate to Municipal, County, State and Federal plans during a disaster declaration by those authorities.

The EOP is a campus-level plan that guides emergency response personnel and resources during a major emergency. The Incident Commander during the initial stages of an emergency will be the senior member of the Department of Public Safety staff who is on duty. His or her responsibilities will include:

- Responding to the scene of the emergency to stabilize and direct the initial response
- Insuring that the members of the Emergency Response Team (ERT) are notified
- Coordinating with responding emergency services personnel
- Insuring that a campus Emergency Operations Center is established and operational
- Receiving and following instructions from the President and members of the ERT

Emergency notifications to the university and community will be issued without delay by the Director of Public Safety, or designee, unless doing so would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Emergency Notification System

Delaware Valley University has instituted Omnilert (formerly e2campus), a digital alert notification system, to contact and notify students, faculty, and staff as quickly as possible when there is pertinent information must be relayed. This information can include, but is not limited to, emergencies, severe weather notifications, school closures, or in progress criminal incidents or police activity, so that the community may take action to ensure their safety.

Omnilert works by sending an alert to all communication devices and services: mobile phones (via SMS text messages), desktop alerts, email accounts, web site pages, as well as existing infrastructure such as digital signage. Alerts will also reach popular social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter.

Emergency notifications are initiated by the Director of Public Safety or designee. A number of templates for varying incidents have been developed for dispersal in an expeditious manner. Whenever possible, and time allows, the Director of Public Safety will consult with a representative of the University's Department of Marketing and Communications (MARCOM) for content.

Emergency Evacuation Guidelines

In non-fire emergencies, a decision to evacuate will be based on the information available at the time, i.e. the specific threat type, its context (time of day, location, likelihood, etc.) and the recommendations of the Emergency Response Team. When an order is given to evacuate a building for any reason occupants shall be instructed to follow incident specific life safety survival skills, not to use elevators and to evacuate by way of the nearest safe stairway or egress point. Occupants will be instructed to exit the building and proceed to a pre-designated Emergency Assembly Area (EAA). Public Safety Officers, Residential Community Directors, Resident Assistants and university staff all have responsibilities during an evacuation including assisting those with disabilities.

Student Crime Reporting Policy

The University encourages students to report criminal activity immediately to the Department of Public Safety and/or a municipal law enforcement agency. If a student desires, University officials will facilitate the reporting of crimes to law enforcement authorities and provide available support services to the student victim.

A student who is a victim of rape, sexual assault, or sexual abuse is strongly encouraged to report this crime immediately to the police; the Department of Public Safety; staff of Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence/Residence Life; or Counseling Center personnel. All reports will remain confidential and no further action is taken without the emotional and safety needs of the victim attended to promptly, completely and confidentially. Delaware Valley University has a working relationship with Network of Victim's Assistance (NOVA), and referrals are easily expedited. A university official will arrange escorted transportation for the victim. The trauma center at Doylestown Hospital is thoroughly equipped to handle sexual assault cases in a caring and professional manner.

Victims will be notified of the final results for any crime of violence.

Access Policy

Generally, during business hours, the University will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors and visitors. During non-business hours, access to all university facilities is by key, if issued; access card; or by admittance via the Department of Public Safety.

Every student, faculty and staff member is issued an ID card by the University and is strongly encouraged to wear or carry this ID card at all times while on campus.

Residence halls are secured 24 hours a day. The University maintains a guest policy. The complete details of the Guest Policy can be found in the online Student Handbook.

Alcoholic Beverage Policy

In compliance with current Pennsylvania Law, the University does not condone the consumption of alcohol by students or their guests who are under the age of twenty-one. The University is not responsible for enforcing the laws of Pennsylvania but will cooperate fully and openly with municipal, state and federal authorities in the enforcement of these laws and regulations.

University policies governing the use of alcoholic beverages can be found in the online Student Policy Guide.

Drug Policy (Controlled Substance)

Delaware Valley University will not tolerate any form of Drug Abuse or Illegal Drug Distribution. Students involved in and found to be conducting themselves improperly or illegally may result in students being separated from the University. Depending on the circumstances, expulsion may occur on the first offense. A Statement of Policy (Drug) can be found in the online Student Policy Guide. When a student is sanctioned for a drug related offense, the University reserves the right to notify a parent or legal guardian about the student's disciplinary status, consistent with the provisions of the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Weapons Policy

The possession or use of any weapon in any university building, or on university property by unauthorized persons is strictly prohibited. This policy is an effort to reduce the probability of violence and injury to all who constitute the Delaware Valley University community. This prohibition conforms to the Pennsylvania Uniform Firearms Act, Chapter 61 and Section 301 of the Pennsylvania Crimes Code which defines a deadly weapon as any firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any device designed as a weapon and capable of producing death or instrumentality which, in the manner in which it is used or intended to be used, is calculated or likely to produce death or serious bodily injury.

Sexual Misconduct Policy

Executive Summary

This comprehensive policy addresses the manner in which Delaware Valley University will: prevent sexual misconduct; encourage and respond to reports of sexual misconduct; and comply with applicable laws, specifically: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974; the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy Campus Crime Statistics Act and the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE Act) passed in March 2013 as part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA).

The policy addresses:

- Purpose and scope
- Role of Title IX Coordinator and other key personnel
- Definitions of prohibited conduct
- Definition and explanation of concept of "consent"
- Support and resource information for victims of sexual assault
- Prevention education requirements
- Confidentiality and private options for reporting
- Formal reporting options for university and law enforcement response
- Investigation and resolution procedures
- University's reporting and record-keeping requirements
- Resources, support and contact information
- Related policies and guidelines

Introduction

Delaware Valley University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the administration of any of its education programs or activities, including but not limited to admissions, financial aid, athletics and employment policies and practices, as required by Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, which states that:

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

One of our University's values is to respect all people. Individuals participating in or attempting to participate in a University program or activity have the right to be free from all forms of gender and sex-based misconduct. This Title IX Policy (the "Policy") specifically prohibits gender and sex-based misconduct in the form of sexual harassment, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, as described in Section V of this Policy. Conduct that does not implicate this Policy might fall under other University policies, such as the Student Code of Conduct.

The University is committed to eliminating sexual misconduct, preventing its recurrence and addressing its effects to ensure that all individuals have equal opportunity to be engaged in campus life and benefit from the University's education programs and activities.

Any individual designated by the University as a Title IX Coordinator, Investigator, Hearing Officer, Appellate Decision Maker, or facilitator of an Informal Resolution Process will be free of bias or any conflicts of interest for or against Complainants and Respondents generally and specifically as to individual Complainants and Respondents.

Scope of the Policy

This document sets out procedures, confidential resources, educational resources, and guidance to assist those who have experienced or been affected by Prohibited Conduct as defined in Section V of this Policy, whether as a Complainant, a Respondent, or a third party.

This Policy: (i) applies to all students (and may include prospective enrollees, applicants, and alumni), current employees (which includes all faculty, staff and administrators), independent contractors, and volunteers (collectively referred to as "Covered Individuals"); (ii) participating in, or applying to participate in, a University education program or activity, as defined in Section IV below; and (iii) is limited to allegations of Prohibited Conduct that occurs in the United States.

After reviewing this document, Covered Individuals will have the knowledge and information that will allow them to:

- Understand what constitutes Prohibited Conduct under this Policy;
- Find sources of support, information and resources to address Prohibited Conduct;
- Be familiar with the roles of University personnel responsible for ensuring compliance with this Policy;
- Know how to make a report or formal complaint, and access support services; and
- Understand the process by which the University responds to both reports and formal complaints of Prohibited Conduct.

For allegations relating to conduct outside of the scope of this Policy, the University may seek to address such allegations through other University policies or codes of conduct.

Title IX Coordinator and the Centralized Review Team

The Title IX Coordinator is the responsible employee of the University with major responsibility for the development, implementation and monitoring of meaningful efforts to comply with Title IX. Responsibilities include: coordinating any investigations of complaints under Title IX; insuring a coordinated and integrated response across the University through education, training, policies and support; maintaining a centralized reporting, investigatory and record-keeping process; and the administration of a prompt, fair and impartial grievance process.

When complaints involve employees, independent contractors, and/or volunteers, the Title IX Coordinator will work closely with the Director of Human Resources. Together with the Director of Public Safety, the Title IX Coordinator and the Director of Human Resources comprise the Centralized Review Team ("CRT").

In certain matters, the Title IX Coordinator may rely on Designees, who have responsibility for managing the grievance process for complaints of Prohibited Conduct. Nothing prohibits any member of the CRT or Designees from serving as an Investigator in any particular matter, except that in order to avoid perceived or actual bias or a conflict of interest, once an individual is assigned as the Investigator in a particular matter, he/she/they will be walled off from otherwise participating in decisions with respect to the complaint, except that the Investigator may provide the CRT, Designees, and the Hearing Officer with information gathered during the investigative process. The following identifies the CRT members and the Designees:

Title IX Coordinator

Tim Poirier
Dean of Students
timothy.poirier@delval.edu
215.489.2215

Director of Human Resources

Jennifer Brennan
jennifer.brennan@delval.edu
215.489.2346

Director of Public Safety

Michael Lynsky
michael.lynsky@delval.edu
215.489.2905

Designees

Kelly Hojnacki
Assistant Dean of Student Development
kelly.hojnacki@delval.edu
215.489.2215

Robert Dearden
Coordinator of Student Development
robert.dearden@delval.edu
215.489.2215

Members of the CRT and Designees work with various campus partners, community partners, and government agencies to ensure that the University provides and supports a coordinated and systemic network of effective prevention and response.

Reports to the University result in a procedural response, described throughout this document, to ensure the safety of the reporting individual and the University community. The University will respect and safeguard the privacy of reporting individuals while meeting the University's responsibility to maintain a safe learning environment.

Relevant Terms Defined

The following definitions are relevant to this Policy:

Complainant

A Complainant is an individual who alleges to be the victim of one or more forms of Prohibited Conduct identified in Section V of this Policy and makes a report and/or files a formal complaint. In order to trigger the requirements of the Policy, the Complainant must be a Covered Individual participating in, or attempting to participate in, a University program or activity at the time a formal complaint is filed. Individuals on hiatus from the University, or have left the University because of Prohibited Conduct and plan to re-enroll depending on the University's response are deemed to be participating in a University program or activity for purposes of this Policy.

For purposes of this Policy, an alum is an individual who has graduated from a program at the University and intends to apply to a different program and/or remain involved with the University through alumni programs and activities.

Education Program or Activity

A program or activity includes: (i) all of the operations of the University; (ii) locations, events, or circumstances over which the University exercised substantial control over both the Respondent and the context in which the Prohibited Conduct occurs; and (iii) any building, on or off-campus, which is owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University. An employee, independent contractor, or volunteer in service to the University participates in a program activity when performing his/her/their duties to the University.

The University's operations include computer and internet networks, digital platforms, and computer hardware or software owned, operated, or used in the University's operations. Off-campus conduct that occurs outside of the University's control may, in certain circumstances, fall under this Policy if, for example, the Complainant has to interact with the Respondent in the University's operations or where the effects of the underlying events create a hostile environment in the Complainant's workplace or educational environment.

Formal Complaint

A document filed by a Complainant or signed by a Title IX Coordinator alleging Prohibited Conduct against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation. Formal Complaints are not subject to any time limits, except that at the time of filing, a Complainant must be participating or attempting to participate in a University education program or activity.

Respondent

A Respondent is an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of alleged Prohibited Conduct as defined in Section V of this Policy. Covered Individuals can be a Respondent.

Prohibited Conduct

This Policy prohibits broad categories of misconduct on the basis of one's sex, and includes the following behaviors which, if alleged, will be reviewed under this Policy. Retaliation, as defined in Section IX, as well as the forms of misconduct defined in this Section, constitute Prohibited Conduct for purposes of this Policy.

Sexual Harassment. This Policy prohibits two separate forms of sexual harassment:

1. *Quid Pro Quo Harassment:* A University employee, independent contractor, or volunteer violates this Policy if he/she/they conditions the provision of a University aid, benefit, or service on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct. Specifically, a University employee, independent contractor, or volunteer violates this Policy if he/she/they engages in an unwelcome sexual advance, unwelcome request for sexual favors, unwelcome verbal, physical, electronic or other conduct of a sexual nature, that targets a University community member because of their sex, when: (i) submission to such conduct is made, either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of an individual's employment, evaluation of academic work, or participation in any aspect of a University sponsored, recognized, or approved program, visitor, or activity; or (ii) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for academic, employment, or activity or program participation-related decisions affecting an individual.
2. *Hostile Environment Harassment:* A University employee, independent contractor, volunteer, or student violates this Policy if he/she/they engages in sexual conduct determined by a reasonable person (standing in the shoes of the Complainant) to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University's education program or activity.

For purposes of this Policy, Hostile Environment Harassment is defined as any unwelcome sexual advance, unwelcome request for sexual favors, unwelcome verbal, physical, electronic or other conduct of a sexual nature, that targets an individual because of his/her/their sex, when such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance, *i.e.*, it is sufficiently severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive to create a working, academic, residential, or social environment, that a reasonable person in similar circumstances would find intimidating, hostile, humiliating, demeaning, or sexually offensive.

Hostile Environment Harassment under this Policy also may include unwelcome, severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive, actions, comments, or behaviors that are based on stereotypical characteristic for one's sex or gender, regardless of the individual's actual or perceived sex, gender, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression.

In assessing the conduct based on an objective basis, the University will evaluate the conduct from the perspective of a reasonable person in the position of the Complainant. Specifically, severity and pervasiveness are determined by considering the relevant circumstances and the totality of the context, including but not limited to: the degree to which the conduct affected one or more University community member's education or work environment; type, frequency, and duration of the conduct; the identity of and relationship between the Respondent and the Complainant; the number of individuals involved; and other incidents that the Respondent was involved and/or found responsible, at the University.

A single or isolated incident does not amount to Hostile Environment Harassment for purposes of this Policy, but may be actionable under other University policies or codes of conduct. A single or isolated incident of sexual misconduct, as detailed below, may rise to the level of violating this Policy.

Other Forms of Prohibited Sexual Misconduct. A University employee, independent contractor, volunteer, or student violates this Policy if he/she/they engages in the following misconduct:

Sexual Assault. This Policy prohibits two broad forms of sexual assault:

- *Non-consensual intercourse/penetration (Sexual Assault I)*
 - Engaging in any sexual intercourse with another person without effective consent. Intercourse includes acts of oral, vaginal, or anal penetration, however slight, by an object or body part.
- *Non-consensual contact (Sexual Assault II)*
 - Engaging, or attempting to engage in any touching or contact, however slight, of a sexual nature without effective consent. Includes but is not limited to kissing, and other intentional contact with the breasts, buttock, groin or genitals or touching another with any of these body parts, or forcing another to touch you or themselves with any of these body parts. Non-consensual contact also includes attempted non-consensual sexual intercourse (Sexual Assault I).

As detailed in Section VI, which defines “consent” for the purposes of this Policy, sexual contact that involves coercion, intimidation, and/or threats of violence, fraud, or force is a form of Prohibited Conduct.

Dating Violence

For purposes of this Policy, the term “dating violence” includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse committed by a University employee or student who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the Complainant. In determining the existence of such a relationship, the University will consider: (i) the length of the relationship; and/or (ii) the type of relationship; and (iii) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence prohibited by this Policy includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a University employee or student who: (i) is a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the Complainant; (ii) shares a child in common with the Complainant; (iii) is or was cohabitating with the Complainant as a spouse or intimate partner; or (iv) is similarly situated to a spouse of the Complainant under the domestic or family violence laws of Pennsylvania. For purposes of this Policy, Domestic Violence also includes felonies or misdemeanor crimes of violence by University employees or students against an adult or youth Complainant who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of Pennsylvania.

Stalking

University employees or students violate this Policy if he/she/they engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific Complainant that would cause a reasonable person to: (i) fear for his/her/their safety or the safety of others; or (ii) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Prohibited Conduct under this Policy includes cyber-stalking, which is a particular type of stalking in which electronic media (the internet, social media and networks, blogs, cell phones, texts, or other similar devices or forms of contact) is used to pursue, harass, or to make unwelcome contact with another person.

Consent Defined and Explained

Our University's core value to respect all people relates to the concept of consent, an issue that figures prominently in complaints of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy. In a sexual context, respecting another person means understanding that we do not have the right to act upon another person sexually unless and until he/she/they give clear permission to do so.

Consent means giving permission for sexual activity to occur. Consent to engage in sexual activity must be informed, knowing and voluntary prior to and during sexual activity. Consent is active, not passive, and is demonstrated through clear and mutually understood gestures and words that signal a willingness to engage in sexual activity. Silence cannot be interpreted as consent. Obtaining consent is the responsibility of the individual who wishes to initiate sexual activity.

Consent to sexual activity can be withdrawn at any time. Further, consent to one type of sexual activity may not, in itself, be taken to imply consent to another type of sexual act. In addition, other University policies or codes of conduct may prohibit sexual activity between parties, even where consent is given. For more detail, see Section XX of this Policy.

The influence of drugs and alcohol is an important consideration in understanding the concept of consent. The use of alcohol or other drugs can have unintended consequences and can create an atmosphere of confusion and impaired judgment over whether consent is freely and effectively given. Being under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol does not diminish the responsibility of the initiator of sexual activity to obtain consent and is never an excuse for Prohibited Conduct.

There are several circumstances under which consent cannot be freely given, nor should it be assumed to have been given:

Incapacitation

A person may not engage in sexual activity with another person who the initiator knows, or should reasonably have known, is incapacitated as a result of alcohol or other drugs. Incapacitation is a state where a person lacks the capacity to appreciate the nature of giving consent to participate in sexual activity. Physical markers indicate an inability for a person to give affirmative consent which is required for sexual activity to occur. Examples may include but are not limited to vomiting, falling/inability to walk or stand; incoherent speech, unresponsive behavior.

Coercion

The use of fraud or force to compel another person to engage in sexual activity does not constitute consent. Examples of fraud or force include but are not limited to physical force, threats, or intimidation.

Current or Prior Intimate Partner Relationship

The existence of a relationship between parties does not confer consent nor should consent be presumed. Clearly understandable agreements about sexual activity are still expected within the parameters of an intimate partner or dating relationship.

Confidentiality Policy: Disclosing and Reporting Sexual Misconduct

The University is committed to responding to allegations of Prohibited Conduct. Covered Individuals alleged to be victims of Prohibited Conduct are strongly encouraged to share their experience(s) with the appropriate University personnel in order to receive support and, in some circumstances, allow the University to respond to the allegation(s).

Covered Individuals alleged to be victims of Prohibited Conduct and/or third parties aware of the same are encouraged to file reports so that the University is able to respond appropriately. Individuals who wish to discuss or report an incident should know that, for purposes of this Policy, members at the University have differing abilities to maintain confidentiality upon learning of an incident of Prohibited Conduct. Furthermore, the University's obligation to respond to an allegation of Prohibited Conduct varies according to the role of the individual who receives the report of an allegation. Individuals reporting allegations of Prohibited Conduct to someone on campus are encouraged to first ask about the level of confidentiality that can be afforded to the conversation.

If you would like to report an allegation of Prohibited Conduct, you may report to any of the following persons:

Confidential Resources: With limited exceptions, Confidential Resources can offer **confidentiality**—providing support, advice and options without any obligation to report the allegation or otherwise put the University on notice, unless an individual requests that he/she/they do so. Exceptions where even Confidential Resources cannot guarantee complete confidentiality relate to: (i) situations where there is an imminent risk of harm to someone in the University community; and (ii) instances raising reasonable suspicion of child abuse as referenced in Section XX of this Policy and as detailed in the University' policy relating to Reporting Child Abuse [[link here](#)]. Confidential Resources include:

Counseling Services (on-campus) in Elson Hall

Phone number: 215.489.2317

After 4:30 p.m. weekdays and weekends call Public Safety 215.489.4444

Health Services (on-campus) in Elson Hall

Phone number: 215.489.2252

After 4:30 p.m. weekdays and weekends call Public Safety 215.489.4444

Network of Victim Assistance (off-campus)

1-800-675-6900 (NOVA victim assistance hotline, available 24 hrs. /day)

Limits of confidentiality and privacy: Covered Individuals alleged to have been the victim of Prohibited Conduct who choose to speak informally with Confidential Resources must understand that an individual's desire for confidentiality means that the University may be unable to conduct an investigation into an incident, or pursue action against the individual(s) alleged to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct.

- **Mandatory Reporters:** Mandatory Reporters **are required to act on a specific report**, which means he/she/they have an obligation to report the details of an incident to the Title IX Coordinator for review and potential investigation. Mandatory Reporters cannot make anonymous reports on behalf of Complainants. For purposes of this Policy, the following individuals are Mandatory Reporters:
 - Presidents and vice presidents of the University
 - Associate and assistant vice presidents, Deans (and associates and assistant deans)
 - Directors and associate or assistant directors
 - Coaches and assistant coaches of athletic teams, and athletic department personnel except for certified athletic trainers
 - Administrators with supervisory responsibilities (*e.g.*, directors, work-study supervisors); specifically excludes faculty
 - Public Safety
 - Human Resources Personnel
 - Residence Life professional staff
 - Resident Assistants ("RA")
 - Student Involvement professional staff

Any Mandatory Reporter who fails to report a known allegation of Prohibited Conduct to the Title IX Coordinator may be subject to disciplinary action.

- **Privacy Personnel:** Privacy Personnel can provide **private** advice and support. While he/she/they are not required to report specific, personally identifying information (unless there is concern for the alleged victim's safety or that of others), he/she/they do have an obligation to report that something has occurred, without specifics or names. This limited reporting keeps the University's Title IX Coordinator informed about the nature of incidents on campus for purposes of tracking patterns, evaluating campus wide procedures and providing remedies for the campus community. Examples of personnel in this category include those without supervisory responsibility or authority to address sexual misconduct, including but not limited to most personnel in the categories identified below. Please note that anyone listed as an "Official with Authority" is specifically excluded from this category:
 - Faculty
 - Advisors to student organizations
 - Admission, financial aid, bursar, registrar and finance personnel
 - Staff at the Center for Student Professional Development ("CSPD")
 - Academic affairs/support (tutoring, learning support, student success)
 - Certified athletic trainers
 - Dining and facilities staff
 - Custodial and facilities staff
 - Administrative assistants and clerical staff

- **Officials with Authority:** Officials with Authority will take steps to address allegations of Prohibited Conduct, and will work with the Title IX Coordinator to do so in accordance with this Policy. Officials with Authority also are Mandatory Reporters. In addition to the Title IX Coordinator, Officials with Authority may include:
 - Presidents and vice presidents of the University
 - Associate and assistant vice presidents, Deans (and associates and assistant deans)
 - Directors and associate or assistant directors
 - Human Resources personnel
 - Title IX Designees
 - Members of the CRT

- **Title IX Coordinator:** The Title IX Coordinator, named in Section III of this Policy, is **required to respond to reports of sexual misconduct**. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the University's response to allegations and responsibilities under this Policy. If the Title IX Coordinator determines the alleged conduct constitutes Prohibited Conduct, he will contact the Complainant, even in the absence of a formal Complaint, to discuss the topics outlined in Section IX.

Methods of Reporting

On-line reporting: Reports of Prohibited Conduct may be submitted via the University's on-line reporting form by clicking this link.

[Link for employees \(including independent contractors, volunteers, and applicants\)](#)

[Link for students \(including prospective enrollees, alumni, and applicants\)](#)

- Verbal reporting: An individual alleged to be a victim of Prohibited Conduct, or a third party, is permitted to report the allegation to the Title IX Coordinator, Official(s) with Authority, or Mandatory Reporter(s) verbally. The reporting party may report verbally in person or via telephone using the contact information listed in Section III of this policy.
- Written reporting: An individual alleged to be a victim of Prohibited Conduct, or a third party, is permitted to report an allegation to the Title IX Coordinator, Official(s) with Authority, or Mandatory Reporter(s) in writing. The University interprets "writing" broadly, but the report must be legible, if hand-written, and clear such that the recipient can read and understand the report. The reporting party may deliver a written report in person, or mail (or email) the report to the address(es) listed in Section III of this policy.

Victim Assistance and Supportive Measures

Immediate Assistance

If a sexual assault has occurred, the University is committed to providing a variety of support and assistance to victims. Medical care following an assault is important to ensure the victim's safety and well-being, to evaluate any injuries, to consider pregnancy prevention, for preventative treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and other health services.

Medical Attention and Resources

Immediate medical care, a sexual assault medical exam, and the services of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) can be accessed locally at:

Doylestown Hospital Emergency Services

595 West State Street
Doylestown, PA. 18901
215.345.2586

*Prior to going to the hospital, victims are encouraged to contact the **Network of Victim Assistance (NOVA)** hotline at 1.800.675.6900. Hotline advocates are available to provide counsel and information, and can arrange advocacy support at the hospital.*

Preserving Evidence

Any victim of rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking is advised to take steps immediately to preserve any evidence he/she/they may have in their possession and/or on their person. This evidence can be important proof if the victim chooses to pursue a protective order and/or criminal charges in the future.

Seeking medical treatment is an important option to preserve evidence for the future. If evidence is to be collected, go immediately to the hospital; avoid food, drink, smoking, showering or changing clothes as much as possible. It is okay if you have done some of these things, as there may still be evidence to collect. Other material, such as sheets, pillow cases or other fabric, are best placed in a paper bag for transport to the hospital where it can be evaluated for evidence.

Individuals are strongly encouraged to seek medical care and are advised that the hospital will notify police that an assault has occurred and that evidence has been collected. Individuals are not obligated to speak with police or to pursue a criminal complaint. For victims age 18 or older, a sexual assault medical exam may be completed anonymously.

Individuals who would like the support of a victim advocate to accompany them to the hospital are strongly encouraged to contact the Network of Victim Assistance (NOVA). The contact information is below.

Confidential Resources for Support and Information after an Assault:

Individuals can receive confidential support and information both on and off campus without making a report to the University or law enforcement.

- **Counseling Services (on-campus) in Elson Hall**
Phone number: 215.489.2317
After 4:30 p.m. weekdays and weekends call Public Safety 215.489.4444
- **Health Services (on-campus) in Elson Hall**
Phone number: 215.489.2252
After 4:30 p.m. weekdays and weekends call Public Safety 215.489.4444

- **Network of Victim Assistance (NOVA) – off campus**
24-Hour Phone Number: 800.675.6900
www.novabucks.org
A victim advocate can accompany an individual to the hospital or health provider
- **A Woman's Place – off campus**
Phone number: 800.220.8116
www.awomansplace.org

Emergency Assistance and Response

- **Office of Public Safety – Delaware Valley University**
Phone number: 215.489.4444
- **Doylestown Hospital Emergency Services**
595 West State Street
Doylestown, PA. 18901
Phone number: 215.345.2280
- **Central Bucks Regional Police Department**
Non-emergency line: 215.345.4143
Doylestown Township Police Department
Non-emergency line: 215.348.4201

In the event of an emergency, where seconds count, dial 911.

Academic Accommodations and Other Supportive Measures

Upon determining that the alleged conduct is governed by this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will engage in a dialogue with the Complainant to determine which supportive measures may restore or preserve equal access to the University's program or activity without unreasonably burdening the parties, including measures designed to protect the safety of the parties and/or the University's educational environment. Supportive measures are not punitive and will not amount to sanctions against Respondents. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for implementing the supportive measures offered to the parties.

The University will take these measures regardless of whether a Complainant wishes to pursue action through local law enforcement or file a formal complaint under this Policy.

A request for supportive measures may be made by any party involved in a report. Such measures are available at no cost or fee to the parties, and may include:

- Mutual no-contact directives between the parties
- Changes in class schedules
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Withdrawal from classes with no penalty
- Changes in work or living arrangements
- Modifications or work or class schedules
- Counseling or other supportive services
- Assistance with accessing/identifying medical services
- Academic support services

- Escort services to ensure safe movement on campus
- Hiatus
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus

In cases where there is an imminent threat posed to any person's physical health or safety, which might arise out of the allegations of Prohibited Conduct, the CRT may, after making an individualized safety and risk assessment, remove the Respondent from the University's education program or activity on an emergency basis. Under such circumstances, the University will provide the Respondent with notice and an opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. Respondents subject to emergency removal may submit their written challenge by email to [April Vari, Vice President for Campus Life](#), who may consult with CRT members and/or any other Official with Authority, as necessary, in determining whether to sustain or reverse the emergency removal. The University will issue a written response to the Respondent within 48 hours of receipt of such challenge. Such response may be transmitted via email.

Removal may take various forms, including interim separation for students and suspension with or without pay for employees.

Reporting Prohibited Conduct to the University

Even in the absence of a formal Complaint, the University will evaluate and address reported incidents of Prohibited Conduct in a manner designed to end the behavior, prevent its recurrence and to ensure the safety of the reporting student and the University community.

A report occurs when an individual covered by this Policy who alleges to be the victim of Prohibited Conduct as defined in Section V of this Policy, or a third party on the individual's behalf, makes a report to the Title IX Coordinator, an official with authority, or a mandatory reporter of the University. Once either the Title IX Coordinator or an official with authority learns of the report, and determines that the alleged conduct is Prohibited Conduct, the University will respond, including through offering supportive measures as outlined in Section VIII of this Policy. A report also results in an initial assessment of any risk of harm to individuals or to the campus community, and any steps necessary to address those risks. The initial evaluation will proceed to the point where a reasonable assessment of the safety of the individual and of the campus community can be made.

A Complainant has the discretion to determine whether or not to proceed to a formal Complaint, but must understand that the University may be required to respond to the report, even in the absence of a formal Complaint. A Complainant can report Prohibited Conduct at any time, but must be participating or attempting to participate in a University program or activity at the time of filing.

Retaliation for Reporting

No individual will be subject to retaliation for making a reasonable and good faith complaint as described above regarding: Prohibited Conduct as defined by Section V; cooperating in the investigation of the same; or otherwise opposing such behavior. The University will not tolerate retaliatory behavior. Engaging in retaliation or abusing this Policy is a form of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy.

Third-Party and Anonymous Reporting

By encouraging reporting and responding to same, the University signals its commitment to eliminate Prohibited Conduct in the University's programs or activities. For this reason, the University, through the Title IX Coordinator, CRT, and/or Designees will evaluate and, where necessary and appropriate, investigate reports of Prohibited Conduct that are made through third-parties or anonymous reporting. Note that anonymous reports that do not identify the Complainant may make it difficult or impossible for the University to conduct an investigation into an incident, or pursue action against the individual(s) alleged to have engaged in Prohibited Conduct. Anonymous reporters are strongly encouraged to provide as much detail as possible, including the names of individuals who may have additional information.

On-line Reporting

Reports of Prohibited Conduct also can be submitted via the University's on-line forms:

[Reporting form for students](#) (including prospective enrollees, alumni, and applicants)

[Reporting form for employees](#) (including independent contractors, volunteers, and applicants)

In some cases, on-line reports can be made anonymously, should the reporting party desire to do so. However, Mandatory Reporters cannot make anonymous reports. Please review the form carefully for information about the reporting options.

After an Individual Reports an Allegation of Prohibited Conduct

Once the Complainant or third party reports an allegation of Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the Complainant to: (i) discuss the availability of supportive measures; (ii) consider the Complainant's wishes with respect to supportive measures; (iii) inform the Complainant of the availability of such measures, even in the absence of a formal complaint; and (iv) explain the process for filing a formal complaint. A non-exhaustive list of supportive measures is found in Section VIII of this Policy.

Filing a Formal Complaint

The Complainant may choose to file a formal complaint with the Title IX Coordinator. A formal complaint is a document filed by the Complainant (or the Title IX Coordinator, as described below) alleging that a Respondent engaged in Prohibited Conduct, and requesting that the University formally investigate the allegation(s) of Prohibited Conduct and initiate grievance procedures. The formal complaint form does not require a detailed statement of facts, but rather, information that will allow the CRT to fairly and accurately determine next steps in accordance with the University's Policy. [A Complainant may file a formal complaint via the form found here.](#) While third parties may report allegations of Prohibited Conduct to the University, with the exception of the Title IX Coordinator, third parties are not allowed to file a formal complaint on behalf of a Complainant.

Grounds for Mandatory Dismissal under this Policy

There will be instances where the Complainant files a formal complaint, but the University must dismiss it from consideration under this Policy. The following situations require such a dismissal: (i) the conduct in the Complaint, even if proved to be true, would not be considered Prohibited Conduct under this Policy; (ii) the alleged conduct did not occur in the University's education program or activity; and/or (iii) the Complainant was not in the United States at the time of the alleged Prohibited Misconduct. However, even where formal dismissal is required under this Policy, such a dismissal does not preclude University action under another University policy or code of conduct. The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the CRT, will determine whether a formal complaint requires mandatory dismissal. In addition, a mandatory dismissal of a formal complaint for which there may be an alternative grounds to report will be referred to the appropriate University reporting channel.

Grounds for Discretionary Dismissal

The University may, in its own discretion, dismiss a formal complaint under this Policy, at any point, if: (i) the Complainant expresses a desire to withdraw the complaint or any allegations therein; (ii) the Respondent is no longer enrolled at, employed by, contracting with, or volunteering with the University; or (iii) specific circumstances prevent the University from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination as to the formal Complaint. The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the CRT, will determine whether a discretionary dismissal is appropriate. A formal complaint subject to discretionary dismissal due to the Complainant's request to withdraw may, nonetheless, be referred for further action if covered by another University policy or code of conduct.

When the University is either obligated or chooses to dismiss a formal complaint under this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator will send simultaneous written notice of dismissal and reasons for dismissal to both parties. Parties are entitled to an opportunity to appeal from the dismissal of a formal complaint or allegations in the written notice. For more information on Appeals, see Section XVII of this Policy. Dismissal for Title IX purposes under this Policy does not prevent the University from responding to the alleged misconduct under another University policy or code of conduct.

Formal Complaints Filed by Title IX Coordinator

After receipt of a report of Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator also has discretion to file a formal Complaint—without the Complainant's participation—if the Title IX Coordinator believes an investigation is necessary. The Title IX Coordinator may do so only after: (i) promptly contacting the Complainant to discuss the availability of supportive measures; (ii) considering the Complainant's wishes with respect to such measures; and (iii) explaining to the Complainant the process for filing a formal complaint.

In addition to the Complainant's wishes regarding how the University should respond to the allegations, the Title IX Coordinator may consider a number of factors before filing on behalf of the Complainant, such as: (i) the seriousness of the alleged Prohibited Conduct, including whether the Complainant's allegations involved violence, use of weapons, or similar factors; (ii) the respective ages and positions of the Complainant and the Respondent; (iii) whether there have been other Complaints of Prohibited Conduct against the Respondent; and (iv) the Respondent's right to receive information if such information is maintained in an "education record" under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), 20 U.S.C. §1232g; 34 C.F.R. Part 99. At all times, the University will seek to respect the request of the Complainant, and where it cannot, the University will consult with the Complainant and keep him/her/them informed about the planned course of action.

Formally Reporting Prohibited Conduct to Outside Agencies

Reporting to Local Law Enforcement

Complainants may choose to pursue resolution through local law enforcement as well as through the University's processes if the alleged violation is also a crime. Criminal acts under the scope of this Policy include but are not limited to: assault, stalking, rape, domestic violence, and dating violence. Contact information for outside law enforcement is provided below:

Central Bucks Regional Police Department

Non-emergency line: 215.345.4143

Doylestown Township Police Department

Non-emergency line: 215.348.4201

Emergency assistance: **Dial 911**

The University strongly encourages and supports victims and Complainants in choosing this option and will assist as requested in connecting individuals with appropriate local officials. The University's main campus straddles two local municipalities and the University operates other facilities (*e.g.*, the Gemmill Campus, the Roth Farm). The Department of Public Safety is available for guidance in determining the appropriate jurisdiction and contact information.

Pursuing action through local law enforcement does not prevent the University from taking action as well, or from a Complainant requesting formal action by the University. The University's conduct proceedings differ in mission and purpose from the criminal justice system and represent two separate processes. For that reason, reports made to the University will be evaluated and may proceed through University grievance procedures independent of any action being pursued through the criminal justice system.

Office of Civil Rights (OCR)

Complaints of violations under Title IX, or inquiries regarding same, may also be referred to the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education at the following address:

Philadelphia Office

Office for Civil Rights

U.S. Department of Education

The Wanamaker Building

100 Penn Square East, Suite 515

Philadelphia, PA 19107-3323

Telephone: 215-656-8541

FAX: 215-656-8605

TDD: 215-656-8604

e-mail: OCR_Philadelphia@ed.gov

Grievance Process: Notifications, Advisors and Emergency Removal

The University is committed to providing members of its community a safe place to live, learn, and work. Accordingly, University procedures provide a fair, prompt and impartial resolution to complaints of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy. Under this Policy, the University will presume that a Respondent is not responsible for the alleged Prohibited Conduct until a determination of responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process.

The University's CRT, identified in Section III of this policy, is the body primarily charged with initially evaluating whether allegations of Prohibited Conduct would fall within the purview of this Policy. For allegations that do not implicate potential Prohibited Conduct under this Policy, the University may pursue remedies under other applicable policies.

If the allegations potentially implicate Prohibited Conduct under this Policy, and either the Complainant decides to file a formal complaint to initiate the grievance process or the Title IX Coordinator signs the formal complaint where a Complainant declines to do so, the University will send the parties a written notice of allegations including the following information:

- Explanation of the University's grievance process;
- Options for informal resolution of the allegations, as outlined in Section XIII;
- The allegations of Prohibited Conduct in the formal complaint, which shall include sufficient detail, known at the time, for the Respondent to prepare a response before any initial interview;
- A statement that the Respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
- Information regarding parties' rights during the grievance process, including, but not limited to the right to an advisor (who may be an attorney), and to inspect and review evidence from the investigation;
- Information regarding any provision(s) in the University's code of conduct that prohibits knowingly making false statements or submitting false information during the grievance process; and
- The date, time, location, participants, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meeting, with sufficient time for the party to prepare and participate. This requirement may be included in subsequent notifications as the process proceeds, and dates/times become available. The Title IX Coordinator also will provide written notice of such schedule details to witnesses expected to participate in the process.

In most instances, the University will identify both the Complainant and the Respondent in the notice of allegations sent to each party. A Complainant who chooses to initiate the (formal or informal) grievance process cannot remain anonymous or prevent the University from disclosing his/her/their identity in the notice of allegations. Exceptions: (i) the University may question an employee-Respondent about alleged Prohibited Conduct without disclosing the Complainant's identity. However, in non-emergency situations, the University will, nonetheless, refrain from taking any disciplinary action against the employee-Respondent without the benefits of the grievance process; and (ii) when the Title IX Coordinator signs the formal complaint on behalf of an anonymous complainant(s), the grievance procedure may proceed, by necessity, without identifying the Complainant's identity in the written notice.

The University will include only the information known to the University in the notice, and will, to the best of its ability, investigate formal complaints alleging Prohibited Conduct even if the Respondent's identity is unknown. If, during the investigation, the University investigates allegations outside of the notice, the University will provide an updated notice of the new allegations to each party.

Emergency Removal

For the safety and health of both the parties and the academic community, the University may remove the Respondent from its program or activity if the Respondent poses an imminent threat, related to the allegations of Prohibited Conduct, to any person's physical health or safety. The University will take emergency removal measures only if, after consultation with the CRT, and, where appropriate Designees, it has more than a generalized, hypothetical, or speculative belief that the Respondent may pose a risk to someone's physical health or safety.

Emergency removal does not equate to interim suspension or expulsion, but rather ensures both that the parties and community are safe while the University investigates the allegations of Prohibited Conduct. Additionally, emergency removal does not modify the Respondent's rights under the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, or the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

During the course of the investigation, non-student, employee-Respondents may be put on interim suspension with or without pay. Student employee-Respondents also may be put on interim suspension with or without pay, so long as it does not violate other regulatory provisions in this policy.

Advisors

For purposes of this Policy, each party has a right to an advisor of his/her/their choice, including an attorney, who can support the party throughout the (formal or informal) grievance process. Each party's advisor may be present at any formal Hearing. Each advisor is also entitled to receive the final investigative report and evidence related to the allegations, but is not entitled to receive all communications between the University and the party.

Timeline

The University generally will seek to resolve every complaint of Prohibited Conduct within sixty (60) calendar days after receiving the complaint, excluding any appeal. There may be circumstances that prevent the University from meeting the 60 calendar-day timeline. The timeframe may be extended by the University for good cause, as determined on a case-by-case basis, as necessary to ensure the integrity and completeness of an investigation, comply with a request by law enforcement, reasonably accommodate the availability of witnesses, reasonably accommodate delays by the parties, account for University closures, or address other legitimate reasons, including the complexity of the investigation (e.g., the number of witnesses and volume of information provided by the parties) and the severity and extent of the alleged Prohibited Conduct. When the University is unable to meet the 60 calendar-day timeline, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties with written notice regarding the extension.

Grievance Process: Informal Resolution Process

In certain circumstances, the University may address a Complainant's formal complaint of alleged Prohibited Conduct through an Informal Resolution. Informal Resolution under this Policy does not involve an Investigation or formal Hearing as described in Sections XIV and XV of this Policy, and may not be appropriate for all forms of reported Prohibited Conduct.

The Complainant or Respondent may make a request to the Title IX Coordinator to informally resolve the formal Complaint. The University reserves the right to recommend that a report of Prohibited Conduct be resolved via an informal manner. However, under no circumstances may the Informal Resolution Process be used to resolve a formal complaint where the Complainant is a student and the Respondent is either an employee, an independent contractor, or a volunteer if that volunteer is in a position of authority vis-à-vis the Complainant. The Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the CRT, will determine if Informal Resolution is an appropriate mechanism to address the Prohibited Conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its effects. Further, a determination will be made to assess whether utilizing an Informal Resolution is consistent with maintaining the safety and welfare of the entire University community.

Voluntary Process: The University will not compel either party to engage in an Informal Resolution Process, and a party may withdraw from the process at any point to resume the formal grievance process with respect to the formal Complaint. Prior to commencement of the Informal Resolution Process, the University will obtain the parties' written, voluntary consent to participate.

Types of Informal Resolution Processes: Where Informal Resolution is appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator, in consultation with the CRT, will determine whether to recommend mediation, restorative justice, or another appropriate form of an informal process. Other than in instances of arbitration, where an outside arbitrator is needed, the Title IX Coordinator, the Director of Human Resources, or a Designee will facilitate the Information Resolution Process, except that any such facilitator may not then be assigned as Investigator should the informal process not result in a resolution.

Advisors: Parties may consult with their respective advisors to assess both whether to engage in an informal process and as to the proposed resolution that results from the informal process. The University will provide an advisor for any party that does not otherwise have one. Advisors may attend meetings, mediations, etc. that may be part of the Information Resolution Process. However, advisors are not participants in the Informal Resolution Process; the parties must be prepared to engage and represent their own interests during that process. The facilitator may, at his/her/their own discretion, ask that the parties participate in some or all such meetings without their advisors, so long as the University applies that request equally to both parties.

Proposed resolutions may include: establishing Interim Supportive Measures; issuing a No Contact Order; conducting targeted or broad-based educational programming or training for relevant individuals or groups; providing increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the Prohibited Conduct occurred; facilitating a meeting with the Complainant and Respondent present, if desired; and/or any other remedy that can be tailored to the involved individuals to transform the environment, prevent recurrence of the issues, remedy the effects of the particular complaint, and more generally achieve the goals of this Policy. Where appropriate, informal resolutions may result in disciplinary measures designed to punish the Respondent.

Agreements: The University and the parties will treat Informal Resolution agreements as contracts, and the parties may negotiate the terms of the agreement. Once entered into, the agreement will become legally binding according to its terms. Informal Resolution agreements may not include confidentiality provisions.

Should the Informal Resolution not result in a resolution, facilitators may not serve as witnesses or investigators in subsequent formal grievance processes relating to the same allegations. Parties' statements made during the Informal Resolution Process may not be introduced during a subsequent formal hearing, unless also made outside of the Informal Resolution Process.

Grievance Process: Investigations and Investigative Reports

During the course of the investigation, the University will gather evidence from the parties and third parties, which an investigator will use to draft an investigative report.

Gathering Evidence / Witness Interviews

The investigator performing the investigation on behalf of the institution will communicate with the parties, witnesses, and any third parties identified by the parties or the University, to retain evidence. The University is not entitled to any information protected under a legally cognizable privilege unless privilege is waived by the holder of the privilege. Additionally, the Institution cannot use a party's medical records without the party's voluntary, informed, written consent.

While not required, parties are permitted to gather evidence to provide to the Investigator, and may provide the Investigator with a list of suggested questions to ask the other party and/or witnesses. The parties also may identify recommended witnesses with whom the Investigator in his/her/their discretion may speak. In so doing, parties should provide: (i) the names of any witnesses; (ii) an oral or written statement and/or description of what each witness observed; and (iii) a summary of why the information the witness has is relevant to making a determination of responsibility in the investigatory process.

The Investigator will determine if the witnesses identified for inclusion have information relevant to the finding of facts in the case. Witnesses must have direct, credible information about the specific allegation. Generally speaking, personnel who respond to and are involved with any aspect of resolving a complaint of Prohibited Conduct will not be permitted as witnesses, nor will confidential support providers (counseling/health services) for either party. Although, parties may always introduce information about their own health or counseling records into the investigation process.

During the investigation, parties are entitled to present relevant evidence, discuss the allegations under investigation with others, and communicate with witnesses. Parties may not, however, attempt to prevent or alter a witness's testimony.

Investigative Reports

After the Investigator has collected evidence, the Investigator will draft an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence regarding the complained-of allegations. For investigations involving multiple complaints about the same Respondent, the University may consolidate the complaints and issue a single investigation report.

At least 15 calendar days prior to the hearing, the University will send each party and the party's advisor: (i) all of the evidence collected by the Investigator that is directly related to the allegations in the formal complaint even if not included in the final report, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence; and (ii) a copy of the draft investigative report. The University may provide this information in either hard copy or electronic format. Each party will have 10 calendar days to inspect and review the evidence and draft report, and submit written responses with corrections, context, challenging relevance, missing evidence, and other commentary that the party or the party's advisor feels necessary. The Investigator will consider any such responses prior to completion of the investigative report. If relevant evidence appears to be missing and the Investigator determines the relevant evidence was destroyed by a party, the Hearing Officer can take that into account in assessing the credibility of parties, and the weight of evidence in the case.

The University has discretion to determine which evidence is directly related to the allegations in the formal complaint, and may permit the Investigator to redact information not directly related to the allegations.

The Investigative report will include:

- Relevant evidence related to the allegation(s);
- Interview statements/summaries from each party and, if applicable, any witnesses;
- A credibility assessment of each party and witnesses;
- A listing of all undisputed facts between the parties;
- A listing of all facts in dispute between the parties; and
- Recommended findings or conclusions from the investigator based on the evidence. The investigator will apply the "preponderance of the evidence" standard (defined below) when reaching any such conclusions.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the CRT, excluding any such CRT member who served as the Investigator, will review the undisputed facts between the parties. In the event that those undisputed facts do not, on their face, rise to the level of Prohibited Conduct under this Policy, the CRT may recommend that the matter not proceed to a hearing as outlined by this Policy. Where appropriate, the CRT may recommend that the University address the allegations in accordance with other University policies or codes of conduct.

Relevance

Based on privilege, relevance, and confidentiality, certain information may be redacted from the investigative report. Relevance is discussed in greater detail in Section XV relating to Hearings.

Standard of Proof

The University uses the standard of "preponderance of the evidence" to determine a Respondent's responsibility under this Policy. Both the Investigator's conclusions and the Hearing Officer's ultimate conclusion will decide whether it is "more likely than not," that the behavior occurred and violated this Policy, based upon the information provided through the course of the investigation and related Hearing. Where the evidence is equal or level between the parties, the Respondent will be found not responsible. Notwithstanding the Investigators' conclusions, the Hearing Officer will make an independent and objective evaluation of the facts in reaching a determination as to responsibility.

Grievance Process: Hearings

This Policy provides for a live hearing conducted by a single hearing officer, who also will make a determination as to responsibility (“Hearing Officer”). The hearing will take place after the investigator submits a final investigative report to the Hearing Officer.

Pre-Hearing Requirements

- At least seven calendar days before the hearing, each party will submit to the Hearing Officer a list of intended witnesses. At least three calendar days before the hearing, the Hearing Officer will share each party’s witness list with the other party, and may add additional witnesses, as necessary.
- At least five calendar days before the hearing, each party must notify the Hearing Officer of the identity of their selected hearing advisors. If a party does not have an advisor of his/her/their choice present at the hearing, the University will appoint an advisor free of charge.
- Neither parties nor advisors may submit questions to the Hearing Officer prior to the hearing.

Roles at the Hearing

- **Hearing Officer:** The Hearing Officer is an impartial party who will facilitate the hearing and make a final determination regarding the Respondent’s responsibility for the alleged Prohibited Conduct. During the hearing, the Hearing Officer will make determinations as to the relevance of questions on cross-examination, and may ask questions to elicit information from the parties directly. The Hearing Officer will not be the same person as the Title IX Coordinator or the Investigator, and the Hearing Officer’s final determination will be made objectively and independently of the investigative report. The Hearing Officer may be a University employee or a third-party retained for the purpose of filling this role.
- **Complainant:** The Complainant may make opening/closing statements and otherwise present relevant evidence in accordance with the format below, but may not cross examine the Respondent or any witnesses.
- **Respondent:** The Respondent may make opening/closing statements and otherwise present relevant evidence in accordance with the format below, but may not cross examine the Complainant or any witnesses.
- **Advisors:** Parties are entitled to have an advisor present during the entire live hearing. The University will not limit a party’s choice of an advisor. An advisor may be an attorney, student leader, or any other adult of the party’s choice (except for the University’s Title IX Coordinator, the Hearing Officer, or other personnel responsible for the implementation of this Policy). An advisor will conduct direct examination of their own advisee and individuals identified on their advisee’s witness list. An advisor also will cross examine the other party and the other party’s witness(es).

Format of the Hearing

Unless the Hearing Officer requests additional time, the Investigator will have 15 minutes to present the information and recommendation from the Final Investigative Report. The Investigator is limited to presenting only information contained in the Final Investigative Report. Although the Final Investigative Report and the Investigator’s presentation at the Hearing will include recommended findings or conclusions, the Hearing Officer will independently and objectively evaluate relevant evidence.

For every portion of the hearing, the Complainant will present before the Respondent. Throughout the hearing, the Hearing Officer may ask questions of any party or witness.

Opening statement: Each party will have five minutes to present an opening statement regarding the allegations of Prohibited Conduct.

Direct examination of parties: The advisor for each party will have an opportunity to ask their advisee (the Complainant or Respondent) questions regarding the allegations and present evidence. Advisors are entitled to 30 minutes each for direct examination of their own advisee, though the Hearing Officer may extend that time as necessary.

Direct examination of witnesses: Each party's advisor will have an equal opportunity to present previously-identified witnesses at the hearing. Each party is allowed no more than five witnesses, unless the party demonstrates to the Hearing Officer the need for additional witnesses. Advisors are entitled to 20 minutes of direct examination per witness, though the Hearing Office may extend that time as necessary.

Cross-examination: Each party may be cross-examined—asked questions by the opposing party's advisor. Parties are entitled to 20 minutes of cross-examination for the opposing party, and 10 minutes for each witness, though the Hearing Officer may extend time as necessary.

Closing statement: Each party will have five minutes to present a closing statement to the Hearing Office regarding the allegations of Prohibited Conduct.

The Hearing Officer will end each hearing thanking parties for their participation and outlining next steps, as outlined in Section XVI.

General Hearing Requirements

- Hearings will take place live and in real time. The University may conduct live hearings virtually, using technology that enables participants to see and hear each other in real time, and will do so at the request of either party.
- Witnesses will enter the live (or virtual) hearing room as necessary and will not be present during any portion of the proceeding other than his/her/their own direct and cross-examination.
- **Cross-examination:** During cross-examination, each party's advisor will directly and orally pose questions to the opposing party or witness in real time, including questions challenging credibility. A party may not cross-examine another party.
- **Relevance:** The University defines relevance as using a layperson's logic and common sense.
 - For purposes of this Policy not relevant information includes: (i) statements protected by a legally-recognized privilege; (ii) any party's medical, psychological, or counseling records, unless the person has given voluntary, written consent; (iii) party or witness statements that have not been subject to cross examination at a live hearing; (iv) questions about a Complainant's sexual predisposition; and (v) evidence that is duplicative of other evidence.
 - Questions and evidence about the Complainant's prior sexual behavior are not relevant unless: (i) offered to prove that someone other than the Respondent committed the alleged conduct; or (ii) the questions and evidence concern specific incidents of the Complainant's prior sexual behavior with respect to the Respondent and are offered to show consent. Such protections do not apply to Respondents.

- Unless otherwise articulated in this Section, the University will not exclude relevant evidence, even if the evidence is unduly prejudicial to one party, concerns prior bad acts, and/or suggests a party acted in accordance with a particular character trait or patterned behavior.
- When considering evidence for purposes of determining responsibility (or for purposes of the Investigative Report), the University will not use any evidence that it reasonably knows was illegally obtained under local, state or federal law. Parties are prohibited from destroying or facilitating the destruction of evidence.
- **Objections as to Relevance:** In the event of an objection from an advisor, the Hearing Officer will determine whether the cross-examination question is relevant before the party or witness answers the question. The Hearing Officer will ask each advisor to state his/her/their position as to relevance on the record. If the Hearing Officer determines the question is relevant, the party or witness will answer the question. If the question is not relevant, the Hearing Officer will explain the decision to exclude the question. The Hearing Officer's explanations are not required to be lengthy, but should explain how the Hearing Officer made the determination. A party may raise an adverse ruling as to relevancy on appeal if he/she/they believes the relevancy determination adversely impacted the final determination as to responsibility.
- If a party or witness does not attend the hearing or submit to cross examination, the Hearing Officer will not rely on any statement of that party or witness in reaching a determination as to responsibility. The Hearing Officer will not draw an inference about the determination as to responsibility based solely on the party or witness's absence from the live hearing or refusal to answer questions.
- If evidence includes statements from individuals not subject to cross-examination, the Hearing Officer will not consider such statements in the final determination. This includes, but is not limited to, such individuals' statements contained within SANE reports, police reports, or medical records. If the grievance process was initiated by the Title IX Coordinator and the Complainant chose not to participate in the process, the Hearing Officer will not consider the Complainant's statements. Exceptions to this rule include:
 - The Hearing Officer may consider text messages or email threads where one of the communicating individuals submits to cross examination, even if the other communicating party does not.
 - Where a party refuses to submit to cross examination, but video evidence shows the underlying incident, a Hearing Officer may consider the available evidence and make a determination. However, if the video evidence contains a statement not subject to cross-examination, that Hearing Officer may not consider that statement in reaching a determination as to responsibility.
- The University will create an audio or audiovisual recording or transcript of the live hearing which will be available to the Complainant and Respondent to inspect and review following the hearing.

Rules of Decorum during the Hearing

- Advisors, parties, witnesses, and other participants are not permitted to harass, badger, threaten, intentionally embarrass, or otherwise treat another individual without dignity and respect.
- Parties are permitted to take two 15-minute breaks during the hearing to discuss matters in private. Other than these breaks, parties must avoid engaging in conversation with their advisors during the hearing. If a party must talk to his/her/their advisor during the hearing, he/she/they must do so in a quiet, non-disruptive manner.

- Parties may not “fire” their respective advisors, nor request a different advisor, during the hearing.
- If a participant in the grievance process violates any of the rules in this Section, the Hearing Officer will give that participant one warning only. After a warning, the University has the discretion to take disciplinary action against the offending participant.
- If an advisor does not comport with these rules, the Hearing Officer may recommend that the University replace the advisor with a University-appointed advisor.
- The University is not a party to the hearing, but, through the Investigator and/or Title IX Coordinator, may present evidence to the Hearing Officer.
- Neither the parties nor the University will require a party or witness to testify at the live hearing. However, when participating, individuals are required to answer questions truthfully. An individual who intentionally provides false information during the hearing or grievance process will have violated Acts of Dishonesty and Deception provision of the Student Code of Conduct. Parties and witnesses will not be faulted for failing to remember events or details relevant to the allegations.

Outcomes, Remedies and Sanctions

Notice of Outcome

The Hearing Officer will apply the preponderance of evidence standard in reaching an outcome, and will memorialize in writing the final determination as to responsibility. Within seven days of the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Officer will simultaneously communicate the written determination to the Respondent and the Complainant. The determination is final only after the time to appeal has expired or, if a party does appeal, after a decision has been made. In addition, the University will maintain supportive measures through the same time period.

The Hearing Officer will independently and objectively evaluate all relevant evidence presented at the hearing and in the investigative report. Privileged information will be excluded from the Hearing Officer’s evaluation.

The written determination will contain the following:

- Identification of the allegations potentially constituting Prohibited Conduct;
- A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination (including notifications to parties, interviews with parties; interviews with witnesses, site visits; evidence-gathering methods, and hearing(s) held);
- Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Conclusions regarding the application of Prohibited Conduct to the facts,
- Evidentiary basis for conclusions reached in the case (in a written determination);
- A statement of, and rational for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility;
- Disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent, if any, as determined by the University;
- Whether the University will provide the Complainant with remedies designed to restore or preserve equal access to its education program or activity. The written determination will not include a description of the remedies, if applicable; and
- Procedures and permissible bases for appeal.

While the written determination need not address the evaluation of contradictory facts, exculpatory evidence, all evidence presented at the hearing, or how credibility assessments were reached, in reaching a determination, the Hearing Officer, nonetheless will evaluate admissible, relevant evidence for weight or credibility.

Outcomes and Sanctions for Those Found Responsible for Violations

The University may impose a full range of actions on those found responsible. Sanctions will not take effect until after the final determination of responsibility, including appeal. The University is not required to impose particular sanctions based on a particular final outcome or apply a certain standard of proportionality when it determines which sanction(s) would be appropriate for the Respondent.

The following includes a non-exhaustive list of outcomes and sanctions that the University may impose upon any individual found responsible for violations under this Policy:

Education

Educational activities, programs or interventions, but note that an educational approach may not be appropriate for employees or independent contractors.

Warning

A notice in writing that institutional regulations have been violated.

Probation

A written reprimand in place for a designated period of time and noting the probability of more severe sanctions for subsequent violations during the period of probation. Probation may impose limits on a Respondent's participation in certain education programs and activities.

Restrictive Probation

Restrictions may include but not be limited to, for a designated period of time: loss of ability to hold office in or advise any club, organization, board, committee, or council; restriction from participation in, including coaching or advising, University programs (varsity athletics, or other co-curricular or academic programs); loss of access to facilities or equipment; housing restrictions or limitations. A Respondent may lose privileges or be subject to more severe disciplinary sanctions and/ or suspension if found in violation of any regulations during the restrictive probationary period, no matter how minor.

No Contact Order

Respondent instructed to have no contact with the Complainant through any means, including: verbal, telephonic, electronic/social media, written, or through third parties.

Assessment

Professional evaluation or assessment of problematic behavior and appropriate treatment by a certified professional.

Suspension

Separation of the Respondent from the University for a definite period of time, after which the Respondent is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.

Expulsion

Permanent separation of the Respondent from the University.

The determination of sanctions may be based upon a number of factors, including: the harm suffered by the Complainant; any ongoing risk to either the Complainant or the community posed by Respondent; the impact of the violation on the community, its members, or its property; any previous conduct violations; and any mitigating or aggravating circumstances.

Remedies and Accommodations for the Victim

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the implementation of remedies. Remedies may be offered to the Complainant if the Hearing Officer determines the Respondent is responsible for the alleged Prohibited Conduct. Remedies are intended to restore equal access to the University's education program or activity. Unlike supportive measures, remedies may be disciplinary or punitive and may burden the Respondent. Remedies offered to the Complainant which do not directly affect the Respondent will remain confidential. Falsely-accused Respondents may be entitled to remedies, as appropriate.

Additional Remedies for the University Community

The investigative process may result in remedies for the campus community at large, in order to address the effects of the Prohibited Conduct. Such remedies may include but not be limited to:

- Designating an individual specifically trained in providing trauma-informed services to victims and those affected by sexual assault to be available to meet with individuals;
- Training or retraining University personnel on University's responsibilities to report and address allegations of Prohibited Conduct;
- Developing information and educational materials related to preventing Prohibited Conduct that can be distributed to the University community;
- Conducting regular bystander education;
- Conducting, in cooperation with student and employee leaders, a campus "climate check" to assess the efficacy of prevention and response efforts;
- Training for groups of particular University community members impacted by an incident -- if for example Prohibited Conduct created a hostile environment within a workplace team, a residence hall, or a student group; and
- Informational (prevention, safety) emails to community members after an event.

Appeals

Either party has the right to appeal a determination of responsibility, as well as the University's dismissal of a formal complaint or any allegations therein. Appeals may be made based on the following grounds:

- One or more procedural irregularity(ies) (*e.g.*, failure to objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including inculpatory and exculpatory, or erroneous relevance determinations) that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination of responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter; and/or
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Hearing Officer had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

Appeals shall: (i) be made in writing; (ii) include the basis(es) for appeal and any related statement challenging the outcome; and (iii) be delivered via electronic mail within seven business days as outlined below.

Matters where the Respondent is a student

April Vari, D.Ed.
Vice President for Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence
april.vari@delval.edu
215.489.2413

The Vice President for Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence will transmit a copy of the appeal to the non-appealing party within two days of receiving the request. Such transmittal shall notify the non-appealing party of his/her/their right to submit a response to the appeal and any other statement in support of the Hearing outcome within seven business days of receipt of the notification.

Upon receipt of the non-appealing party's response, or the expiration of seven business days, the Vice President for Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence and the Vice President for Academic Affairs will consider the appeal, which consists of a review of written case materials and files. Results of the appeal will be communicated simultaneously, and in writing via electronic mail to both parties within ten business days from the receipt of the non-appealing party's response (or the expiration of the period to respond). The written appellate decision will describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result. Appeal decisions are final.

Matters where the Respondent is an employee, independent contractor, or volunteer

The University will follow the same process as with student Respondents, except that appeals shall be delivered via electronic mail to:

Jennifer Brennan
Director of Human Resources
jennifer.brennan@delval.edu
215.489.2346

Prevention, Education and Training

The University educates students about sexual misconduct through several means. New students are required to complete *Sexual Assault Prevention*® before matriculating. *Sexual Assault Prevention*® is an online Title IX and Campus SaVE Act education program that combines sexual assault and bystander intervention education.

Sexual Assault Prevention® is complemented by a unit in the “DelVal Experience I” course, which is the foundational component of the University’s experiential learning curriculum. Information about the specifics of this educational experience can be obtained in the Office of Student Involvement.

All students annually receive a copy of the Sexual Harassment Policy to continue these educational efforts. Additionally, all students receive a publication from Campus Life entitled: Delaware Valley University Support and Resource Guide for Sexual Misconduct and Violence.

During the course of each academic year, offices within the Division of Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence sponsor or co-sponsor at least one program each semester on matters related to sexual misconduct.

The Office of Public Safety conducts annual Clery Training for all Campus Security Authorities (“CSA”). Clery Act training includes but is not limited to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. Additionally, Human Resources provides training on the University’s Sexual Misconduct Policy and Title IX training annually for all employees and faculty of the University.

Additional training for the Title IX coordinator and deputy(ies), law enforcement, members of the Student Conduct Board, and advisors is designed and implemented by the CRT and the Designees, who partner with community and government agencies and campus partners who have expertise and perspective on these issues.

Training of Investigative Personnel

Members of the CRT and Designees have been identified for inclusion in their roles by virtue of their positions and training. The CRT and Designees meets regularly to continually explore current issues related to prevention and response to sexual harassment on University campuses, and to review emerging compliance mandates and guidelines.

The members of the CRT and the Designees, chaired by the Title IX Coordinator, provide training on issues of non-discrimination, Prohibited Conduct, intimate partner violence, dynamics of gender violence, and the proper resolution of allegations under this Policy. Ongoing training for the CRT and Designees also includes, but it not limited to, burden of proof, standard of proof, questioning parties and witnesses, assessing credibility and relevance of information, evaluating consent, determining incapacitation, and sanctioning.

The University’s Reporting and Record Keeping Obligations

The *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f))* is the landmark federal law, originally known as the Campus Security Act, that requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses.

The law was amended in 1992 to add a requirement that schools afford the victims of campus sexual assault certain basic rights, and was amended again in 1998 to expand the reporting requirements.

The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an Annual Security report (ASR);
- Have a public crime log;
- Disclose crime statistics for incidents that occur on campus, in unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and at certain non-campus facilities;
- Issue timely warnings about Clery Act crimes which pose a serious or ongoing threat to students and employees (*names of victim's are withheld as confidential*);
- Devise an emergency response, notification, and testing policy;
- Compile and report fire data to the federal government and publish an annual fire safety report; and
- Enact policies and procedures to handle reports of missing students.

The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act, or Campus SaVE Act (SaVE), is a 2013 amendment to the federal Jeanne Clery Act. SaVE was designed by advocates along with victims/survivors and championed by a bi-partisan coalition in Congress as a companion to Title IX that will help bolster the response to and prevention of sexual violence in higher education. President Obama signed the measure into law as part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 on March 7, 2013.

To increase transparency about the scope of sexual violence on campus, SaVE requires that colleges and universities provide for standards in institutional conduct proceedings and offer campus community-wide prevention educational programming. The University will provide both the Complainant and Respondent with equal rights throughout the process outlined in this Policy.

The University, beginning with the 2013 calendar year, collects and reports statistics for domestic violence, dating violence and stalking (as defined by the Violence Against Women Act) occurring on-campus, on public property within and adjacent to campus, and at non-campus properties like off-campus student organization housing and remote classrooms. Institutions are already required to report sexual assault statistics.

The University's Annual Security Report is available on the University's website.

In accordance with regulations, the University collects statistics from a broad range of campus officials including Resident Advisors, Deans and athletic coaches, campus police or security, and local law enforcement. The law requires disclosures to protect the confidentiality of victims in these statistical disclosures as well as any public record keeping, to the extent provided by law.

The law requires that "campus security authorities" report crime statistics for inclusion in the University's Annual Security Report. "Campus security authorities" include, but are not limited to, officials of the University with *significant responsibility for students or campus activities*. CSA's are trained and assessed annually.

A crime will be considered "reported" when it is brought to the attention of a campus security authority by a victim, witness, or third party.

Campus Security Authority - The following are defined by the Jeanne Clery Act as Campus Security Authorities:

- Campus Security/Police Departments
- Individuals with Campus Security Responsibility - Any individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into institutional property.
- Individuals Designated by the Campus - Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as one to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- Officials with Significant Responsibility for Student and Campus Activities - An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor as defined below, the official is not considered a campus security authority when acting in those capacities. Examples of this category are: Deans of Students, Student Housing Officials, Students Discipline Officials, Students Judicial Affairs Officials, Officials who oversee a student center, Officials who oversee student extracurricular activities, Director of Athletics, Team Coaches and Faculty Advisors to student groups.

Records and confidentiality

- The Investigator's report is maintained with the Title IX Coordinator as a Sexual Misconduct Policy case file.
- For student-Respondents, a copy of the outcome report also will become a part of the student's conduct file maintained in Campus Life for reviewing any subsequent behavioral violations and determining sanctions of same. For employee-Respondents, a copy of the outcome report also will become a part of the employee's personnel file maintained with Human Resources.
- Student records are maintained for a period of three years after a student graduates or terminates from the University with the exception of records associated with a recommendation of suspension or expulsion which are maintained indefinitely.
- The University will maintain records relating to the procedures stated in this Policy for seven years, including records of:
 - Investigations and final determinations;
 - Sanctions imposed on the Respondent;
 - Remedies provided to the Complainant;
 - Any appeal, and result of the appeal(s);
 - Informal resolution (if any) and the result;
 - Supportive measures or other actions taken in response to a report or formal complaint of Prohibited Conduct; and
 - Training materials.
- Sexual Misconduct Policy case files constitute "educational records" under FERPA and are subject to its release and confidentiality provisions.
- No information shall be released from such proceedings except as required or permitted by law and University policy.

- Generally, University practice is to obtain consent from a student before releasing information from a student's education record to parents. When in the judgment of the University a release of information to parents is appropriate for health and safety, and when such release is not in violation of FERPA or other applicable privacy laws, the University reserves the right to notify parents.
- Students have a right to request a copy of their educational records and may do so through a written request to the Dean of Students or designee.
- In situations where a victim chooses to pursue action through local law enforcement, the University will cooperate with the sharing of all information and records.

Related Policies

Prohibited Relationships

A romantic or consensual sexual relationship between a faculty member and a student currently enrolled in his/her/their class is not permitted. Faculty and/or staff members may not supervise students, employees or University community members with whom he/she/they have a romantic or sexual relationship. If such a relationship exists, it is a conflict of interest and arrangements must be made to ensure a faculty/student or supervisor/employee reporting relationship does not occur.

Child Protection

While any individual may, and is encouraged to, report suspected child abuse whenever and wherever it occurs, all employees, independent contractors, students who work or volunteer with individuals under the age of 18, consultants, sub-contractors, adjunct faculty, volunteers, or those affiliated in any way with Delaware Valley University are mandatory child abuse reporters required to make a report whenever the person has reasonable suspicion that a child under the age of 18 is a victim of child abuse.

In accordance with Pennsylvania law, mandatory child abuse reporters must take the following steps in the event of suspected child abuse:

Immediately call ChildLine (1.800.932.0313; available 24 hours per day) or immediately submit a written report electronically to the Department of Public Welfare or the Child Protective Services office for the child's county of residence. You may choose to make the report simultaneously with your supervisor. However, a simultaneous report does not negate the immediacy with which the external report must be made. If a Supervisor is unavailable, you must make the report alone without further hesitation or delay.

If you report orally, you must also submit a written report within 48 hours to ChildLine or the appropriate county's Child Protective Services. The complete policy and expectations can be found on the Human Resources site of the University portal.

Comprehensive Resource and Contact List

Below is a comprehensive listing of all resources, offices and contact information referenced in this policy.

Emergency Assistance and Response

- **Department of Public Safety – Delaware Valley University**
Phone number: 215.489.4444
- **Doylestown Hospital Emergency Services**
595 West State Street
Doylestown, PA. 18901
Phone number: 215.345.2586
- **Central Bucks Regional Police Department**
Non-emergency line: 215.345.4143
- **Doylestown Township Police Department**
Non-emergency line: 215.348.4201

In the event of an emergency where seconds count, dial 911.

Confidential support – on and off campus:

- **Counseling Services (on-campus) in Elson Hall**
Phone number: 215.489.2317
After 4:30 p.m. weekdays and weekends call Public Safety 215.489.4444
- **Health Services (on-campus) in Elson Hall**
Phone number: 215.489.2252
After 4:30 p.m. weekdays and weekends call Public Safety 215.489.4444
- **Network of Victim Assistance (NOVA) – off campus**
24-Hour Phone Number: 800.675.6900
A victim advocate can accompany a student to the hospital or health provider
- **A Woman's Place – off campus**
Phone number: 800.220.8116

Formal Reporting to the University

Title IX Coordinator

Tim Poirier

Dean of Students

timothy.poirier@delval.edu

215.489.2215

Student Center

- **Director of Human Resources**
Jennifer Brennan
jennifer.brennan@delval.edu
215.489.2346
- **Director of Public Safety**
Michael Lynsky
michael.lynsky@delval.edu
215.489.4444
Department of Public Safety Office - Welcome Center

Reporting to Local Law Enforcement

- **Central Bucks Regional Police Department**
Non-emergency line: 215.345.4143
- **Doylestown Township Police Department**
Non-emergency line: 215.348.4201
- Emergency assistance: Dial 911

Policy questions

General questions regarding student complaints of student-to-student misconduct may be referred to:

April Vari, D.Ed.

Vice President for Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence
(215) 489-2250
Office location: Second floor, Student Center

Student questions specifically regarding Title IX or sexual harassment or violence may be referred to the following official who has been designated by the University to serve as the Title IX Coordinator:

Tim Poirier

Dean of Students
timothy.poirier@delval.edu
215.489.2215
Student Center

Employee, independent contractor, or volunteer questions specifically regarding Title IX or sexual harassment or violence may be referred to:

Director of Human Resources

Jennifer Brennan
jennifer.brennan@delval.edu
215.489.2346

Inquiries regarding Title IX may also be referred to the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education at the following address:

Philadelphia Office
Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Education
The Wanamaker Building
100 Penn Square East, Suite 515
Philadelphia, PA 19107-3323
Telephone: 215-656-8541
FAX: 215-656-8605
TDD: 215-656-8604
e-mail: OCR_Philadelphia@ed.gov

Campus Sex Crime Prevention: Pennsylvania Sex Offenders Information (Megan's Law)

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000, passed as part of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act.

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, required any person who was obligated to register in a state's sex offender registry to notify the institution of higher education at which the sex offender worked or was a student of his or her status as a sex offender; and to notify the same institution if there was any change in his or her enrollment or employment status; that the information collected as a result of this Act be reported promptly to local law enforcement and entered promptly into the appropriate state record systems; and amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions obligated to disclose campus security policy and campus crime statistics to also provide notice of how information concerning registered sex offenders could be obtained.

It should be noted that the Family Educational rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) permits an educational institution to disclose information provided by a state concerning registered sex offenders. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania maintains a system for making certain Registry Information on violent sex offenders publicly available. Pennsylvania's Megan 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 or entered a plea of guilty to, or adjudicated delinquent of certain sex offenses listed in Megan's Law.

The Pennsylvania State Police is required to make certain information on registered sex offenders available to the public through an internet website. The Pennsylvania State Police has established this website according to the requirements of 42 Pa. C.S. 9798.1.

Pertinent web address for securing related information is:

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

Community notification is the process by which the community law enforcement officer notifies the community of the presence of the violent predator. The Chief Law enforcement officer notifies the community using a community notification flyer. Megan's Law requires notification of the President of each college, university and community college located within 1,000 feet of a sexually violent predator or out-of-state offender residence.

Disciplinary Policies

Any student who fails to comply with university policies or local, state or federal laws may be subject to discipline under the university code of student conduct. Sanctions can include, but are not limited to, a reprimand, disciplinary probation, and withdrawal of privileges, suspension, and expulsion. When a student's presence on campus is considered a threat to order, health or safety, the Dean of Students or his or her designee may impose a mandatory leave of absence or conditions on the student's attendance. The university's student disciplinary procedures is available online at:

<https://delval.edu/current-students/student-life-policies>

Missing Persons

The purpose of this policy is to establish procedures for Delaware Valley University's response to reports of missing students, as required by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This policy applies to students who reside in on-campus housing and are deemed missing or absent from the university for a period of more than 24 hours without any known reason or which may be contrary to usual patterns of behavior. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to, a report or suspicion that the missing person may be the victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, drug use, is in a life threatening situation, or has been with persons who may endanger the student's welfare.

Procedures for Designation of Emergency Contact Information

Residential Students age 18 and above (includes emancipated minors):

Students will be given the opportunity during each semester's registration process to designate an individual or individuals to be contacted by the university no more than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing in accordance with the procedures set forth below. A designation will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student.

Residential Students under the age of 18:

In the event a student is determined to be missing or absent as defined above, the university is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian no more than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

All missing persons information provided is registered and confidential, accessible only to authorized campus officials, and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

Notification Procedures for Missing Residential Students

Any individual who has information that a residential student may be a missing person must notify the Department of Public Safety (215-489-4444) as soon as possible.

The Department of Public Safety will gather all essential information about the residential student from the reporting person and from the student's acquaintances. Such essential information will include, but not be limited, to the following: description of the student, clothes last worn, where student might be, who student might be with, cell phone number, vehicle description, class schedule, and status of student's physical and mental well-being.

Notification, contact, and follow up with the Vice President for Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence or designee.

If the described actions are unsuccessful in locating the student or it is apparent immediately that the student is a missing person (e.g., witnessed abduction), the Department of Public Safety will contact the appropriate local law enforcement agency to report the student as a missing person and the local law enforcement agency will take charge of the investigation.

No later than 24 hours after determining that a residential student is missing, Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence will notify the emergency contact (for students 18 and over or emancipated minors) or the parent/legal guardian (for students under the age of 18) that the student is believed to be missing.

Appropriate University Administrators will be notified by the Vice President of Campus Life and Inclusive Excellence or designee in accordance with this policy.

University Communications about missing students

Law enforcement personnel are best situated to provide information to the media that is designed to gain public assistance in the search for a missing person. As such, all communications regarding missing students will be handled by the appropriate local law enforcement agency, who may consult with the university's department of Marketing and Communications (MARCOM). All inquiries to the university regarding missing students, or information provided to any individual at the university about a missing student, shall be referred to the Department of Public Safety, who shall refer such inquiries and information to the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

Prior to providing the Delaware Valley University community with any information about a missing student, MARCOM shall consult with the Department of Public Safety and with the appropriate local law enforcement agency to ensure that communications do not hinder the investigation.

Student Residence Halls

Delaware Valley University offers on campus housing options for undergraduate students. No fraternity and sorority residences are located on campus. On campus residence halls include:

Residence Hall	Occupancy
Barness Hall	68 students
Berkowitz Hall	107 students
Centennial Hall	77 students
Cooke Hall	74 students
Goldman Hall	99 students
Samuel Hall	100 students
South Hall	305 students
Ulman Hall	107 students
Work Hall	128 students

Security of Residence Halls

Access to residential facilities is limited to students and authorized personnel at all times. All visitors must be signed in by a resident student. Both the visitor and the student must have identification. The university has a comprehensive access control system in place, which includes both automated and manual locks.

Crime Prevention, Education and Awareness

The Department of Public Safety is available to provide seminars, forums and other presentations on campus safety and security to members of the university Community. Campus safety and security is discussed at new student orientation.

Safety and security material is available online on the Department of Public Safety web page at:

<https://delval.edu/public-safety>

Daily Crime and Fire Log

The Department of Public Safety, located in the Welcome Center, maintains a Daily Crime and Fire Log of all reported incidents. The most recent 60-day period is available for public inspection at the Department of Public Safety. Portions of the log older than 60 days are available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (The Clery Act)

The federal **Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act)** requires colleges and universities, both public and private, participating in federal student aid programs to disclose campus safety information, and imposes certain basic requirements for handling incidents of sexual violence and emergency situations. Disclosures about crime statistics and summaries of security policies are made once a year in an Annual Security Report (ASR) and information about specific crimes and emergencies is made publicly available on an ongoing basis throughout the year.

The Clery Act is named in memory of [Jeanne Clery](#) who was raped and murdered in her residence hall room by a fellow student she did not know on April 5, 1986. Her parents [championed](#) laws requiring the disclosure of campus crime information, and the federal law that now bears their daughter's name was first enacted in 1990. It has been amended regularly over the last 30 years to keep up with changes in campus safety. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE) expanded the law's requirements concerning the handling of sexual violence.

Certain crimes reported to campus authorities (campus police/security, officials with significant responsibility for campus and student activities such as RAs and Deans) and local police as occurring on-campus (which includes a subset for on-campus student housing facilities), on public property within and immediately adjacent to campus, and non-campus properties such as houses operated by officially recognized student organizations must be disclosed for the prior three calendar years. Crimes reported in the context of a privileged communication, such as with a licensed mental health counselor are exempt.

The specific crimes are:**CRIMINAL OFFENSES****CRIMINAL HOMICIDE**

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. This offense includes any death caused by injuries received in a fight, argument, quarrel, assault, or the commission of a crime. This offense does NOT include traffic fatalities, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicide as defined by law.

Manslaughter by negligence is the killing of another person through gross negligence. This offense includes any death caused by the gross negligence of another. This offense does NOT include death of persons due to their own negligence, accidental deaths not resulting from gross negligence, and traffic fatalities.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Aggravated Assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Examples of Aggravated Assault include, but are not limited to, poisonings (including the use of date rape drugs), assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he or she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease). If an attack results in broken bones, loss of consciousness or significant blood loss, or requires medical treatment or hospitalization, such as stitches or castings (regardless of whether the victim accepts such assistance), the incident must be classified as an Aggravated Assault.

SEXUAL ASSAULT (SEX OFFENSES)

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

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 or physical incapacity.

Statutory Rape is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. If force was used or threatened, or if the victim was incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or temporary or permanent mental impairment, the offense is Rape, not Statutory Rape. In Pennsylvania, children less than 13 years old cannot grant consent to sexual activity. Teens between the ages of 13 and 15 cannot consent to sexual activity with anyone who is four or more years older than them. People ages 16 and older can legally consent to sexual activity, so long as the other person does not have authority over them as defined in Pennsylvania's institutional sexual assault statute.

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

BURGLARY

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. This includes all offenses that are classified by local law enforcement agencies as Burglary, as well as all offenses where force of any kind is used to unlawfully enter a structure for the purpose of committing a theft or felony; unlawful trespass of a structure with no force such as through an unlocked door or window for the purpose of committing a theft or felony; and attempted forcible entry where the totality of the facts indicate that a Burglary was in fact attempted. Examples of offenses that are NOT classified as Burglary include thefts from automobiles, shoplifting, thefts from areas of open access, and robbery.

ROBBERY

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. To be classified as Robbery, the offense must be committed in the presence of the victim; the victim must be directly confronted by the perpetrator; the victim must be threatened with force or put in fear that force will be used; and the offense must involve a theft or larceny.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Motor Vehicle Theft is the theft or attempted theft of any self-propelled motor vehicle that runs on a land surface and not on rails. This offense includes all incidents where a vehicle is taken by person(s) not having lawful access even if the vehicle is later abandoned, such as "joyriding." This offense does NOT include theft of farm equipment, bulldozers, airplanes, construction equipment, or watercraft.

ARSON

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. Arson includes incidents where an individual willfully or maliciously burns his or her own property. Accidental fires such as a cooking fire are not included in this offense.

HATE CRIMES

A Hate Crime is criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

HATE CRIMES BIAS CATEGORIES

Under the Clery Act, the possible bias categories are Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Ethnicity, National Origin, and Disability.

Race: A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics (e.g. color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc.), genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

Religion: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

Sexual Orientation: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation. Sexual Orientation is the term for a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex.

Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity (e.g. bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals).

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 and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term "race" in that "race" refers to grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while "ethnicity" also encompasses additional cultural factors.

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

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

HATE CRIMES – OFFENSES

For Clery purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses), Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property.

Larceny (Theft), Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property are included in Clery Act statistics only if it is committed as a hate crime (motivated by the perpetrator's bias against the victim on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, national origin, and/or disability).

Larceny (Theft) is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Simple Assault is the 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. This includes cyber-intimidation if the victim is threatened via electronic means while on campus, on public property immediately adjacent to campus, or on University owned, leased, or controlled space that is not on campus.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property is 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.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA) OFFENSES

DATING VIOLENCE

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

Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating Violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by:

- a current or former spouse of intimate partner of the victim;
- a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- a person who is cohabiting with, or has cohabited 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;
- any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

STALKING

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or professional treatment or counseling.

ALCOHOL, DRUG AND WEAPON VIOLATIONS

ARRESTS AND REFERRALS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Under the Clery Act, institutions must report arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.

Arrest: Persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established, and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. This includes only alleged violations of law, not violations of the university's policies.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Liquor Law Violations are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. This offense does include, amongst other violations, underage possession, furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person, using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor, and any attempts to commit these offenses.

DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS

Drug Law Violations are defined as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. This offense includes illegally obtaining prescription drugs; however, it does NOT include use of legally obtained personal prescription drugs used by the owner in a manner that is not consistent with the instructions provided by the prescribing physician.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

Weapon Law Violations are defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

The University's policy is that all reports received are documented in the following crime statistics table, even those later deemed to be unfounded through the appropriate investigatory process.

DELAWARE VALLEY UNIVERSITY - 2019 CRIME STATISTICS

CRIME CLASSIFICATION	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS - RESIDENCE HALLS			NON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
MURDER / NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER												
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER												
SEX OFFENSES - RAPE		2			2							
SEX OFFENSES - FONDLING	1	2		1								1
SEX OFFENSES - INCEST												
SEX OFFENSES - STATUTORY RAPE												
SEX OFFENSES - NON FORCIBLE												
ROBBERY			1			1						1
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT		1	2			2						1
SIMPLE ASSAULT												6
INTIMIDATION		1			1							
BURGLARY	1	3	5	1		5						
LARCENY - THEFT										7		
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT										1		1
VANDALISM / PROPERTY DESTRUCTION		1			1					5		
ARSON												
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS												
ARREST		2	2			1	1					3
DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL	18	19	14	15	16	11	3					
DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS												
ARREST										3		6
DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL	25	24	12	23	22	12	2					
ILLEGAL WEAPONS POSSESSION												
ARREST												
DISCIPLINARY REFERRAL			2			2						

HATE CRIMES (BY BIAS)	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS - RESIDENCE HALLS			NON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
MURDER / NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
SEX OFFENSES - RAPE												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
SEX OFFENSES - FONDLING												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												

HATE CRIMES (BY BIAS)	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS - RESIDENCE HALLS			NON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
SEX OFFENSES - INCEST												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
SEX OFFENSES - STATUTORY RAPE												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
ROBBERY												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												

HATE CRIMES (BY BIAS)	ON CAMPUS			ON CAMPUS - RESIDENCE HALLS			NON CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017
SIMPLE ASSAULT												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
INTIMIDATION												
RACE		1	2		1	1						
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION	1			1								
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
BURGLARY												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												
LARCENY - THEFT												
RACE												
GENDER												
RELIGION												
NATIONAL ORIGIN												
SEXUAL ORIENTATION												
GENDER IDENTITY												
ETHNICITY												
DISABILITY												

The Pennsylvania College and University Security Information Act

The Pennsylvania College and University Security Information Act requires the release of crime statistics and rates to students and employees, and, upon request, to new employees and applicants for admission. The statistics reported below reflect the number of incidents reported to the University's Department of Public Safety and subsequently reported to the Pennsylvania State Police for publication in the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report (UCR). Please note that the state crime classifications vary from the federal crime classifications which are published elsewhere in this report. The index in the table below is based on incidents per 100,000 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) students and employees. The index rate is calculated using the actual number of FTEs, determined by a state-mandated formula. The University's FTE population was 2,685 in 2017; 2,689 in 2018; and 2,669 in 2019.

Delaware Valley University Crime Statistics for Pennsylvania Reporting Purpose

FULL TIME EQUIVALENCY (FTE) STATISTICAL INFORMATION						
	2017		2018		2019	
	ACTUAL	COUNTED	ACTUAL	COUNTED	ACTUAL	COUNTED
STUDENTS ENROLLED	2234	2234	2245	2245	2219	2219
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	347	451*	342	444*	341	450*
PART TIME EMPLOYEES	208		203		217	
*FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS (FULL TIME EMPLOYEES + 1/2 PART TIME EMPLOYEES)						
TOTAL FULL TIME EQUIVALENCY	2685		2689		2669	

	2017		2018		2019	
	ACTUAL	INDEX*	ACTUAL	INDEX*	ACTUAL	INDEX*
PART I OFFENSES						
MURDER	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	0	0	2	74.38	0	0
ROBBERY	1	37.24	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER ASSAULT	1	37.24	3	111.56	0	0
BURGLARY	4	148.98	3	111.56	1	37.47
THEFT	0	0	2	74.38	0	0
THEFT VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	223.46	10	371.88	1	37.47
PART II OFFENSES						
FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING	0	0	0	0	0	0
FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0
VANDALISM	0	0	2	74.38	0	0
WEAPONS	2	74.49	0	0	0	0
PROSTITUTION	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	0	0	2	74.38	1	37.47
NARCOTICS	10	372.44	21	780.96	25	936.68
GAMBLING	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAMILY OFFENSES	0	0	0	0	0	0
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIQUOR LAW POSSESSION	19	707.64	19	706.58	18	674.41
DRUNKENNESS	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAGRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL OTHERS	4	148.98	3	111.56	4	149.87
TOTAL	35	1303.54	47	1747.86	48	1798.43
GRAND TOTAL	41	1527	57	2119.75	49	1835.9
* Based on FTE of 100,000						
Calculation: Actual # X 100,000 / FTE						

2019 Annual Fire Safety Report on Student Housing

On August 14, 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act was signed into law. In order to comply with this Act, the University has prepared this report, which includes required information about student housing fire safety systems, fire drills, fire safety policies and education and training programs.

Fire Safety Information

Fire Detection and Protection Systems in Residence Halls

Delaware Valley University has a professional independent fire detection and service company inspect, repair and certify all the Residence Halls on an annual basis.

Presently, all campus Residence Hall systems have been certified for detection and the two Residence Halls with sprinkler systems have also been tested and certified.

Delaware Valley University Residential Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring on Site	Full Sprinkler System**	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans	Number of evacuation (fire) drills/year
Barness Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Berkowitz Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Centennial Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Cooke Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Goldman Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Samuel Hall	X		X	X	X	2
South Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Ulman Hall	X		X	X	X	2
Work Hall	X		X	X	X	2

The following table provides details about the fire detection systems in place. Please note that these numbers reflect only the smoke & heat detectors connected to the fire alarm system.

Residence Halls Smoke & Heat Detectors		
Residence Hall	Number of Detectors	Date Certified
Berkowitz Hall	25	6/14/2019
Centennial & Work Halls	60	6/19/2019
Cooke Hall	19	6/13/2019
Barness Hall	14	6/13/2019
Goldman Hall	26	6/19/2019
Ulman Hall	24	6/18/2019
South Hall	345	6/19/2019
Samuel Hall	12	6/13/2019
Residence Hall Sprinkler Systems		
Residence Hall	Date Certified	
Centennial Hall	6/10/2019	
South Hall	6/10/2019	
Residence Hall Detection System Upgrades/Repairs		
Residence Hall	Upgrade/Repair	
N/A	N/A	

Detectors are located in all common areas such as hallways, stair towers, lounges and game rooms.

All campus fire detection systems are connected to a monitoring system in the Public Safety & Security Office. When a fire detection system is activated an alarm sounds in the Public Safety & Security Office, and the monitoring system indicates which building's fire detection system is in alarm. The Public Safety & Security Office is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year.

Presently all Residence Hall Fire Detection and Protection systems are covered by a service contract with Keystone Fire Protection Company.

Plans for Future Improvement

As of October 2020 there are no immediately planned upgrades to the fire detection and sprinkler systems in the Residence Halls at Delaware Valley University.

Supervised Fire Drills

Mandatory, supervised fire drills are conducted for each residence hall in the fall and spring semesters by the Environmental Health & Safety Department. One drill is conducted in the fall semester, and one in the spring semester.

Fire Safety Policies

The following information on fire safety policies is taken from the Delaware Valley University Residence Hall Policy Guide (online at <http://www.delval.edu/events-campus-life/student-life-policies/residence-hall-policies>)

1. Fire Safety

Tampering with fire detection equipment, fire alarms, fire extinguishers, or setting off a false fire alarm are serious community safety concerns and are designated as a Type I violation in the Student Code of Conduct. Any violation of the Fire Safety policy compromises the safety of all residents, and as such are more likely than not to result in a student's separation from the University.

Each residence hall room is equipped with a smoke detector. For the safety of the community, students are not permitted to remove the batteries from the smoke detector. If the smoke detector in a student's room signals a need for new batteries, students should report the matter to residential staff or contact the Maintenance Department at x2228. With the sole exception of lighting cigarettes outside of the residence halls, unauthorized fire in or around the residence halls is prohibited.

2. Fire Drills and Procedures

Fire drills must be conducted for all residence halls at least once per semester. When a fire alarm sounds, all individuals of the building are expected to leave the building using the nearest exit as quickly as possible. To ensure safety and to account for each resident, it is required that once outside the building residents of each residence hall regroup in these areas:

- Barness, Cooke, and Ulman Halls: Meet in Levin Dining Hall.
- Berkowitz, Goldman, Samuel, and South Halls: Meet in the Work Gym lobby.
- Centennial and Work Halls: Meet in the Life Sciences Building lobby

Students may only return to the building when a university official gives the notice that it is safe to do so.

*During inclement weather, it is recommended that students wait inside another building (such as the gym or the Student Center) until a University official has indicated students can return to the building.

Prohibited Items

For the safety of each student and the community, the following items are not permitted in the residence halls:

- Any cooking or heating appliance with a hot plate or exposed coil
- Microwave ovens, refrigerators, or air conditioners not supplied by the University
- Grills and associated items, including charcoal, lighter fluid, propane gas or other flammable substances
- Weapons, firearms, ammunition, or any other dangerous projectiles (including BB & pellet guns)
- Water beds
- Power strips and extension cords other than "Fire Shield" and "Woods" brand products
- Any flammable or incendiary material including candles, incense, fireworks, or explosives

- Halogen or heating lamps
- Cut plants, such as natural Christmas trees and wreaths, live potted trees, and hay bales
- Battery-operated personal transport devices and/or their batteries, such as “hover boards” or powered scooters (effective January 15, 2016)

Room Modification

Each student is encouraged to arrange and decorate his/her room to create the most comfortable environment. Students are encouraged to keep in mind when decorating to avoid using materials that may cause damage to the room. For safety reasons, students are asked to remember the following:

- Artificial plants (such as holiday trees) may be no more than 4 feet in height and labeled by the manufacturer as being constructed out of fire-resistant materials.
- Window screens may not be removed from windows for any reason. Additionally, students may not use windows as entry points to their rooms or residence halls.
- University furniture is not to be removed from lounges, computer rooms, or student rooms for any reason.
- Dismantling of University furniture is not allowed.
- Each bedroom is an individual assignment and must retain the occupants and originally as- signed sets of furniture. In suite style housing, students may not reorganize the suite by turning one of the bedrooms into a “living room” or by turning the common room into a bedroom.
- With the exception of University provided furniture, lofts and bed risers higher than 6 inches are not permitted in the residence halls. Bed risers may not be makeshift or homemade (i.e., cinder blocks lumber etc.).

Students are welcome to add additional seating in their residence hall rooms. For fire safety reasons, there are guidelines around the number and size of furniture pieces permitted. Students may have furniture pieces with a maximum combined seating capacity of 3 people. Room furniture is to be arranged in a way that does not block access to and from the room, as well as, does not impede the door from opening and closing.

*Centennial Hall 6-person suites may have furniture pieces with a maximum combined seating capacity of 3 people in the living/common room in addition to the furniture that is provided by the University.

Fire Reporting

If you see a fire on campus, pull the nearest Fire Alarm station; this alerts the Public Safety & Security Department to the location of the emergency via the “Silent Knight” system. Once safely outside and away from the building you may call the Public Safety & Security Office at x 4444 or *89 from any campus phone. The number to call from non-campus phones is 215-489-4444; calling 911 will alert the Department of Public Safety, but will not indicate the location of the fire.

2019 Fire Statistics - Entire Campus	
Type	# of Fires
Unintentional Fires	
Cooking	0
Smoking Materials	0
Open Flames	0
Electrical	0
Heating Equipment	0
Hazardous Products	0
Machinery/Industrial	0
Natural	0
Other	0
Total Unintentional	0
Intentional Fire	0
Undetermined Fire	0
Number of Fire Related Deaths	
	0
Number of Fire Related Injuries	
	0
Value of Fire Related Property Damage	
	\$0

2019 Fire Statistics – Residence Halls

Type	Barness Hall	Berkowitz Hall	Centennial Hall	Cooke Hall	Goldman Hall	Samuel Hall	South Hall	Ulman Hall	Work Hall
Cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smoking Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Open Flames	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heating Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazardous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery/Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Unintentional	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intentional Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undetermined Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Fire Related Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Fire Related Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Value of Fire Related Property Damage	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0