



ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT
CALENDAR YEARS
2013, 2014, 2015

**Published by the Department
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**901 S. Media Line Road
Media, PA 19063**

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Delaware County Community College is comprised of multiple campuses and centers over both Delaware and Chester counties. Delaware County Community College was founded in 1967 and has grown to serve more than 28,000 students each year in Delaware and Chester counties. With five major locations that offer a total of 33 associate degrees, 17 transfer degree and 33 certificate programs, it has been the convenient college choice for our community for decades.

Delaware County Campuses

Marple Campus – Owned Property
901 South Media Line Rd. Media Pa 19063

SouthEast Center – Leased Property
2000 Elmwood Avenue Sharon Hill Pa 19079

Upper Darby Center – Leased Property
1570 Garrett Road. Upper Darby Pa. 19082

Chester County Campuses

Downingtown Campus – Owned Property
100 Bond Drive Downingtown Pa. 19335

Exton Campus – Leased Property
912 Springdale Drive Whiteland Business Park Exton Pa. 19341

Pennocks Bridge Campus – Leased Property
280 Pennocks Bridge Road West Grove Pa. 19390

Phoenixville Campus – Leased Property
1580 Charlestown Road. Phoenixville Pa. 19460

Brandywine Campus – Leased
455 Boot Road. Downingtown Pa. 19335

THE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Department of Safety and Security provides the primary response to all emergency and non-emergency calls at all campuses and centers. All officers are uniformed college employees. The main security office is in Room 2200 of the Academic Building on the Marple campus (901 S. Media Line Road, Media, PA 19063). This office serves as the coordinating office for all security activities at all locations.

The department is under the leadership of the Director and Assistant Director who are responsible for day to day activities, technologies and personnel. The office is staffed on a full time basis by either an officer or receptionist/dispatcher. This person is responsible for dispatching calls as well as attending to walk up inquiries. This person is also responsible for monitoring the cameras and alarm systems deployed throughout the campuses and centers.

Uniformed officers patrol the Marple campus on a 24/7 basis where the other campuses and centers are patrolled during open business hours. All officers are trained in CPR/AED.

College officers come from varied backgrounds including police, security and military experience. Officers do not have the powers of arrest and therefore refer those matters to the police agency having jurisdiction over the property. While always proactively patrolling, officers are tasked with activities such as crime prevention and education, fire protection and education, security escorts, vehicle assists (jumpstart and lockouts) and the general safety of all who visit our facilities. The department works closely with the facilities department to quickly address all hazards.

The department is the primary Lost and Found office for the facility. All found items should be turned over to the department for inventory and the attempt to return the property to the rightful owner whenever possible. Items are kept for 60 days.

The department is the primary investigative body for the college and will engage the local police when appropriate or requested by a victim.

THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This report is compiled by the Department of Safety and Security. The report is comprised of information received by various sources including the Career and Counseling Center, Director of Student Conduct, local police departments and all crimes, etc. reported directly to the Department of Safety and Security.

Reports, which are deemed confidential due to privacy by the professional counselors, are included in the report. However, only the time, location and type of crime are reported.

This report is published no later than October 1st every year and is available to all students and employees as well as anyone else who would like to view it. Every year an electronic notification is sent to all persons with a dccc.edu email address. Post cards are also handed out to college departments for distribution. A printed copy can be obtained free of charge by visiting any campus or center Security Office. If you would like a copy mailed or have a question, please contact the Marple Security Office at 610-359-5303.

The online version is available at <http://www.dccc.edu/about/about-college/safety-security>.

A Terms and Definitions page has been added before the statistics chart page to assist the reader.

CRIME REPORTING AND TIMELY NOTIFICATIONS

Crime and timely warnings are issues that affect everyone. As a result, the college takes steps to notify the community of awareness and prevention activities individuals may take to reduce the likelihood of becoming a victim. When a timely warning is necessary, the college will issue the alert through multiple platforms that include college networked televisions and computers, in-house telephone with a recorded message, text message alerts and regular telephone alerts. Additionally, the college website and social media pages will have all alerts and any updated information.

REPORTING ON CAMPUS CRIME AND EMERGENCIES

All facilities with a security officer are equipped with their own emergency telephone number and when dialed, will ring directly at the security desk. If an off campus security desk is not answered, it will automatically and immediately transfer to the Marple Security Office. Crimes may also be reported directly to an officer or Campus Security Authority. All reports are investigated or forwarded to the proper office for disposition. Currently, the department does not accept anonymous reporting.

The Marple and Downingtown Campuses have emergency telephones in their parking lots. These phones are lit with blue lights and placed strategically to capture attention. Additionally, there are wall phones inside the facilities for use in emergencies. The user presses the button and the call will be placed. All phones ring to the security emergency line and show the location of the call.

- **POLICE EMERGENCY (ALL LOCATIONS): DIAL 911**
- Marple Campus: 901 S. Media Line Rd., Media, PA 19063
610-359-5111
- Southeast Center: 2000 Elmwood Ave., Sharon Hill, PA 19079
610-957-5733
- Upper Darby Center: 1570 Garrett Rd., Upper Darby, PA 19082
610-723-1240
- Downingtown Campus: 100 Bond Dr., Downingtown, PA 19335
484-237-6222
- Exton Center: 912 Springdale Dr., Whiteland Business Park, Exton, PA 19341
610-450-6303
- Pennocks Bridge Campus: 280 Pennocks Bridge Rd., West Grove, PA 19390
610-345-1800 ext. 0

CRIME PREVENTION

Programs will be held on campuses and centers throughout the calendar year. The programs will be conducted multiple times per semester during both day and evening hours to allow ample opportunities for attendance. Additionally, departments and groups may request private sessions to coincide with predetermined meeting times. These programs are designed to inform all members of the community about their role in crime prevention and reporting. Crime prevention and its education are practiced by all officers and departments on a continual basis. Any suspicious conditions and/or practices are immediately attended to and remediated.

SECURITY PROCEDURES AND PRACTICES

Programs will be held on campuses and centers throughout the calendar year. The programs will be conducted multiple times per semester during both day and evening hours to allow ample opportunities for attendance. Additionally, departments and groups may request private sessions to coincide with predetermined meeting times. These programs are designed to inform all members of the community about security procedures in place. Examples of security procedures and practices are safety escorts, vehicle assists, crime prevention, role of the security officer in the community and why they do what they do.

CAMPUS AUTHORITY

The Security department is the primary authority on the campuses and centers. All members of the community are encouraged to report any crime or suspicious activity to the department. Both on and off campus crimes may be reported to local police as well. Officers in the department do not have powers to arrest. Officers will assist with notification of local police if requested.

The department maintains a working relationship with all police departments having jurisdiction. The department will support police agencies on all matters that are reported or referred to them. All reports, which are disciplinary in nature, are referred to the Director of Student Conduct.

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

The function of a campus security authority is to report to the official or office designated by the institution to collect crime report information, such as the campus police or security department, those allegations of Clery Act crimes that he or she receives. Campus security authorities are responsible for reporting allegations of Clery Act crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as a CSA. This means that campus security authorities are not responsible for investigating or reporting incidents that they overhear students talking about in a hallway conversation; that a classmate or student mentions during an in-class discussion; that a victim mentions during a speech, workshop or any other form of group presentation; or that the CSA otherwise learns about in an indirect manner. (Department of Education, 2016)

The college has designated the following positions as Campus Security Authorities:

- Director of Campus Life, Marple Campus (610-355-7157), Room 1180
- Student Activity Club Advisors, All Campuses (610-359-5341)
- Director of Wellness, Athletics and Recreation, Marple Campus (610-359-5047), Room 1180
- Wellness Coordinator and Coaches, Marple Campus (610-359-5140), Room 1180
- All members of the Career and Counseling Center (excluding Administrative Assistants), Marple Campus (610-359-5324), Room 1325
- Off Campus Counselors:
 - Upper Darby Center (610-723-1249), Room 102

- Southeast Center (610-957-5713), Room 113
- Pennocks Bridge Campus (484-237-6400), Room B-143
- Exton Center (610-450-6514), Room 235
- Downingtown Campus (484-237-6215), Room 222
- Vice Provost of Student and Instructional Support, Marple Campus (610-359-4145), Room 3259
- Director of Student Conduct, Marple Campus (610-359-7389), Room 4349
- Director of First Year Experience, Marple Campus (610-359-5340), Room 2170
- Director of International Student Services, Marple Campus (610-359-7322), Room 3525
- Managing Director of Workforce Employment Services, Marple Campus (610-359-5216), Room 1305

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

Purpose

Delaware County Community College is committed to the establishment and maintenance of a drug free workplace and learning environment to protect the health, safety and welfare of all its college community members. Therefore, the college establishes the following policy regarding drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

Policy

The college prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance including alcohol in any facility owned, leased or used by the college. Alcoholic beverages may not be bought, consumed or sold at the college except as authorized by the Board of Trustees.

The college will comply with all laws and regulations required by the federal government, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or local governing bodies and will cooperate with local, state and federal authorities to ensure compliance with laws for unlawful use, possession, manufacturing, distribution or sale of illegal

drugs or alcohol. Students are advised that violations of the law can lead to fines and/or imprisonment.

Violations of the Student Code of Conduct

(<http://www.dccc.edu/studentconduct>) could result in sanctions up to and including expulsion from Delaware County Community College. Any potentially dangerous situations should be reported immediately to the Department of Safety and Security.

The college will conduct a review of this policy every two years. This biennial review will include an evaluation of the effectiveness of this policy and programs related to it and ensure that the policy has been consistently enforced. The college will implement changes to the policy through its normal procedures. Biennial review documents will remain on file for compliance purposes.

As required by federal law, the college will notify students annually about the college's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Policy including standards of conduct, possible sanctions that may be imposed by the college and law enforcement agencies, the health risks associated with drug and alcohol use and counseling and treatment that is available.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUNSELING AND OTHER SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Counselors are available for students at the college's campuses and centers on a confidential basis, to respond to student needs and concerns related to drug and alcohol use. Information about counseling services at the Career and Counseling Center is available at:

www.dccc.edu/student-success-and-life/academic-support/counseling-services/personal-counseling

Two other community resources available to students are:

Delaware County Office of Behavioral Health
20 South 69th Street
Upper Darby, PA 19082
610-713-2365
<http://www.delcohsa.org/behavioralhealth.html>

Chester County Department of Drug and Alcohol Services
Government Services Center
601 Westtown Road, Suite 325
West Chester, PA 19380-0990
610-344-6620
<http://www.chesco.org/index.aspx?nid=216>

Drug and Alcohol Counseling and Support for Employees

Besides the community resources listed above, employees who need help dealing with alcohol or drug abuse should contact their health care provider or the (EAP) Employee Assistance Program (Carebridge at 1-800-437-0911, Access Code: CR9my) or Human Resources for information on treatment facilities.

Parental Notification

The Vice Provost for Student and Instructional Support Services or designee will notify parents/guardians of students under the age of 21 of alcohol and drug violations involving the student.

Preventing Drug Abuse and Excessive Alcohol Use

According to a report from the Surgeon General, preventing drug abuse and excessive alcohol use increases people's chances of living long, healthy and productive lives. Excessive alcohol use includes binge drinking (i.e., five or more drinks during a single occasion for men, four or more drinks during a single occasion for women), underage drinking, drinking while pregnant and alcohol impaired driving. Drug abuse includes any inappropriate use of pharmaceuticals (both prescription and over the counter drugs) and any use of illicit drugs. Alcohol and other drug use can impede judgement and lead to harmful risk-taking behavior. Preventing drug abuse and excessive alcohol use improves quality of life, academic performance, workplace productivity and military preparedness;

reduces crime and criminal justice expenses; reduces motor vehicle crashes and fatalities; and lowers health care costs for acute and chronic conditions. Review complete Surgeon General's report and recommended strategies at:

<http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/initiatives/prevention/strategy/preventing-drug-abuse-excessive-alcohol-use.html>

Drug and Alcohol-Abuse Education Programs

A collaborative effort is made by many departments of the College to provide a comprehensive and versatile Drug and Alcohol Prevention Education Program. These offices include Campus Life, Athletics and Recreation, the Health and Wellness area and the Career and Counseling Center. The endeavors of these departments helped to provide students with a plethora of experiential workshops, printed materials and other educational means for learning about the health risks of drugs and alcohol while also highlighting prevention and avenues for help and support. Some recent education programs include: **The College Student Drinking Information Session, DUI: You Can't Afford It, Sex, Drugs and Alcohol, Have You Ever Been This Drunk, The Truth About Heroin, The Consequences of Drunk Driving, Know Your Red Solo Cup, Narcotic Overdose Prevention Education (N.O.P.E.), Quitting Tobacco and Staying That Way, Kick Butts Day, and Smoking/Tobacco Cessation.** In addition, tables with pamphlets and other information about the dangers of drug use, alcohol and tobacco are regularly set up on all the college's campuses to make students more aware of these dangers.

Summary of Health Risks from Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Below is a summary of health risks associated with alcohol abuse and use of specific drugs from The National Institute of Drug Abuse. For more information go to: www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/alcohol.

Alcohol: Ethyl alcohol, or Ethanol is an intoxicating ingredient found in beer, wine and liquor. Alcohol is produced by fermentation of yeast, sugars and starches. It is a central nervous system depressant that is rapidly absorbed from the stomach and small intestine to the bloodstream. A standard drink equals 0.6 ounces of pure ethanol or 12 ounces of beer; 8 ounces of malt liquor; 5 ounces of wine; or 1.5 ounces (a "shot") of 80-proof distilled spirits or liquor (e.g., gin, rum, vodka or

whiskey). NIDA does not conduct research on alcohol; for more information, please visit the [National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism \(NIAAA\)](#), [The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration](#) and the [Centers for Disease Control \(CDC\)](#).

- **Effects:** Alcohol affects every organ in the drinker’s body and can damage a developing fetus. Intoxication can impair brain function and motor skills; heavy use can increase risk of certain cancers, stroke and liver disease. Alcoholism or alcohol dependence is a diagnosable disease characterized by a strong craving for alcohol, and/or continued use despite harm or personal injury. Alcohol abuse, which can lead to alcoholism, is a pattern of drinking that results in harm to one’s health, interpersonal relationships or ability to work.

Bath Salts: The term “bath salts” refers to an emerging family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, an amphetamine-like stimulant found naturally in the Khat plant. Bath salts typically take the form of a white or brown crystalline powder and are sold in small plastic or foil packages labeled “not for human consumption”. Sometimes also marketed as “plant food” or, more recently, as “jewelry cleaner” or “phone screen cleaner” – they are sold online and in drug paraphernalia stores under a variety of brand names, such as “Ivory Wave”, “Bloom”, “Cloud Nine”, “Lunar Wave”, “Vanilla Sky”, “White Lightning” and “Scarface”. Bath salts are typically taken orally, inhaled or injected, with the worst outcomes being associated with snorting or needle injection.

- **Effects:** Reports of severe intoxication and dangerous health effects associated with use of bath salts have made these drugs a serious and growing public health and safety issue. The synthetic cathinone in bath salts can produce euphoria and increased sociability and sex drive, but some users experience paranoia, agitation and hallucinatory delirium; some even display psychotic and violent behavior. Deaths have been reported in several instances.

Club Drugs: These are a pharmacologically heterogeneous group of psychoactive drugs that tend to be abused by teens and young adults at bars, nightclubs, concerts and parties. Club Drugs include Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (GHB), Rohypnol, Ketamine as well as MDMA (Ecstasy), LSD (Acid) and methamphetamine.

- **Effects:** Club drugs have various effects. GHB is a sedative and at high doses may result in sleep, coma or death. Rohypnol and GHB have been used to commit sexual assaults (date rape, acquaintance rape, etc.) due to their ability to sedate and incapacitate unsuspecting victims, preventing them from resisting sexual assault. Rohypnol can be lethal when mixed with alcohol or other depressants. Ketamine distorts perceptions of sight and sound and produces feelings of detachment from the environment and self. High doses can cause delirium and amnesia.

Cocaine: A powerful addictive stimulant drug made from the leaves of the coca plant native to South America. Cocaine which can be snorted, smoked or injected is a strong central nervous system stimulant. Crack is a form of cocaine that has been processed to make a rock crystal (also called “freebase cocaine”) that can be smoked.

- **Effects:** It produces short-term euphoria, energy and talkativeness in addition to potentially dangerous physical effects like raising heart rate and blood pressure. Most seriously, people who use cocaine can suffer heart attacks or strokes, which may cause sudden death.

Fentanyl: Fentanyl is a powerful synthetic opiate analgesic similar to but more potent than morphine. It is typically used to treat patients with severe pain or to manage pain after surgery. It is sometimes used to treat people with chronic pain who are physically tolerant to opiates. It is a schedule II prescription drug.

- **Effects:** Like heroin, morphine and other opioid drugs, fentanyl works by binding to the body’s opiate receptors, which are highly concentrated in areas of the brain that control pain and emotions. When opiate drugs

bind to these receptors, they can drive up dopamine levels in the brains reward areas, producing a state of euphoria and relaxation. Mixing fentanyl with street-sold heroin or cocaine markedly amplifies their potency and potential dangers. Effects include: euphoria, drowsiness/respiratory depression and arrest, nausea, confusion, constipation, sedation, unconsciousness, coma, tolerance and addiction.

Heroin: An opioid drug that is synthesized from morphine is a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seed pod of the Asian opium poppy plant and usually appears as a white or brown powder or as a black sticky substance, known as “black tar heroin”. It is injected, smoked or snorted.

- **Effects:** After an intravenous injection of heroin, users report feeling a surge of euphoria (“rush”) accompanied by dry mouth, a warm flushing of the skin, heaviness of the extremities and clouded mental functioning. Following this initial euphoria, the user goes “on the nod”, and alternately wakeful and drowsy state. Heroin abuse is associated with a number of serious health conditions, including fatal overdose, spontaneous abortion and infectious diseases like hepatitis and HIV.

Inhalants: Many products readily found in the home or workplace—such as spray paints, markers, glues and cleaning fluids contain volatile substances that have psychoactive (mind-altering) properties when intentionally inhaled.

- **Effects:** Chemicals found in different types of inhaled products may produce a variety of other short-term effects, such as nausea or vomiting, as well as more serious long-term consequences. These may include liver and kidney damage, hearing loss or bone marrow damage. Effects may also include loss of coordination and limb spasms due to damage to myelin—a protective sheathing around nerve fibers that helps nerves transmit messages in the brain and peripheral nervous system. Inhalants can also cause brain damage by cutting off oxygen flow to the brain or can even be lethal. Sniffing highly concentrated amounts of the chemicals in solvents or aerosol sprays can directly cause heart failure within minutes.

LSD (Acid): This club drug distorts perceptions of reality and causes hallucinations. LSD is sold in tablets, capsules, and occasionally, liquid form; thus, it is usually taken orally.

- **Effects:** The effects of LSD depend largely on the amount taken. LSD causes dilated pupils; can raise body temperature and increase heart rate and blood pressure; and can cause profuse sweating, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dry mouth and tremors. If taken in large enough doses, the drug produces delusions and visual hallucinations. The user's sense of time and self is altered. Some LSD users experience severe, terrifying thoughts and feelings of despair, fear of losing control or fear of insanity and death while using LSD.

Marijuana: Marijuana is a dry, shredded green and brown mix of leaves, flowers, stems and seeds from the hemp plant, Cannabis Sativa. In a more concentrated, resinous form, it is called hashish, and as a sticky black liquid, has oil. Marijuana is the most common illicit drug used in the United States. Marijuana is usually smoked in hand-rolled cigarettes (joints/blunts) or in pipes or water pipes (bongs).

- **Effects:** Short-term effects include euphoria, distorted perceptions, memory impairment and difficulty thinking and solving problems. Because it seriously impairs judgement and motor coordination, marijuana contributes to risk of injury or death while driving a car.

MDMA (Ecstasy): This club drug is a synthetic, psychoactive drug that has similarities to both the stimulant amphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. MDMA is taken orally, usually as a capsule or tablet.

- **Effects:** It produces feelings of increased energy, euphoria, emotional warmth and empathy toward others and distortions in sensory and time perception. Other effects include increases in heart rate and blood pressure, which are particularly risky for people with circulatory problems or heart disease. MDMA users may experience other symptoms such as muscle tension, involuntary teeth clenching, nausea, blurred vision, faintness, and chills or sweating.

Methamphetamine: This extremely addictive, stimulant, club drug is chemically similar to amphetamine and takes the form of a white, odorless, bitter-tasting crystalline powder. Methamphetamine is taken orally, smoked, snorted or dissolved in water or alcohol and injected. It is long lasting and toxic to dopamine nerve terminals in the central nervous system.

- **Effects:** Smoking or injecting the drug delivers it very quickly to the brain, where it produces an immediate, intense euphoria. Because the pleasure also fades quickly, users often take repeated doses, in a “binge and crash” pattern. People who use methamphetamine long-term may experience anxiety, confusion, insomnia and mood disturbances and display violent behavior. They may also show symptoms of psychosis, such as paranoia, visual and auditory hallucinations, and delusions.

PCP: It is a white crystalline powder that is readily soluble in water or alcohol. It has a distinctive bitter chemical taste. It is sold on the illicit drug market in a variety of tablet, capsule, and colored powder forms that are normally snorted, smoked or orally ingested. For smoking, PCP is often applied to a leafy material such as mint, parsley, oregano or marijuana.

- **Effects:** PCP is a “dissociative drug”, meaning that it distorts perceptions of sight and sound and produces feelings of detachment from the environment and self. Other effects include symptoms that mimic schizophrenia, such as delusions, hallucinations, paranoia, disordered thinking and a sensation of distance from one’s environment as well as mood disturbances.

Prescription Drugs: The classes of prescription drugs most commonly abused are: opioid pain relievers, such as Vicodin or Oxycontin; stimulants for treating Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), such as Adderall, Concerta, or Ritalin; and central nervous system (CNS) depressants for relieving anxiety, such as Valium or Xanax. The most commonly abused OTC drugs are cough and cold remedies containing dextromethorphan.

- **Effects:** Taking high doses of a stimulant can dangerously raise body temperatures and cause irregular heartbeat, heart failure or seizures. Also, taking some stimulants in high doses or repeatedly can lead to

hostility or feelings of paranoia. Opioids can produce drowsiness, cause constipation, and—depending upon the amount taken—depress breathing. The latter effect makes opioids particularly dangerous, especially when they are snorted, injected or combined with other drugs or alcohol. More people die from overdoses of prescription opioids than from all other drugs combined, including heroin and cocaine. Central nervous system depressants slow down brain activity and can cause sleepiness and loss of coordination. Continued use can lead to physical dependence and withdrawal symptoms if discontinuing use.

Salvia: Salvia (*Salvia divinorum*) is an herb in the mint family native to southern Mexico. It is used to produce hallucinogenic experiences. Traditionally, *S. divinorum* has been ingested by chewing fresh leaves or by drinking their extracted juices. The dried leaves of *S. divinorum* can also be smoked in rolled cigarettes or pipes or vaporized and inhaled.

- **Effects:** Subjective effects of salvia use have been described as intense but short-lived, appearing in less than 1 minute and lasting less than 30 minutes. They include psychedelic-like changes in visual perception, mood and body sensations, emotional swings, feelings of detachment, and a highly modified perception of external reality and the self, leading to a decreased ability to interact with one's surroundings. This last effect has prompted concern about the dangers of driving under the influence of salvinorin.

Spice/K2 (Synthetic Marijuana): Spice refers to a wide variety of herbal mixtures that produce experiences similar to marijuana (*cannabis*) and that are marketed as "safe," legal alternatives to that drug. Sold under many names, including K2, fake weed, Yucatan Fire, Skunk, Moon Rocks and others — and labeled "not for human consumption" — these products contain dried, shredded plant material and chemical additives that are responsible for their psychoactive (mind-altering) effects.

- **Effects:** Spice users report experiences similar to those produced by marijuana—elevated mood, relaxation and altered perception—and in some cases the effects are even stronger than those of marijuana. Some users report psychotic effects like extreme anxiety, paranoia and hallucinations.

Tobacco: Cigarettes and other forms of tobacco—including cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff and chewing tobacco—contain the addictive drug nicotine. Nicotine is readily absorbed into the bloodstream when a tobacco product is chewed, inhaled or smoked. A typical smoker will take 10 puffs on a cigarette over a period of 5 minutes that the cigarette is lit. Thus, a person who smokes about 1½ packs (30 cigarettes) daily gets 300 “hits” of nicotine each day. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), cigarette smoking results in more than 443,000 premature deaths in the United States each year—about 1 in every 5 U.S. deaths—and an additional 8.6 million people suffer with a serious illness caused by smoking.

- **Effects:** Nicotine is very addictive. Cigarette smoking accounts for about one-third of all cancers, including 90 percent of lung cancer cases. Smokeless tobacco (such as chewing tobacco and snuff) also increases the risk of cancer, especially oral cancers. In addition to cancer, smoking causes lung diseases such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema, and increases the risk of heart disease, including stroke, heart attack, vascular disease and aneurysm. Smoking has also been linked to leukemia, cataracts and pneumonia. On average, adults who smoke die 14 years earlier than nonsmokers.

Steroids (Anabolic): “Anabolic steroids” is the familiar name for synthetic variants of the male sex hormone testosterone. Anabolic steroids can be legally prescribed to treat conditions resulting from steroid hormone deficiency, such as delayed puberty, as well as diseases that result in loss of lean muscle mass, such as cancer and AIDS. But some athletes, bodybuilders and others abuse these drugs in an attempt to enhance performance and/or improve their physical appearance. Anabolic steroids are usually either taken orally or injected into the muscles, although some are applied to the skin as a cream or gel. Doses taken by abusers may be 10 to 100 times higher than doses prescribed to treat medical conditions.

- **Effects:** Steroid abuse may lead to serious, even irreversible, health problems. Some of the most dangerous consequences that have been linked to steroid abuse include kidney impairment or failure; damage to the liver; and cardiovascular problems including enlargement of the heart, high blood pressure and changes in blood cholesterol leading to an increased risk of stroke and heart attack (even in young people).

Legal Sanctions Involving Possession, Use or Sale of Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

In addition to College sanctions in the Student Code of Conduct, any student who violates this policy will be subject to criminal prosecution and penalties under applicable local, state and federal laws. Where appropriate or necessary, the college will cooperate fully with law enforcement agencies.

Alcohol

The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board

(www.lcb.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/alcohol_the_law/17511)

explains alcohol and the law in the state of Pennsylvania, programs and resources available and provides information for parents. Below are the applicable restrictions on alcohol in the state of Pennsylvania.

1. The Pennsylvania Liquor Code, 47 Pa., C.S.A., 1-101 et seq., controls the possession and sale of alcoholic beverages within the Commonwealth. The Code as well as portions of the Pennsylvania Statutes pertaining to crimes and offenses involving minors, 18 Pa., C.S.A. 6307 et seq., provides the following:
2. It is a summary offense for a person under the age of twenty-one to attempt to purchase, consume, possess or knowingly and intentionally transport any liquor, malt or brewed beverages. Penalty for a first offense is suspension of driving privileges for 90 days, a fine up to \$300 and imprisonment for up to 90 days; for a second offense, suspension of driving privileges for one year, a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to one year; for subsequent offenses, suspension of driving privileges for two years, a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to one year. Multiple sentences involving suspension of driving privileges must be served consecutively.
3. It is a crime intentionally and knowingly to sell or intentionally and knowingly to furnish or to purchase with the intent to sell or furnish, any liquor, malt or brewed beverages to any minor (under the age of twenty-one). "Furnish" means to supply, give or provide to, or allow a minor to possess on premises or property owned or controlled by the person charged. Penalty for a first violation is \$1,000; \$2,500 for each subsequent violation; imprisonment for up to one year for any violation.
4. It is a crime for any person under twenty-one years of age to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person as being twenty-one years

of age or older, or to obtain or attempt to obtain liquor, malt or brewed beverages by using a false identification card. Penalties are stated in (2) above.

5. It is a crime intentionally, knowingly or recklessly to manufacture, make, alter, sell or attempt to sell an identification card falsely representing the identity, birthdate or age of another. Minimum fine is \$1,000 for first violation; \$2,500 for subsequent violations; imprisonment for up to one year for any violation.
6. It is a crime to misrepresent one's age knowingly and falsely to obtain liquor, malt or brewed beverages. Penalties are as stated in (1) above.
7. It is a crime knowingly, willfully and falsely to represent that another is of legal age to obtain liquor, malt or brewed beverages. Penalty is a minimum fine of \$300 and imprisonment for up to one year.
8. It is a crime to hire, request or induce any minor to purchase liquor, malt or brewed beverages. Penalty is a minimum fine of \$300 and imprisonment for up to one year.
9. Sales without a license or purchases from an unlicensed source of liquor, malt or brewed beverages are prohibited.
10. It is unlawful to possess or transport liquor or alcohol within the Commonwealth unless it has been purchased from a State Store or in accordance with Liquor Control Board regulations. The use in any advertisement of alcoholic beverages of any subject matter, language or slogan directed to minors to promote consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited.

Drug and Controlled Substances

Under certain circumstances convictions involving controlled substances may affect or suspend a student's eligibility for financial aid and assistance. Details are available on the United States Department of Education website (<https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/eligibility/criminal-convictions>). Below are applicable laws relating to drugs and controlled substances.

1. The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, 35 Pa. C.S.A. 780-101 et seq., sets up five schedules of controlled substances based on dangerousness and medical use. It prohibits the manufacture, distribution, sale or acquisition by misrepresentation or forgery of controlled substances except in accordance with the Act as well as the knowing possession of controlled substances unlawfully acquired. Penalties for first time violators of the Act range from thirty days' imprisonment, \$500 fine or both for

possession or distribution of a small amount of marijuana or hashish, not for sale, to fifteen years or \$250,000 or both for the manufacture or delivery of a Schedule I or II narcotic. A person over eighteen years of age who is convicted for violating The Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, shall be sentenced to a minimum of at least one-year total confinement if the delivery or possession with intent to deliver of the controlled substance was to a minor. If the offense is committed within 1,000 feet of the real property on which a university is located, the person shall be sentenced to an additional minimum sentence of at least two years' total confinement.

2. The Pharmacy Act of 1961, 63 Pa. C.S.A. 390-8 makes it unlawful to procure or attempt to procure drugs by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge or by forgery or alteration of a prescription. The first offense is a misdemeanor, with a maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine, or both.
3. The Vehicle Code, 75 PA, C.S.A. 3101 et seq., which was amended effective July 1, 1977, prohibits driving under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance or both, if the driver thereby is rendered incapable of safe driving. A police officer is empowered to arrest without a warrant any person whom he or she has probable cause to believe has committed a violation, even though the officer may not have been present when the violation was committed. A person so arrested is deemed to have consented to a test of breath or blood for the purpose of determining alcoholic content, and if a violation is found it carries the penalties of a misdemeanor of the second degree, which includes imprisonment for a maximum of thirty days.
4. The Federal drug laws, The Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 801 et seq., are similar to the Pennsylvania Controlled Substance, Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act, but contain, for the most part, more severe penalties. Schedules of controlled substance are established, and it is made unlawful knowingly or intentionally to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense a controlled substance. If the quantity of controlled substance is large (e.g. 1,000 kg of a mixture or substance containing marijuana), the maximum penalties are life imprisonment, a \$4,000,000 fine, or both. Lesser quantities of controlled substance (e.g. 100 kg of a mixture or substance containing marijuana) result in maximum penalties of life imprisonment, a \$2,000,000 fine, or both. The distribution of small amounts of marijuana for no remuneration or simple possession of a controlled substance carries a maximum of one year's imprisonment, a

\$5,000 fine, or both, with the penalties for the second offense doubling. Probation without conviction is possible for the first offenders. Distribution to persons under the age of twenty-one by persons eighteen or older carries double or triple penalties. Double penalties also apply to the distribution or manufacture of a controlled substance in or on or within 1,000 feet of the property of a school or college.

5. Students who have been convicted under state or federal law involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance are ineligible for federal student aid for specific periods, ranging from one year to an indefinite period depending on the nature of the offense and whether the student is a repeat offender.

AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Educational programs are presented multiple times a semester to enhance awareness of the effects and resources available to community members. The student and college activities calendar are updated every semester and posted throughout the campuses with the dates, times and availability for the programs.

Campus Sexual Violence Education

Delaware County Community College is committed to an environment conducive to the academic, professional and personal development of students, faculty and staff without the fear of sexual assault. In creating a community free from sexual violence in all its forms, respect for the individual and for human dignity is of paramount importance. (<https://www.dccc.edu/about/about-college/safety-security>)

The federal government recognizes that the impact of violence on victims and the surrounding community can be severe and long lasting, and passed legislation to address sexual violence occurring on college campuses. The Campus Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights is a product of this legislation. The Bill of Rights serves to articulate requirements for policies, procedures and services for victims at all post-secondary educational institutions throughout the state. It is designed to insure that the needs of victims are met and that colleges and universities maintain communities that support human dignity.

The following rights shall be accorded to victims of sexual assault that occur on the campus of any public or independent institution of higher education, and in

circumstances in which the victim or alleged perpetrator is a student at such an institution, and/or when the victim is a student which has been sexually assaulted in an off-campus setting. Delaware County Community College is committed to providing victims of sexual violence with the following rights:

Human Dignity Rights – Victims Have the Right:

- to be free from any suggestion that they must report the crimes to be assured of any other right guaranteed under this policy;
- to have allegations of sexual assault treated seriously;
- to be treated with dignity;
- to be free from any suggestion that victims are responsible for the crimes against them, including the right to be free from any pressure from anyone to:
 - report crimes if the victim does not wish to do so;
 - report crimes as lesser offenses than the victim perceives the crime to be;
 - refrain from reporting crimes;
 - and refrain from reporting crimes to avoid unwanted publicity.

Rights to Resources On and Off Campus – Victims Have the Right:

- to be notified of existing campus and community-based medical, counseling, mental health and student services for victims of sexual assault whether or not the crime is formally reported to campus or civil authorities;
- have access to campus counseling under the same terms and conditions as apply to other students in their institution seeking such counseling;
- to be informed of and assisted in exercising:
 - any rights to confidential or anonymous testing for sexually transmitted infections, human immunodeficiency virus, and/or pregnancy;
 - any rights that may be provided by law to compel and disclose the results of testing of alleged perpetrators for communicable diseases.

Campus Judicial Rights – Victims Have the Right:

- to be afforded the same access to legal assistance as the alleged perpetrator;

- to be afforded the same opportunity to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding that is allowed the alleged perpetrator;
- to be notified of the outcome of the sexual assault disciplinary proceeding against the alleged perpetrator.

Legal Rights – Victims Have the Right:

- to have any allegation of sexual assault investigated and adjudicated by the appropriate criminal and civil authorities of the jurisdiction in which the sexual assault is reported;
- to receive full and prompt cooperation and assistance from campus personnel in notifying the proper authorities;
- to receive full, prompt, and victim-sensitive cooperation from campus personnel with regard to obtaining, securing and maintaining evidence, including a medical examination when it is necessary to preserve evidence of the assault.

Campus Intervention Rights – Victims Have the Right:

- to require campus personnel to take reasonable and necessary actions to prevent further unwanted contact of victims by their alleged perpetrators;
- to be notified of the options for and provide assistance in changing academic and living situations if such changes are reasonably available.

The Sexual Violence Awareness Education Program at Delaware County Community College provides students, staff and faculty a discussion on sexual violence, consent, drug and alcohol facilitated violence, risk education and personal protection by offering numerous workshops and virtual and printed materials at each campus location.

Current workshops include the following but new workshops are continuously developed and implemented into the workshop rotation as needed:

Mental Health 101: What is good mental health and how can students work to improve their mental health? These questions will be answered and a discussion will be facilitated about what poor mental health can look like, how to identify it,

and what steps to take to be as mentally healthy as possible. Topics such as mindfulness, sleep hygiene, healthy eating, depression and anxiety will be included.

Sex, Relationships, and Violence: This presentation will provide information about what is considered a healthy relationship. Information about domestic abuse will also be covered as well as a variety of resources available in Delaware County. Both men and women are encouraged to attend.

Understanding and Managing Anger in Yourself and Others: Anger is a normal human emotion that requires a healthy outlet. This workshop will help you understand the causes of anger and explore effective ways of expressing anger in a variety of situations.

Sexual Assault Awareness Week: April is Sexual Assault Awareness Week sponsored by the National Sexual Violence Resource Center. This year the national campaign focuses on campus sexual violence prevention. During the week of April 6th you can stop by our information table in the cafeteria to pick up free materials on protecting yourself, supporting others and raise your awareness about sexual violence and how to prevent it.

Printed and Virtual Informational Pamphlets are also available, including topics such as: Sexual Harassment, Getting What You Want from Relationships, Mental Fitness: Being Emotionally Healthy, 9 Sexually Responsible Behaviors, Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, and Emotional Abuse.

Victims of sexual violence are encouraged to report the incident to the Department of Safety and Security, the Vice President of Human Resources, Campus Security Authorities, the Associate Dean of Student Success, a member of the Career and Counseling Center staff or with whomever they feel most comfortable. A victim of sexual violence may bring charges through the local police department, the College disciplinary system (<https://www.dccc.edu/student-services/other-services/office-student-conduct>), both or none. (www.dccc.edu/about/about-college/safety-security) All students, faculty and staff are encouraged to report sexual violence incidents to the local police department. When requested, Delaware County Community College will provide assistance in notifying these authorities. The decision to notify police rests solely with the victim. In addition, the College will report sexual assault crime statistics as required by law.

(<https://www.dccc.edu/about/about-college/safety-security#Statistics>)

Members of the Educational Community include:

- The Career and Counseling Center of DCCC (<https://www.dccc.edu/student-services/support-services/counseling-services>)
- The Associate of Springfield Psychological <http://springpsych.com/>
- The Department of Safety and Security <https://www.dccc.edu/about/about-college/safety-security>
- Local Law Enforcement <http://marplepolice.com/>, <http://www.udpd.org/>, <http://www.chesco.org/index.aspx?nid=167>
- Delaware County Women Against Rape <http://delcowar.org/>
- The Domestic Abuse Project of Delaware County <http://www.dapdc.org/>
- The Crime Victims' Center of Chester County <http://www.cvcofcc.org/>
- Planned Parenthood <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/health-center/all/all/19063>

The laws governing campus sexual misconduct or discrimination based on sex are the Pennsylvania State College and University Security Information Act 73, the federal Higher Education Act (20U.S.C.1092), the Reauthorization Violence Against Women Act and The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination (SaVE) Act. The College has a Title IX coordinator to oversee its efforts at preventing sexual misconduct, responding promptly and equitably to instances of misconduct and fostering a climate of sexual respect. When a complaint is lodged with the college, the college will conduct a fair and impartial investigation into the incident. If the investigation shows that sexual discrimination, sexual harassment or sexual violence or retaliation has occurred further action will be taken, which may include disciplinary action such as but not limited to warnings, reprimands, suspensions, dismissals, expulsion, mandatory training, change of work assignment and/or termination. The accuser and the accused are afforded the same opportunity to have others present during a campus disciplinary proceeding and to be notified of the outcome of those proceedings.

Delaware County Community College will collect and report information regarding incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that occur on any of the colleges owned and controlled properties. These occurrences

should be reported to and are compiled from the Department of Safety and Security and/or the Law Enforcement agency having jurisdiction. The statistics from the documentation will be reflected in this report.

If a victim reports a sexual assault they will be encouraged to preserve all evidence associated with the assault. The scene will be secured until Law Enforcement can arrive and process the area. The following are suggestions from RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network).

<https://www.rainn.org/articles/rape-kit>

Preparing for a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam

If you are able to, try to avoid activities that could potentially damage evidence such as:

- Bathing
- Showering
- Using the restroom
- Changing clothes
- Combing hair
- Cleaning up the area

It's natural to want to go through these motions after a traumatic experience. If you have done any of these activities, you can still have an exam performed. You may want to bring a spare change of clothes with you to the hospital or health facility where you are going to have the exam.

In most cases, DNA evidence needs to be collected within 72 hours in order to be analyzed by a crime lab—but a sexual assault forensic exam can reveal other forms of evidence beyond this time frame that can be useful if you decide to report. Place your belongings, including the clothes you were wearing, in a **paper bag** to safely preserve evidence. If you have questions about the timeframe, you may call the National Sexual Assault Hotline at 800.656.HOPE (4673) or talk to your [local sexual assault service provider](#).

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

Effective October 28, 2002, the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires that each state provide information regarding registered sex offenders to the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction where an institution of higher education is located. The local law enforcement agency is to promptly share this information with the institution of higher education. You may obtain information about registered sex offenders who may be enrolled or employed by Delaware County Community College by contacting the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over a campus location. You can also [access information online](http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/) at <http://www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us/>.

ACCESS TO FACILITIES

During normal operating hours, all facilities are open to the community and visitors for use. During off hours the only facility open will be the Marple Campus. Access is restricted to employees only. Those employees must enter through the main lobby of the Academic Building and register at the Security Office.

MISSING/RUNAWAY(S)

If a member of the community has reason to feel a student or visitor is lost or missing, they may contact the Security Department and/or the Career and Counseling Center. All efforts will be made to assist in finding the person.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

In the event there is a threat to life or property at Delaware County Community College, the college's primary responsibility is to ensure the safety and security of the entire college community. Once the college recognizes that there is a threat to life or property, the college will notify the college community by instituting its "Emergency Notification System." All college Campuses and Centers will follow the same emergency procedures regardless if the emergency is at another Campus or Center.

In the event of a threat to life or property, the following Senior Management Members along with college Administrators and Support Staff are trained to institute the “Emergency Notification System.”

Vice President for Administration and Treasurer
Vice President for Enrollment Management
Director of Plant Operations and Construction Services
Selected Members of Plant Operations
Selected Members of the IT Department
Selected Members of the Security Staff

Procedures for Immediate Notification of the Campus Community Instituting the Emergency Notification System

Once information is received from a person and confirmed by a security officer that there is a threat to life on any Delaware County Community College Campus or Center, the security officer will by radio, inform the selected college staff (see selected staff list above) to activate the Emergency Notification System. *The College Emergency Notification System is tested at least twice a year.* When the Emergency Notification System is activated, instructions will be communicated to the college community by the following means:

Flash Traffic over all College Computers (including an audible alarm on the computer)

Definition of Flash Traffic: All College computers shall be turned on and the audio sound turned up. When the Emergency Notification System is instituted, an emergency notification screen will interrupt the activities on the current screen and the emergency notification screen will appear with instructions. In addition, an audible alarm will sound on the computer.

Emergency Notification System Message

If there is an emergency on our campus. Lock all classrooms and office doors immediately. Follow the emergency procedures plan. Do not unlock your door unless you receive an all clear message and it is safe to leave the campus.

Classroom Telephones

All classrooms have a telephone located on the wall. In the event of an emergency, the phone will ring giving you specific instructions to follow. Also in each classroom, there is a telephone tag on every telephone with directions on how to notify the police and the Security Department during an emergency.

If you fear that bodily harm may occur to you or to others, or any type of threat to the college community, you are encouraged to immediately contact the police by calling 9-1-1. There are also telephone tags posted on the wall in each classroom with instructions of how to notify the Security Department by using a cell phone. Each classroom has a “Shelter in Place” instructional card posted on the wall by the instructor’s podium. These instructions will be followed when the “Emergency Notification System” has been activated.

Cell Phone Notifications

Faculty, students and staff are strongly encouraged to sign-up to receive “Emergency Notification’s” over their cell phones. You may sign-up for this service on the college portal, delaGATE.

Text Message Notifications

Faculty, students and staff are strongly encouraged to sign-up to receive “Emergency Notification’s” over their cell phones. You may sign-up for this service on the college portal, delaGATE.

Faculty and Students in Classrooms

The Faculty/Instructor should: Immediately lock all doors and exits to the classroom.

Instruct all students to move to the far end of the classroom ensuring no one can be seen through the classroom door window.

Instruct students to sit on the floor.

Stay away from all windows.

Once everyone is in position, shut-off overhead classroom lights.

Instruct all students not to talk or make noise and remain calm.

Do not telephone security or call the main lobby of the building.

Do not unlock the door for any reason until you receive an “All Clear” alert from the Emergency Notification System.

Follow the instructions you receive from the Emergency Notification System.

Building Evacuations

All college Campuses and Centers are evacuated every semester to ensure faculty, staff and students know where fire exits are located and the location of the closest safe areas during an evacuation. County and local emergency responders are notified prior to each drill and are welcome to attend these evacuations.

These evacuations are conducted once during the day and once during the evening hours.

The college has over 40 staff/student volunteers that assist individuals during a building evacuation. They direct individuals to designated parking lot safe areas ensuring a smooth flow of pedestrian traffic on paths and walkways.

When a Fire Alarm is Activated

Students, faculty, administration and staff will immediately evacuate the building by the closest fire exit.

Faculty, administration and staff will help direct students to the closest exit.

Do not use elevators during a fire alarm activation.

The class instructor will be the last person to leave the classroom ensuring all students are evacuated. When leaving the classroom, the instructor will close the door (do not lock the door except in Computer Classrooms and Labs). If the lights are on, leave them on. If the lights are out, leave them out (by turning lights out/on may cause an electrical discharge which could be dangerous if a gas leak is present).

Volunteers will be positioned outside, along paths leading to various safe areas to ensure a smooth flow of pedestrian traffic while leaving the buildings.

Designated Safe Areas

Staff parking lots 1, 2 and 3 are designated as a safe area as well as the Service Road in the rear of Founder's Hall. Rear exits of the Academic Building, STEM and the Tech Building will be utilized during a fire alarm activation. When using these exits, everyone must remain at least 50 yards (or as directed by emergency responders) from the building. Satellite campuses and centers are to use the parking lots as designated safe areas.

Persons with Special Needs

Individuals with special needs in the Academic Building, Founders Hall, STEM and Tech Building will report to the closest stairwell and push the emergency button located in a box inside the stairwell. In the event that there is an actual emergency, persons with special needs will be escorted out of the building by emergency responders.

SHELTER IN PLACE

In the event of an active shooter situation or incident deemed necessary by Law Enforcement, the college has determined the Campuses and Centers will Shelter In Place. Shelter In Place involves members of the community finding a safe space to hide. The following cards are distributed to the community to have and carry:

Department of Safety and Security
SHELTER IN PLACE

Staff Working in Open Areas:

- Immediately proceed to the closest office that has a door that can be locked on the inside
- Immediately lock all doors and exits to the office
- Instruct other staff to move to the far end of the office ensuring no one can be seen through the office door window
- Instruct other staff to sit on the floor
- Stay away from all windows
- Close all blinds and shades
- Shut-off the office lights
- Instruct all other staff not to talk or make noise and remain calm
- Do not telephone security or call the main lobby of the building
- Do not unlock the door for any reason until you receive an "All Clear" alert from the Emergency Notification System
- Follow the instructions that you receive from the Emergency Notification System

Students, Faculty and Staff in the cafeteria and other open areas will receive special instructions at the time of the emergency.

Department of Safety and Security
SHELTER IN PLACE

Faculty and Students in Classrooms Shall:

The faculty instructor:

- Immediately lock all doors and exits to the classroom
- Instruct all students to move to the far end of the classroom ensuring no one can be seen through the classroom door window
- Instruct students to sit on the floor
- Stay away from all windows
- Close all blinds and shades
- Once everyone is in position, shut-off overhead classroom lights
- Instruct all students not to talk or make noise and remain calm
- Do not telephone security or call the main lobby of the building
- Do not unlock the door for any reason until you receive an "All Clear" alert from the Emergency Notification System
- Follow the instructions that you receive from the Emergency Notification System

Students, Faculty and Staff in the cafeteria and other open spaces will receive special instructions at the time of the emergency.

Department of Safety and Security
SHELTER IN PLACE

Staff in Offices Shall:

- Immediately lock all doors and exits to the office
- Instruct all other staff to move to the far end of the office ensuring no one can be seen through the office door window
- Instruct other staff to sit on the floor
- Stay away from all windows
- Close all blinds and shades
- Shut-off the office lights
- Instruct other staff not to talk or make noise and remain calm
- Do not telephone security or call the main lobby of the building
- Do not unlock the door for any reason until you receive an "All Clear" alert from the Emergency Notification System
- Follow the instructions that you receive from the Emergency Notification System

Students, Faculty and Staff in the cafeteria and other open spaces will receive special instructions at the time

All emergency procedures are shared with local law enforcement and when possible tested in table top and scenario based circumstances. At least once a year members of the colleges Senior Management Team are practiced through a tabletop based scenario.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Rape: The revised UCR definition of rape is: 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. Attempts or assaults to commit rape are also included; however, statutory rape and incest are excluded. (Federal Bureau of Investigation, n.d.)

Unfounded: (iii) An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.” Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report. (A) An institution must report to the Department and disclose in its annual security report statistics the total number of crime reports listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section that were “unfounded” and subsequently withheld from its crime statistics pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section during each of the three most recent calendar years (Federal Register).

Proceeding: The college judicial hearing and due process hearing.

Result: The outcome of the proceeding.

Sexual Harassment (as defined in the DCCC Handbook): Sexual harassment is defined as any unwelcome sexual advance, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, physical or suggestive conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of an individual’s employment, advancement or academic advancement; and/or

- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual's work or academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile or demeaning employment or educational environment.

Dating Violence: Is controlling, abusive and aggressive behavior in a romantic relationship. It can happen in straight or gay relationships. It can include verbal, emotional, physical or sexual abuse, or a combination. (The national Center for Victims of Crime, 2012)

Domestic Violence: A pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure or wound someone. (US Department of Justice, n.d.)

Sexual Assault: Sexual assault is any type of sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the recipient. Falling under the definition of sexual assault are sexual activities such as forced sexual intercourse, forcible sodomy, child molestation, incest, fondling and attempted rape. (US Department of Justice, n.d.)

Stalking: Stalking is a pattern of repeated and unwanted attention, harassment, contact or any other course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

Stalking may include:

Repeated, unwanted, intrusive and frightening communications from the perpetrator by phone, mail and/or email. Repeatedly leaving or sending victim unwanted items, presents, or flowers. Following or lying in wait for the victim at places such as home, school, work or recreation place. Making direct or indirect threats to harm the victim, the victim's children, relatives, friends or pets.

Damaging or threatening to damage the victim's property. Harassing victim

through the internet. Posting information or spreading rumors about the victim on the internet, in a public place or by word of mouth. Obtaining personal information about the victim by accessing public records, using internet search services, hiring private investigators, going through the victim's garbage, following the victim, contacting the victim's friends, family, work or neighbors, etc.

Source: Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime

The following definitions were extracted from the Clery Center website (Clery Center. 2015):

PROGRAMS TO PREVENT DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Comprehensive, intentional and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels

Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees.

AWARENESS PROGRAMS: Community-wide or audience specific programming, initiatives and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

BYSTANDER INTERVENTION: Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking.

Bystander intervention includes:

- Recognizing situations of potential harm
- Understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options and taking actions to intervene.

ONGOING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS: Programming, initiatives and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS: Programming, initiatives and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.

RISK REDUCTION: Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

SECURITY AWARENESS: Programs designed to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others.

CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS: Programs designed to inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes.

DELAWARE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The Pennsylvania College and University Security Information Act mandates the release of crime statistics and rates to matriculated students and employees. The index rate is based on the standard formula of taking the number of offenses, multiplied by a population of 100,000 and divided by the total full-time enrollment (FTE). It's a statistical projection and standard rounding rules are applied.

CALENDAR YEARS	2015	2015	2014	2014	2013	2013
	ACTUAL	INDEX	ACTUAL	INDEX	ACTUAL	INDEX
PART I OFFENSES						
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	1	8
Theft-Larceny	15	58	17	65	7	53
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	15	58	17	65	8	61
PART II OFFENSES						
Other Assault	4	15	6	23	7	53
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	1	4	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	1	3	4	15	10	76
Weapons Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	1	3	1	4	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	1	8
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 Violation	1	3	0	0	0	0
Drunkenness	1	3	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	35	136	25	96	24	121
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Others	4	15	0	0	2	16
TOTAL	47	182	37	142	44	394

DELAWARE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

2015 Reported Crime Statistics 3 Year Comparison

The statistics reported below are the number of reported offenses, by campus:

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Marple Campus			Pennock Bridge Campus			Southeast Center			Exton Center			Downingtown Campus		
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	4	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	14	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	26	24	24	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Domestic Violence	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	52	48	49	2	0	33	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	3

The statistics in the columns above reflect the number of incidents reported to the Department of Safety & Security. They do not indicate actual criminal prosecutions, student judicial action or other referrals.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Upper Darby Center			Brandywine Campus			Phoenixville Campus		
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harassment	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

DELAWARE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
2015 Reported Crime Statistics
Contiguous Public Property
3 Year Comparison

Contiguous Public Property is defined as *non-campus buildings or other public properties:*
Non-Campus – A building or property owned/controlled by another institution and used in direct support of DCCC's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic described above. Examples: Hospitals used for student clinical experiences and/or other training for students at a property not owned/controlled by DCCC (e.g. the Delco Emergency Services facility). *Public Property*—"public property" is defined by the Clery Act regulations as all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	Marple Campus			Pennocks Bridge Campus			Southeast Center			Exton Center			Downingtown Campus		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The statistics in the columns above reflect the number of incidents reported to the Department of Safety & Security.
They do not indicate actual criminal prosecutions, student judicial action or other referrals.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Upper Darby Center			Brandywine Campus			Phoenixville Campus		
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Theft	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

The statistics in the columns above reflect the number of incidents reported to the Department of Safety and Security. They do not indicate actual criminal prosecutions, student's judicial action or other referrals.

DELAWARE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
2015 Reported Crime Statistics
Bias Motivated Offenses
3 Year Comparison

Bias Motivated Offenses are those incidents which show evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability as prescribed by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S. C534).

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Marple Campus			Pennocks Bridge Campus			Southeast Center			Exton Center			Downingtown Campus		
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The statistics in the columns above reflect the number of incidents reported to the Department of Safety & Security. They do not indicate actual criminal prosecutions, student judicial action or other referral.

CRIMINAL OFFENSE	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
		Upper Darby Center			Brandywine Campus		Phoenixville Campus		
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The statistics in the columns above reflect the number of incidents reported to the Department of Safety & Security. They do not indicate actual criminal prosecutions, student judicial action or other referral.

DELAWARE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
2015 Reported Crime Statistics
Arrests and College Disciplinary Actions/Judicial Referrals
3 Year Comparison

Arrests Made On	2015			2014			2013			2015			2014			2013		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013			
Campus Property	Marple Campus			Pennocks Bridge Campus			Southeast Center			Exton Center			Downingtown Campus					
Liquor Law Violations	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Weapons Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Contiguous Property	Marple Campus			Pennocks Bridge Campus			Southeast Center			Exton Center			Downingtown Campus					
Liquor Law Violations	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
On campus Property	Marple Campus			Pennocks Bridge Campus			Southeast Center			Exton Center			Downingtown Campus					
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
On Contiguous Property	Marple Campus			Pennocks Bridge Campus			Southeast Center			Exton Center			Downingtown Campus					
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTALS	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Arrests Made On Campus Property	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Upper Darby Center			Brandywine Campus			Phoenixville Campus		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests Made On Contiguous Property	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Upper Darby Center			Brandywine Campus			Phoenixville Campus		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary/Judicial Action On campus Property	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Upper Darby Center			Brandywine Campus			Phoenixville Campus		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary/Judicial Action On Contiguous Property	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
	Upper Darby Center			Brandywine Campus			Phoenixville Campus		
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Controlled Substance Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Lincoln University Campus link to stats and report:

www.lincoln.edu/sites/default/files/pdf/public-safety/public-safety-annual-security-fire-report-2.pdf