At Lehigh University, nothing is more important to us than the safety and well-being of our campus community. Ensuring that our campus is a safe environment in which to live, learn, and work remains our top priority.

We continue to invest in new technology, including emergency communications systems and personal safety apps. Our cooperative community policing partnership with the City of Bethlehem has enhanced our crime prevention capabilities while at the same time promoting positive relationships between Lehigh and the neighboring community. We have pledged our continued cooperation through programs such as Community Ambassadors, bike patrols, and the installation of surveillance cameras on campus and in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Safety is a shared responsibility, and I am proud to say that our students are rising to the challenge. The Student Senate promotes campus awareness of this issue through the efforts of their Safety and Wellness Committee.

I invite you to read this brochure and familiarize yourself with our campus safety procedures and initiatives. Together we can keep Lehigh University safe for everyone. Thank you.

John D. Simon, President

Serious programs with safety in mind

Lehigh University takes campus safety very seriously. To make the campus safer, two programs—the bike patrol and walking escorts—are offered. In addition to patrolling the campus in vehicles and on foot, we have 16 officers trained in bike patrol.

The escort service provides an alternative to walking alone after dark. The service is designed for students, but it is open to the entire university community.

Walking escorts are requested by dialing 610-758-1111.

The service operates between dusk and dawn throughout the school year. It provides either a walking or driving escort, depending upon the time of night and availability of student volunteers to serve as escorts.

Walking escorts are provided from dusk until dawn. Students are expected to show their ID cards before the escort is provided.

During vacation periods when the campus transportation is not in operation, the University Police will assist students.

Escorts are primarily for those individuals who find themselves alone after dark and in need of someone to accompany them to their destination. The service is intended to supplement, not replace, individual responsibility. Students are encouraged to plan ahead and make arrangements to walk with friends after dark.

THINK SAFETY!

Campus and community work together for a safer campus

Safety at Lehigh is everybody’s concern. Students, staff, and faculty are partners in creating an atmosphere that is safe and encourages learning.

Lehigh enjoys good relationships with its neighbors on Bethlehem’s South Side, and the campus is a center for culture and entertainment.

No community, of course, can be totally risk-free in today’s society. Lehigh takes many common-sense precautions for safety and expects students and employees to do the same. Crimes take place in our society at large, and the problem does not simply disappear at the edge of college campuses. Thefts, assaults and other violations of the law do sometimes occur at Lehigh and other colleges.

It is not likely that you will be a victim of crime, but it is possible. Lehigh has taken many steps to make the campus as safe as possible. All of us can further reduce risk by thinking about our personal safety and taking practical precautions.

Lehigh’s proactive approach to campus safety is best viewed as the sum of three interactive elements: education, prevention and the ability to respond.

Education
The key to preventing crime is awareness, which is best achieved through education. At Lehigh, University Police, Residence Life staff and students work together to help students and employees take responsibility for their own safety. Together, they form a potent team.

continued on page 2
The Message of Safety. The vast majority of incidents on college campuses can be avoided if students recognize that they can become victims and take basic precautions, such as using the escort service and keeping doors locked. This message is given to students the first night they arrive and is continually reinforced by regular educational programs presented by University Police and other university personnel.

In addition, University Police are available to discuss crime prevention in areas such as personal safety and theft, as well as general campus safety procedures. For example, the University Police sponsor a “Property Registration Online” (PRO) program to help with identification in the event of theft.

Another safety program is the Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Program, which teaches self-defense tactics to both female and male students, faculty and staff. For more information about these and other campus safety issues and programs, please go to the University Police website at www.lehigh.edu/police.

During the year, programs are offered on such topics as safety awareness, building security, substance abuse, drunk driving and sexual assault awareness. In the 2018 calendar year, 121 crime prevention programs were held by University Police, reaching 7,958 students, faculty, staff and the surrounding community.

Reporting of Crimes. Lehigh’s educational efforts encourage reporting of any suspicious activity. As awareness increases, we hope to increase the likelihood that incidents will be reported to the University Police. To report a crime, call 610-758-4200 anytime day or night.

Communicating About Safety. This security brochure is updated annually and is provided to all students, employees and applicants for admission. Additional detailed information on campus security is distributed to each student and staff member in the Lehigh handbook and in residence life publications.

Timely Warning/Safety Bulletin. The twice-weekly student newspaper, the Brown and White, covers any major campus incidents. In the event that it is necessary to alert students and staff to an emergency situation on campus, the message will be conveyed by e-mail correspondence from the Chief of Police or by individual meetings with students. The university will provide as immediate and specific information as soon as possible and attempt to answer all questions raised by students. At the discretion of the Vice Provost for Student Affairs, parents may also be contacted.

Crime statistics are reported each year to the campus community, including reports of incidents occurring at university-recognized, off-campus student organizations. Information regarding such off-campus incidents is provided by Bethlehem and other local police departments that work closely with University Police.

Prevention

Emergency Telephones. More than 100 outdoor emergency telephones have been strategically located across the campus outside residence halls and academic buildings.

Each phone has an emergency button that immediately notifies University Police. Phones may also be used conventionally to contact students in residence halls, which have significantly cut down on cases of doors propped open.

Safety Service. Students do not have to walk home alone at night, thanks to the walking escorts.

Security Features. All student room doors are secured with institutional grade hardware. Where there are no windows in exterior doors, peep holes are installed.

All residential units (except some apartments) are equipped with electronic locks that open with your student ID card. These buildings are also equipped with an alarm system that automatically alerts University Police when an exterior door is propped open.

Response

University Police. The University Police Department, located at 321 E. Packer Avenue, operates around the clock throughout the year. To reach the University Police, dial 610-758-4200 (8-4200 from any university telephone).

Lehigh’s Police Officers are fully trained and certified by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and are accredited by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, as well as by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA). The University Police have full police powers on campus. A good working relationship exists between Lehigh Police and state and local departments.

The University Police Department consists of a chief, one assistant chief, one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, 20 patrol officers (including part-time), 6 dispatchers (including part-time), 4 Security Guards and 20 part-time events staff. Included are community police officers who work out of a police substation located in Farrington Square and South New Street. Lehigh’s Police Officers receive the same training as municipal police officers. In addition to the state-mandated training course, the department requires officers to have yearly CPR training, firearms school with yearly requalification and training in issues relating to drugs, drunk driving and crime prevention.

Law enforcement personnel who are authorized to possess weapons may do so within the scope of their authority. No other persons are permitted to possess weapons on university property.

Lehigh’s police report all crimes to the Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR), which is compiled by the Pennsylvania State Police Bureau of Research and Development. Reports are also shared, if requested, with local police departments.

Residence Life Staff. The Residence Life staff provides a continuous, multi-level presence in residence halls. The staff consists of six professional Residence Life Coordinators who are members of the Dean of Students staff and 97 undergraduate resident advisers known as Gryphons. The staff considers the promotion of safety in residence halls to be of prime importance. All Gryphons and Residence Life Coordinators receive training in crime prevention.

Housing

Lehigh offers students housing in residence halls, suites, apartments, fraternities and sororities. All residence halls are coeducational, with men and women living in the same building on alternate floors or wings. All fraternity and sorority houses are single sex. There is also a gender-neutral themed housing option. Each residence hall, fraternity and sorority with the exception of Trembley Park Apartments, is equipped with a state-of-the-art security access system. Exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day, with resident card access.

Off-Campus Living. Students who desire to live off campus secure their own accommodations. A current list of available off-campus housing is maintained in the Housing Services Office and is available through the Housing Services web page.
Housing Assignments
Lehigh University has more than 3,400 undergraduate students and approximately 250 graduate students living on campus. Housing at Lehigh is required through the second year.

Initial Assignments. In the residence halls, all initial first-year and transfer assignments are made on a first-come, first-served basis. First-year students are not permitted to reside in fraternities or sororities.

Room Change Procedures. Room changes will generally not be authorized until after the first two weeks of classes each semester. Prior to any change, the student is encouraged to discuss the reasons for requesting a change with the Residence Life staff. Room changes in Greek organizations must be authorized through house leadership.

Residence Hall Lottery. Second-year students go through a housing selection process while juniors and seniors wishing to live on campus participate in a housing lottery process. Both processes occur in the spring semester. Students may choose their rooms and roommates in the lottery. Students living off campus who are not associated with a Greek letter organization are also eligible to participate in the housing lottery to secure on-campus housing for the following year.

Housing policies
Low-Occupancy Periods. All university residence halls will be open and available for student occupancy from August 25, 2018 through May 16, 2019. During semester break and spring break, when classes are not in session, all residence halls will close for residents, except for in-season NCAA athletes and international students.

Fraternity and sorority houses will close during semester and spring breaks. Housing will be limited to the above-mentioned residents.

Visitors. Any student who brings guests to campus is responsible for making university regulations known to them and must accept responsibility for their guests’ conduct during the visit.

Guests may not be housed for extended periods of time without written permission of the Residence Life Coordinator. The housing of a guest must not infringe upon the rights of the roommate(s) and other residents of the living unit.

Policies Concerning Students/ Employees With Criminal Records
Lehigh does not conduct background investigations on prospective students. If Lehigh receives information concerning a prospective student's criminal conduct, it is given appropriate consideration.

Currently enrolled students who are charged with and/or convicted of a criminal offense are subject to Lehigh's student judicial system and the full range of available disciplinary sanctions.

Act 153, states that all “school employees” who have “direct contact with children” are subject to certain requirements as a matter of state law. This includes undergoing a three-part criminal background check.

As the law defines the terms “school employees’ and “direct contact with children,” and in view of the number of Lehigh students who are minors as well as non-Lehigh student minors who are present on our campus frequently, the University has determined that all current employees must undergo the Act 153 background checks.

Lehigh University is working with CBY, Inc., a vendor providing criminal background check services, to enable all staff and faculty to complete this required action as conveniently and efficiently as possible.

Blue Lights:
Push Button in Case of Emergency
Look for one of the more than 100 call boxes with blue lights around campus. Pushing the emergency button will connect you directly to the University Police. The boxes can also be used to call any campus telephone by first pressing the ‘ON’ button and then pressing the phone numbers.

Parking Facility at Farrington Square: Four blue light emergency phones are located on the northwest corner and five on the southeast corner entrance stairwells. All levels are equipped with emergency phones.

Alumni Memorial Parking Deck: Emergency blue light phones are located at the north and south end of each level of the parking deck. There are six levels of the parking deck.

Farrington Square Parking Deck: Emergency blue light phones are located at the southeast and northwest corners of each level of the parking deck. There are five levels of the parking deck.

Zoellner Arts Center Parking Deck: Emergency blue light phones are located in the elevator, stairwell, entrance and exit doors of each level of the Zoellner Arts Center. There are four levels of the parking deck.

Building C, Mountaintop Campus
Lehigh University fire safety compliance program

POLICY STATEMENT
The University is committed to providing its residential students and guests with a safe environment in which to live, learn, and work. It is the responsibility of all students, staff, guests, and visitors to abide by all fire safety rules, regulations, and guidelines.

Student Training
Residential students of Lehigh University are trained in basic fire safety policies by the Residential Life Staff in Residence Halls or by Housing Services Staff in Fraternities and Sororities. This training is received at mandatory floor and house meetings at the beginning of each academic year. Fire safety residential policies are reviewed and fire safety systems are discussed. Locations of and policies regarding the following are covered:

- smoke detectors
- fire alarm pull stations
- fire extinguishers
- sprinkler heads
- emergency exit lighting and signage
- emergency evacuation routes
- proper evacuation protocol in the event of a real fire

The same information is covered for new residents who move into facilities during or between semesters.

Fire Safety Programming
The importance of fire safety at Lehigh University is highlighted during National Fire Safety Week, which takes place each year in October. Programming emphasizing fire safety takes place in all residential areas during that National Fire Prevention Week. Examples of programs that have occurred are:

- showing of videos on how quickly residential rooms can catch fire and burn
- visits from the City of Bethlehem Fire Commissioner
- discussions on how fire safety is everyone’s responsibility

Fire Reporting
If a fire is discovered, activate the nearest pull station. If safe to do so, call Campus Police at 8-4200 if using a campus phone or 610-758-4200 if using a cell phone to report the area and type of fire.

Residential Fire Safety Systems
All residential facilities at Lehigh University contain the following fire safety systems:

- hard wired smoke detectors in every room
- audible alarms which report back to the University Police Department
- complete sprinkler installation
- fire extinguishers on every hallway, in every common kitchen area and all individual apartment kitchens
- All fire safety systems are checked on a monthly basis by a third party vendor. A detailed description of all fire safety systems can be found at Residential Services.

Responding to Alarms
The City of Bethlehem Fire Department responds to all fire alarms on campus. The University Police arrive first at the scene of a fire alarm and communicate the severity of the emergency to the City of Bethlehem Fire Department while they are en route. All residents of the building are required to evacuate the building upon hearing the alarm; failure to do so is a violation of the campus housing contract.

In the event of an actual fire or sprinkler discharge, University Police will contact the Dean of Students staff member and the Housing Services staff member who are on emergency call duty. The duty personnel will contact additional departments and individuals as needed.

Evacuation
It is the expectation of all residents, guests, visitors and staff to evacuate the residential facility upon hearing a fire alarm. Evacuation should be made through the nearest exit in accordance with the fire evacuation map located on all hallways throughout the residential system.

Once you have exited the building you must remain outside the facility and gather a safe distance from the building and emergency personnel. No one may reenter the building until the City of Bethlehem Fire Department has communicated that the building may be reoccupied.

Additionally, all residents, guests, visitors and staff should follow these guidelines:

- use stairways, never use an elevator
- if conditions permit, close all open doors to in order to contain the fire and smoke
- if smoke filled conditions exist, crawl low to the floor under the smoke to the nearest exit
- if you must exit through a door, touch the door and the knob with the back of your hand; if it is hot try another escape route
- if you are trapped in your room, seal the door with rags and signal from your window; call 8-4200 or 9-911 and let Campus Police know your location
Fire Extinguishers

There is a fire extinguisher placed in all hallways and common areas throughout our residential system. The extinguishers are to be used by emergency responders and trained University personnel only. Do not attempt to fight a fire with an extinguisher unless you have been appropriately trained on the proper use of the equipment. If you discover a small fire and the alarm fails to sound, go to the nearest pull station and activate the alarm and evacuate the building immediately.

Fire extinguishers throughout our residential system are inspected on a monthly basis by a third party inspector to ensure their proper charge and functionality.

Fire Drills

Residential System fire drills are scheduled and conducted in accordance with the Pennsylvania State Fire Code. Fire drills are scheduled to occur each academic semester, prior to October 15th during the fall semester and prior to February 15th during the spring semester. Fire drills are conducted by the Office of Housing Services in conjunction with the University Police Department. Results of each fire drill are sent to the City of Bethlehem Fire Department and are on file at the Office of Residential Services. Poor evacuation times will result in retesting.

Disabled Persons

Any persons with disabilities who require assistance evacuating a building should notify the University Police Department and the Office of Housing Services so that an evacuation assistance plan can be made with the Bethlehem Fire Department.

Fire Inspections

The Office of Housing Services in conjunction with the Office of Residence Life conduct fire safety inspections in student's individual rooms and apartments during the month of October. These inspections are conducted to ensure that the fire safety policies which are outlined in our General Provisions of Student Occupancy are being followed.

Prohibited Items and Activities

The General Provisions for Student Occupancy (housing contract) outlines prohibited items and activities in our Residential System. Some of the prohibited items and activities include:

- smoking in any residential facility
- hanging items from or blocking access to sprinkler heads
- candles—any type including religious or decorative
- halogen lamps
- non-University issued space heaters
- small cooking appliances including coffee makers, toaster ovens and microwaves
- electric blankets
- refrigerators exceeding 4.6 cubic feet
- decorations which violate the provisions outlined in the GPO

Furniture

All furniture supplied by the University meet the requirements of Cal Tech 133 and University supplied mattresses meet Cal Tech 117. These measurements are standards used throughout the furniture industry regarding the combustibility requirements of residential furnishings. We strongly recommend that student owned furniture brought into our residential system conform to the same guidelines.

Additional information

Additional information on fire safety at Lehigh University can be obtained at the Office of Housing Services, 610-758-3500 or on our website at www.lehigh.edu.
Each eligible institution participating in any program under this title shall make, keep, and maintain a log, recording all fires in on-campus student housing facilities (including the nature, date time and general location of each fire). *All Buildings are located in Bethlehem, PA 18015

**Residence Halls**
- Brodhead House - 107 West Morton Street
- Farrington Square A - 8-20 West Morton Street
- Centennial I - 60 University Drive
- Centennial II - 52 Centennial Drive
- Dravo House - 65 Quad Drive
- Drinker House - 64 Quad Drive
- House 85 - 85 Upper Sayre Park Road
- House 87 - 87 Upper Sayre Park Road
- House 93 - 93 Upper Sayre Park Road
- M&M - 67 University Drive
- Richards House - 66 Quad Drive
- Sayre Park - 109 Upper Sayre Park Drive
- Taylor College - 60 University Drive
- Trembley Park - 71-77 Trembley Drive
- Umoja House - 101 Lower Sayre Park Drive
- Warren Square A - 220-222 Warren Square
- Warren Square B - 210-212 Warren Square
- Warren Square C - 532-534 Warren Square
- Warren Square D - 222 Summit Street
- Warren Square E - 227-229 Warren Square
- Warren Square F - 223 West Packer Street

**Fraternity Houses**
- Alpha Tau Omega - 99 Lower Sayre Park Road
- Chi Phi - 105 Hill Road
- Chi Psi - 84 Lower Sayre Park Road
- Delta Chi - 86 Upper Sayre Park Road
- Delta Upsilon - 1 West 8th Street
- Phi Delta Theta - 97 Upper Sayre Park Road
- Pi Kappa Alpha - 89 Hill Road
- Phi Kappa Theta - 88 Upper Sayre Park Road
- Phi Sigma Kappa - 90 Upper Sayre Park Road
- Psi Upsilon - 80 University Drive
- Alpha Epsilon Pi - 99 Lower Sayre Park Road
- Phi Kappa Theta - 89 Upper Sayre Park Road
- Alpha Xi - 96 Upper Sayre Park Road

**Sophistic Houses**
- Alpha Gamma Delta - 95 Upper Sayre Park Road
- Alpha Omicron Pi - 107 Hill Drive
- Alpha Phi - 98 Upper Sayre Park Road
- Gamma Phi Beta - 100 Lower Sayre Park Road
- Kappa Alpha Theta - 106 Hill Drive
- Kappa Delta - 104 Hill Drive
- Pi Beta Phi - 83 Sayre Drive
- Zeta Tau Alpha - 89 Upper Sayre Park Drive

**Graduate Housing**
- Saucon Village - 1-3 Duh Drive
- Saucon Village - 4-6 Duh Drive
- Saucon Village - 7-9 Duh Drive
- Saucon Village - 10-12 Duh Drive
- Saucon Village - 13-15 Duh Drive
- 230 West Packer Avenue
- Packer House - 217 West Packer Ave

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• If you live off-campus, notify the LUPD when your house will be vacant over breaks and holidays. Forms for this purpose are available on the University Police website at https://police.lehigh.edu/content/living-campus.

• Do not walk alone after dark. Make arrangements to travel with friends along a well-lit route, or use the escort service 610-758-1111.

• Report any crime or situations that seem suspicious to University Police at 610-758-4200 immediately.

• Know the locations of the blue light emergency phones around campus and how to use them.

• Most crimes at Lehigh are thefts of unattended items. Keep your keys secure, lock your door and don’t leave your belongings unattended.

• Borrow an engraver from University Police to engrave your social security number or driver’s license number on personal items of value.

• Report the loss or theft of keys or valuables immediately to University Police.

• Be alert to strangers wandering aimlessly around your office or residence hall. A common ploy for thieves is to say they are looking for work or a friend.

• Do not leave your room or apartment unlocked or with a window open even for a short absence.

• If being followed, cross the street and walk in a different direction, or go to a well-lit area, a store, or blue light emergency phone.

• Avoid using an ATM machine late at night.

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

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

We urge you to read the Report to the Campus Community, which can be read in its entirety at: https://www.lehigh.edu/~policy/documents/FINAL-Fall-2018-Report.pdf
Use the Safety Escort Service at Night

Hours of operation: Dusk to dawn during the academic year

Give dispatcher your name, present location and destination. When escort arrives, show your Lehigh ID and proceed to your destination.

Stay connected, stay safe

The Lehigh University Police Department encourages members of the university community to take advantage of the increasing number of resources at their fingertips. They include the following:

- “LehighU Live,” which is the official application developed by Lehigh University to provide essential, up-to-the-minute information about what’s happening on campus. It’s the convenient mobile source for news, events and student information, and it’s available on iTunes for the iPhone, iPod Touch and iPad, or on Google Play for all Android smartphones and tablets.
- The new ‘buses” feature on the latest version of Lehigh’s mobile app, which allows students to find the closest shuttle bus—daytime or nighttime—with up-to-the-minute schedules and real-time tracking along maps for the available bus routes.

More information about major features of this app and links for direct download from Apple or Google can be found at www.lehigh.edu/lehighulive.

Transit System Bus Stop Locations

Lehigh University’s Transportation Services serves the Lehigh community by providing safe and efficient transportation for everywhere you need to go—on our campuses and beyond.

From buses and bike-sharing to ridesharing and car rentals, the goal is the same: To offer services you can use and a system that you can rely on to get you to classes, events, your offices and more.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call our Manager of Transportation Services, Robert Bruneio: (610) 758-4410 or rsb5@lehigh.edu.

Transit System Bus Stop Locations

SOUTHSIDE (Bethlehem)

ASA PACKER CAMPUS
- Alumni Memorial Building (To SouthSide)
- Farrington Square (To SouthSide and Saucon Village)
- STEPS (To SouthSide)
- Whitaker Lab (To Saucon Village)
- Williams Hall (To Saucon Village)
- Drown Hall (To Saucon Village)
- Taylor College (To SouthSide and Saucon Village)

SAYRE CAMPUS
- Sigma Phi Epsilon (To Saucon Village)
- House 93 (To Saucon Village)
- Alpha Phi (To Saucon Village)
- Alpha Tau Omega (To SouthSide)
- Gamma Phi Beta (To SouthSide)
- Pi Beta Phi (To SouthSide)

MOUNTAINTOP CAMPUS
- IMBT Labs/ATLSS (To SouthSide and Saucon Village)
- Iacocca Hall (To SouthSide and Saucon Village)
- Iacocca C Wing (To SouthSide and Saucon Village)
- Building C (To SouthSide and Saucon Village)
- Jordan Hall

GOODMAN CAMPUS
- Saucon Village
THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY SECURITY AND INFORMATION ACT

Campus Crime Statistics for Lehigh University

The Pennsylvania College and University Security and Information Act requires the release of crime statistics and rates to students and employees which are reported to State Police for publication in the Pennsylvania Uniform Crime Report (UCR), and it requires that those statistics be available to applicants and new employees upon request. The rate is based on the actual number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE) students and employees, which is calculated according to a state-mandated formula. The index in the table below is based on incidents per 100,000 FTEs. The University’s FTE population for 2016 was 8429, for 2017 the FTE population was 8407, and for 2018 the FTE population was 8262.

PART I OFFENSES

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PART II OFFENSES

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*Note: All Other Offenses include loitering and prowling and trespass.

It is important to note that the crime classifications for which colleges and universities must provide statistics differ under state and federal law. Statistics for certain crime classifications might appear to be different. For example, the federal statistics for motor vehicle theft differ from the state statistics for the same category because the federal classification includes attempted motor vehicle thefts, while state law requires institutions to separately report attempted motor vehicle thefts. The university complies with its record-keeping and reporting requirements under applicable laws, including protecting personally identifying information about the survivor.

RATES ARE COMPUTED AS CRIMES PER 1,000 PERSONS

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This information is provided as a part of Lehigh University’s continuing commitment to safety and security on campus in compliance with the College and University Security Information Act of Pennsylvania and the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

A log of all crime reported is available for public inspection in the University Police office at 321 East Packer Avenue.
### Campus Crime Statistics

#### On-Campus

**Non-Campus**

**Public Property**

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#### Federal Campus Crime Statistics

**2016**

**Race**

**Gender**

**Gender Identity**

**Religion**

**Sexual Orientation**

**Ethnicity**

**National Origin**

**Disability**

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**2017**

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**2018**

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Campus Crime Report  
From Lehigh University's Chief of Police

Our goal is to provide a safe and secure environment in which students, faculty and staff can learn, grow and enjoy their Lehigh experience. Although our Lehigh University Police Department is composed of dedicated and committed employees, we realize that maintaining a safe environment cannot be accomplished without the assistance and cooperation of members of the community. In reality, safety is a shared responsibility that involves members of the community and our department working cooperatively to solve problems and to proactively address issues that will reduce the likelihood of crime occurring in our community.

Our jurisdiction is the Lehigh campus, the immediate adjacent area and all university property. LUPD officers are sworn officers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and have full police powers. They are sworn in by the President Judge of Northampton County.

We already have an array of services in place to help promote a community that is as crime-free as possible and we are always evaluating our policies, procedures and programs for improvement. And, with our move to a new expanded facility at 321 E. Packer Ave., we have a much more visible presence in the neighborhood where many of our students live.

Lehigh University is continuing its cooperative community policing with the Bethlehem Police Department. This program places a team of officers from both departments in the neighborhoods surrounding the university in an effort to promote safety and quality of life for Lehigh students, local residents and South Side Bethlehem business owners. We also have a written Memorandum of Understanding in place with the Bethlehem Police Department.

For the past five years, this program has been well-received by students and Bethlehem residents, who appreciate the opportunity to develop productive relationships and improve their neighborhoods.

Our cooperative, productive working relationship with the Bethlehem Police Department continues to benefit members of the Lehigh community and our neighbors.

Safety improvements also include enhanced connectivity with the Bethlehem Police Department’s current surveillance camera system, a campus-wide siren system, an upgraded LUPD camera system, additional lighting in key locations across campus, and expanded shared bike patrols. We also continue to work with students to encourage them to be more vigilant in their off-campus neighborhoods and we educate them on key prevention strategies.

An additional tool we offer is the new HawkWatch safety app, which acts as a personal safety device. For more information, please go to lehigh.edu/emergency.

This annual safety report is prepared in conjunction with the Office of Communications and Public Affairs, in consultation with various offices across campus. Crime statistics have been compiled with federal and state law. This report is intended to provide information about safety and about security programs and services at Lehigh University. Accompanying this information are crime statistics on incidents that have occurred within the campus jurisdiction during the past three years.

We hope you will find this report valuable. Please acquaint yourself with this information, particularly the crime prevention tips. We cannot stress enough the important of employing common sense precautions in helping to prevent crimes.

If you have any questions or suggestions about security or law enforcement at Lehigh University, please feel free to telephone us at (610) 758-4200 or e-mail me at jds517@lehigh.edu.

Questions/Concerns

If you have questions, concerns or complaints about the information in this document, please call or write:

Jason Schiffer, Chief of Police, Lehigh University Police Department
321 East Packer Avenue
Bethlehem, PA 18015
610-758-4200 • e-mail: jds517@lehigh.edu

Missing Student Policy

Members of the Lehigh University Community should immediately report missing persons to LUPD by calling (610) 758-4200. All students are informed that information about any missing student should be reported immediately to the LUPD. Within the University, responsibility for investigating missing person reports rests with the LUPD. There is no waiting period for reporting a missing person. Responding officers will carefully record and investigate the factual circumstances surrounding the disappearance in accordance with Departmental directives. Particular care will be exercised in the instances involving those who may be mentally or physically impaired or others who are insufficiently prepared to care for themselves.

Students will have the opportunity to register a confidential emergency contact to be notified in the event they are reported missing. Registration is voluntary, but is strongly encouraged. The information provided is confidential and will only be used by University officials and LUPD in an emergency situation, including situations in which a student has been reported missing or where disclosure is legally required by a search warrant or subpoena. All students are required to complete a pre-registration survey before registering for courses each semester.

This survey requests students review their emergency contact information on file. Emergency contact information can be updated at any time through Self-Service BANNER, available at this link: www1.lehigh.edu/insidelehigh.

If the LUPD, after investigation, determines that an on-campus residential student has been missing for 24 hours, the University will, within 24 hours after making such a determination, notify the student’s designated contact person that the student is missing. If such student is under the age of 18 and is unemancipated, the University will also notify the student’s parent or legal guardian within the 24 hour period after the LUPD has determined that the student is missing.

Reports of students missing from off-campus residences will be referred to the police department having jurisdiction over the student’s local residence, if known, or the student’s permanent residence if a local residence cannot be determined.
Planning for Safety Emergencies

At Lehigh, planning for possible emergencies of all types is undertaken with diligence. Response plans are coordinated with offices across the campus, with the Lehigh University Police Department playing a key role.

Timely warnings are issued whenever an incident or threat of an incident presents a clear and immediate danger to the campus community and our surrounding partners. Once the LUPD receives a verifiable report of a safety threat, the department chief (or his representative) contacts the on-call representative on the staff of University Communications and Public Affairs (UCPA). The content of the message to campus is developed, reviewed and approved by the LUPD chief (or his designated representative), who is in direct contact with the on-call representative of UCPA.

The on-call UCPA representative logs onto the online safety tool that was developed by the university’s Library and Technology Services department to send an email alert to the entire campus. Other communication tools may also be employed in distribution of the message. The specific choice of communication tool depends upon the severity of the circumstances. Among the available communication tools are the following:

- **Sirens** on all campuses, which serve as notification that there is imminent danger and that more information should be sought via the university web site at www.lehigh.edu.
- **HawkWatch alerts**, which includes text messages and voicemail messages sent to registered cell phones in the event of an emergency or a weather circumstance that may impact normal campus operations; an effort is made each year to promote the program and to encourage students, faculty and staff to register for this service. To sign up, visit www.lehigh.edu/emergency.
- **HawkWatch personal safety app**, a free-to-download app for iPhones and Android that allows individuals to connect directly with LUPD dispatchers in the event of a dangerous situation.
- **Classroom announcements**, which are relayed via speakers in classrooms across campus.
- **Emails**, sent to members of the campus community.
- **Telephone messages** at (610) 758-NEWS, which are updated when an emergency happens or when the campus is closed or opening is delayed due to weather.
- **Official Facebook and Twitter pages** are utilized to convey the status of an emergency situation or to relay a closing due to inclement weather as well as to monitor the accuracy of campus interpretations of emergency circumstances. Like www.facebook.com/lehighu and follow twitter.com/LehighU.
- **Website updates and banners** placed on the university home page repeat what is sent out via HawkWatch alert.
- **Call Center**, activated with trained campus staff to take calls and provide answers when campus operators are overwhelmed. Additionally, the LUPD works with UCPA to test our emergency communications systems at least twice a year to ensure they are fast and reliable.

Emergency communication drills are scheduled twice annually, and results are assessed immediately afterward to identify areas of improvement. In addition, the university’s Crisis Management Team holds regular meetings to discuss policy and emergency response procedures and participates in at least one desktop/training drill per year.
 Members of the campus community gathered in the courtyard of the Lehigh University Police Department headquarters in mid-May to take part in what LUPD Chief Jason Schiffer said was both a memorial service and awards ceremony. The annual ceremony is part of Lehigh’s observance of National Safety Week.

“We gather during Police Week to celebrate accomplishments, but also to honor and pay respect to those officers who have paid the ultimate price in service to their communities,” he said. “This year, the police memorial in Washington D.C. added the names of 158 officers who were killed in the line of duty in 2018. Since the first known line of duty death in 1786, more than 21,000 U.S. law enforcement officers have made the ultimate sacrifice.”

Schiffer drew on the quote inscribed upon the National Police Officer’s Memorial in Washington, D.C.: “It is not how these officers died that made them heroes, it is how they lived.”

He then detailed a number of accounts where local citizens and LUPD officers and staff went above and beyond to contribute to community safety.

“We share the common goal of providing the highest level of service and commitment to our community,” he said. “Many times, we work side-by-side, responding the same calls for help and sharing information to solve crimes and be the best community servants we can be. I am grateful for our partnership and for how willingly Bethlehem shares its resources, and I hope that the City feels the same way about Lehigh.”

Schiffer was joined at the ceremony by Lehigh administrators Patricia Johnson, vice president of Finance and Administration and Ricardo Hall, vice provost for Student Affairs, as well as Bethlehem Police Chief Mark DiLuzio and Deputy Chief Scott Meixell.

The following individuals were cited for extraordinary contributions over the past year:

- ABM employee Jessica Rosado, who discovered a male who appeared to be unconscious, called for help from the LUPD and directed officers to the individual. He was treated at a local hospital for the life-threatening condition.
- LUPD Officer Kyle Fisher, who was checking on the well-being of a student who was at Lehigh over the Thanksgiving break. The student had a medical issue, and had difficulty getting food since many businesses were not open for the holiday. Officer Fisher drove the student to a local store, purchased food for the student and drove him back to his residence. Fisher also helped help raise funds for young children at the Children’s Miracle Network fundraiser that was recently held in Lamberton Hall.
- Officer Matt Hyman, who tended to a child who had been struck by a car near the Lehigh campus.
- Sgt. Sean Burdock and Officers Matt Hyman and Mark Schaller, who assisted local police in pursuing and apprehending a reckless driver who crashed his car near Saucon View apartments.
- Lt. David Kokinda, Officers Hyman, Cory Gonzalez and Assistant Chief Chris Houtz, who helped Bethlehem Police apprehend an individual who was wanted for outstanding warrants.
- Asst. Chief Houtz, Lt. Kokinda, Officers Dan Herb and John Barrington, Dispatcher George Schogl, Security Guard Edmund Lamontagne, IT Specialist Dave Ramsey and Dean of Students Staff Lori McClain, who worked together to aid a student in crisis.
- Lt. Joshua Milisits, Sgt. James Christman, Sgt. Michael Dragovich and Officers Dan Herb and Cory Gonzalez, who assisted Bethlehem Police in taking into custody an individual who was breaking into student rented houses over the winter break.
- Sgt. Michael Dragovich, who assisted Bethlehem Police officers in taking a burglary suspect into custody.
- Officer Ryan Dagnall, who apprehended an individual involved in criminal mischief. Dagnall also helped Bethlehem PD apprehend an individual involved in an altercation in an off-campus bar.

Schiffer acknowledged the LUPD team effort that was required for the large-scale launch of the university’s GO campaign last fall, which involved K-9 explosive detection, plain-clothes security for artist Halsey, and extensive uniformed operations both within and beyond the venue set up on the Asa Packer Campus. Those individuals included Houtz; Captain Richard McGarr; Lt. Kokinda and Lt. Brian Kelly; Sgts. Sean Burdock, Sgt. Jim Christman and Dragovich; Inv. Diano Reavis; K-9 Officer Greg Nolf; Officers Richard Holmes, Hyman, Lora Martin and C.R. Stokes, Jaime Leauber, Kyle Fisher and John Torres; Dispatchers Christina Pulley and Jackie Daws; IDEAL Manager Will Hlay and Assistant Manager Mark Issermoyer.

Schiffer also recognized the contributions of Elizabeth Miller Coleman, who was promoted last year to business manager for the LUPD, and welcomed officers who joined the ranks within the last year. They include Herb, Gonzalez, Barrington, Jaime Leauber, Ryan Dagnall and Nicholas Alexander.
Lehigh University continues to refine safety measures, emergency response

The measures maximize the latest developments in technology.

In keeping with an unwavering institutional commitment to fostering the safety and security of every member of the campus community, Lehigh University continues to review and refine its ongoing safety programs and its ability to respond to a campus emergency.

This year, the university implemented the new HawkWatch text messaging system, enabling students, faculty, and staff to receive text alerts in the event of an emergency. The system permits Lehigh administrators to send a short text message to all those who have subscribed to the new service through a simple, brief procedure. The text messages will only be sent out in cases of imminent danger, or when an emergency situation will impact a significant number of people.

The text-messaging service joins a variety of security measures, including installation of telephones in classrooms, a building monitor system, a 24-hour locked door policy, access cards for entry into residence halls, exterior emergency phones throughout campus, security screens, well-lit walkways, and a safety escort service and bus service among residence halls and academic buildings from dusk until dawn. These measures will be combined with face-to-face communications through existing networks.

The existing emergency services are implemented through the campus police department, which is fully trained and certified by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Members of the Lehigh community are able to access comprehensive information regarding an emergency through our Emergency Preparedness Web site at http://www1.lehigh.edu/emergency, which lists resources and detailed information on emergency responses.

The LUPD also offers approximately 150 in-person educational programs a year to groups that include first-year students, members of Greek organizations and athletic teams, students residing off-campus, colleges and departments, clubs and organizations and other groups that request safety presentations. Safety and emergency preparedness is also reviewed with the university’s building monitors at least once a year.

LUPD fosters strong relationships with local community

Throughout the year, the LUPD fosters strong working relationships with members of the local community through a number of outreach programs focused on neighbor relations and personal safety. Members of the LUPD also participate in on-campus events such as Spring Fling, which brings hundreds of local schoolchildren and family members to campus for a day of outdoor activities.

But among its most successful is the Shop with a Cop program that began more than a decade ago. Each holiday season, officers from the fully accredited university police force join with their spouses and fellow volunteers to make Christmas brighter for local schoolchildren. Funds raised throughout the year allow the department to provide food baskets for families and to take nearly 30 children each year on a shopping excursion for presents.

HawkWatch

Security in the palm of your hand

Lehigh University is now offering all members of its campus community a free-to-download App for iPhone and Android that will allow you to connect directly with the dispatchers in the Lehigh University Police Department in the event of a dangerous situation. The HawkWatch app allows users to connect directly with responders, allows you to communicate on your situation via text, and alerts the LUPD to your specific location to enable a quick response.

The technology reaches all three Lehigh campuses, as well as the surrounding neighborhoods where many of our students live.

The app can also serve as a “virtual escort” as you walk back to an off-campus apartment late at night. Learn more at lehigh.edu/emergency.
The following information is drawn from Lehigh University's policies for cases of gender violence. The complete policy is detailed in the Student Handbook (http://www.lehigh.edu/~indost/dos/hbook.html). The complete policy for faculty and staff is contained on the university's policy website at www.lehigh.edu/~policy. Lehigh University considers sexual assault (including rape, fondling, statutory rape and incest), sexual exploitation, intimate partner abuse (including domestic violence and dating violence), stalking and sexual harassment to be acts that cannot be tolerated within the academic and residential environment of a caring community. Lehigh University will not tolerate violence toward or abuse of any member of the community by another. Such violence and/or abuse includes sexual assault, intimate partner abuse, sexual exploitation, stalking, sexual harassment and any other forms of gender violence perpetrated against any student, faculty member, staff member or any other person in the Lehigh University community. All members of the university community and visitors to campus are encouraged to report incidents of gender violence to the persons listed below. We will further encourage victims to seek criminal prosecution under the Pennsylvania Crimes Code.

Lehigh University is committed to providing prompt support services to any victims of gender violence. If you or anyone you know has been a victim of gender violence at Lehigh University, your first priority should be to:

1. Seek medical attention immediately:
   Evidence can only be collected at a hospital emergency room by a specially trained SAFE (Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner) or SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) nurse within 96 hours of the assault. In addition to collecting evidence, health concerns such as sexually transmitted infections (STIs), pregnancy, and treatment of injuries will be addressed. It is important to have the evidence collected because, although you may not want to pursue criminal action immediately, you may change your mind in the future. To preserve evidence, don’t bathe or shower, use the restroom, change your clothes or brush your teeth.

2. Report the incident: Lehigh University encourages survivors to report all cases of gender violence to the Lehigh University Police Department (610-758-4200) and to the Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator (610-758-3535). The Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator, Karen Salvemini, also serves as the University's Title IX Coordinator. Reports can also be made by completing the appropriate online reporting form. Students may also contact a Lehigh University Gender Violence Support Advocate, who will report the incident to the University police as well as to the Title IX Coordinator. An online reporting form can also be completed at lehigh.edu/go/genderviolenceform. When submitted, it will be received by the University police and the Title IX Coordinator. The University prohibits retaliation against, and intimidation or harassment of, anyone who reports or is believed to have reported harassment (including gender violence) or discrimination, or who is a witness to or otherwise involved in a harassment (including gender violence) or discrimination.

3. Get support: A representative of the LUPD and/or the Title IX Coordinator and/or a University Advocate will guide you through the available options and support you in your decision. There are numerous resources available both on and off campus to provide you with support after an incident of gender violence:

CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES:
Lehigh (For Students):
Counseling & Psychological Services
Johnson Hall, 4th Floor
610-758-3880
Chaplain’s Office
The Dialogue Center, 661 Taylor Street
610-758-3877
Lehigh (For Faculty and Staff):
Integrated Behavioral Health (IBH)
Employee Assistance Program
1-800-395-1616

Community (For Faculty, Staff, and Students):
Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley
801 Hamilton Street, Suite 300
Allentown, PA 18101
610-437-6610
610-437-6611 (24 hour hotline)

Turning Point of the Lehigh Valley
444 E. Susquehanna Street
Allentown, PA 18103
1-877-438-4957
TTY: 610-882-2465
610-437-3369 (24 hour hotline)

NON-CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES
Lehigh (For Students):
Lehigh University Police Department
321 East Packer Avenue
610-758-4200
Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator/Title IX Coordinator
Alumni Memorial Building, Room 105
610-758-3535
eocc@lehigh.edu
Office of Gender Violence Education & Support
University Center, C108/C109
610-758-1303
ingves@lehigh.edu
Advocates*
610-758-4763
Office of Disability Support Services
Williams Hall, Suite 301
610-758-4152
Applicable Pennsylvania Statutes

Pennsylvania’s Criminal Definition of “Consent”

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

311. Consent.

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

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

(1) the conduct and the injury are reasonably foreseeable hazards of joint participation in a lawful athletic contest or competitive sport; or

(2) the consent establishes a justification for the conduct under Chapter 5 of this title (relating to general principles of justification).

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

(1) it is given by a person who is legally incapacitated to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense;

(2) it is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect or intoxication is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense;

(3) it is given by a person whose improvident consent is sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense; or

(4) it is induced by force, duress or deception of a kind sought to be prevented by the law defining the offense.
Pennsylvania’s Definitions Regarding Sexual Assault

3101. Definitions
Subject to additional definitions contained in subsequent provisions of this chapter which are applicable to specific provisions of this chapter, the following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the meanings given to them in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3121. Rape
(a) Offense defined.—A person commits a felony of the first degree when the person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant:

(1) By forcible compulsion.

(2) By threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution.

(3) Who is unconscious or where the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the sexual intercourse is occurring.

(4) Where the person has substantially impaired the complainant’s power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance.

(5) Who suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent.

(6) (Deleted by amendment.)

(b) Additional penalties.—In addition to the penalty provided for by subsection (a), a person may be sentenced to an additional term not to exceed ten years’ confinement and an additional amount not to exceed $100,000 where the person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant and has substantially impaired the complainant’s power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, any substance for the purpose of preventing resistance through the inducement of euphoria, memory loss and any other effect of this substance.

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

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

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

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

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

3122.1. Statutory sexual assault
(a) Felony of the second degree.—Except as provided in section 3121 (relating to rape), a person commits a felony of the second degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse with a complainant to whom the person is not married who is under the age of 16 years and that person is either:

(1) four years older but less than eight years older than the complainant; or

(2) eight years older but less than 11 years older than the complainant.

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

3123. Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse
(a) Offense defined.—A person commits a felony of the first degree when the person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant:

(1) by forcible compulsion;

(2) by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution;

(3) who is unconscious or where the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the sexual intercourse is occurring;

(4) where the person has substantially impaired the complainant’s power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;

(5) who suffers from a mental disability which renders him or her incapable of consent; or

(6) (Deleted by amendment.)

(b) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child.—A person commits involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child, a felony of the first degree, when the person engages in deviate sexual intercourse with a complainant who is less than 13 years of age.

(c) Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse with a child with serious bodily injury.—A person commits an offense under this section with a child resulting in serious bodily injury, a felony of the first degree, when the person violates this section and the complainant is less than 13 years of age and the complainant suffers serious bodily injury in the course of the offense.
Sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with an inmate, detainee, patient or resident who is under 18 years of age.

(a.2) Schools.—

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

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

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

(b) Definitions.—As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given to them in this subsection except as otherwise indicated:

“Agent.” A person who is assigned to work in a State or county correctional or juvenile detention facility, a youth development center, a forestry camp, other licensed residential facility serving children and youth or mental health or mental retardation facility or institution commits a felony of the third degree when he engages in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or indecent contact with a child who is receiving services at the center.

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

“Agent.” A person who is assigned to work in a State or county correctional or juvenile detention facility, a youth development center, a forestry camp, other licensed residential facility serving children and youth or mental health or mental retardation facility or institution, who is employed by any State or county agency or any person

3124. Sexual assault

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

3124.2. Institutional sexual assault.

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

(a.1) Institutional sexual assault of a minor.—A person who is an employee or agent of the Department of Corrections or a county correctional authority, youth development center, youth forestry camp, State or county juvenile detention facility, other licensed residential facility serving children and youth or mental health or mental retardation facility or institution commits a felony of the third degree when that person engages in sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or
employed by an entity providing contract services to the agency.

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

The Department of Public Welfare was redesignated as the Department of Human Services by Act 132 of 2014.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3125. Aggravated indecent assault

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

(1) the person does so without the complainant's consent;

(2) the person does so by forcible compulsion;

(3) the person does so by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution;

(4) the complainant is unconscious or the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the penetration is occurring;

(5) the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;

(6) the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders him or her incapable of consent;

(7) the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or

(8) the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.

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

(c) Grading and sentences.—

(1) An offense under subsection (a) is a felony of the second degree.

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

3126. Indecent assault

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

(1) the person does so without the complainant's consent;

(2) the person does so by forcible compulsion;

(3) the person does so by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reasonable resolution;

(4) the complainant is unconscious or the person knows that the complainant is unaware that the indecent contact is occurring;

(5) the person has substantially impaired the complainant's power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;

(6) the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders him or her incapable of consent;

(7) the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or

(8) the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.
(5) the person has substantially impaired the complainant’s power to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering or employing, without the knowledge of the complainant, drugs, intoxicants or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;

(6) the complainant suffers from a mental disability which renders the complainant incapable of consent;

(7) the complainant is less than 13 years of age; or

(8) the complainant is less than 16 years of age and the person is four or more years older than the complainant and the complainant and the person are not married to each other.

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

(1) An offense under subsection (a)(1) or (8) is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(2) An offense under subsection (a)(2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) is a misdemeanor of the first degree.

(3) An offense under subsection (a)(7) is a misdemeanor of the first degree unless any of the following apply, in which case it is a felony of the third degree:

(i) It is a second or subsequent offense.

(ii) There has been a course of conduct of indecent assault by the person.

(iii) The indecent assault was committed by touching the complainant’s sexual or intimate parts with sexual or intimate parts of the person.

(iv) The indecent assault is committed by touching the person’s sexual or intimate parts with the complainant’s sexual or intimate parts.

3127. Indecent exposure
(a) Offense defined.—A person commits indecent exposure if that person exposes his or her genitals in any public place or in any place where there are present other persons under circumstances in which he or she knows or should know that this conduct is likely to offend, affront or alarm.

(b) Grading.—If the person knows or should have known that any of the persons present are less than 16 years of age, indecent exposure under subsection (a) is a misdemeanor of the first degree. Otherwise, indecent exposure under subsection (a) is a misdemeanor of the second degree.

3129. Sexual intercourse with animal.
A person who engages in any form of sexual intercourse with an animal commits a misdemeanor of the second degree.

3130. Conduct relating to sex offenders.
(a) Offense defined.—A person commits a felony of the third degree if the person has reason to believe that a sex offender is not complying with or has not complied with the requirements of the sex offender’s probation or parole, imposed by statute or court order, or with the registration requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H (relating to registration of sexual offenders), and the person, with the intent to assist the sex offender in eluding a law enforcement agent or agency that is seeking to find the sex offender to question the sex offender about, or to arrest the sex offender for, noncompliance with the requirements of the sex offender’s probation or parole or the requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H:

(1) withholds information from or does not notify the law enforcement agent or agency about the sex offender’s noncompliance with the requirements of parole, the requirements of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H or, if known, the sex offender’s whereabouts;

(2) harbors or attempts to harbor or assist another person in harboring or attempting to harbor the sex offender;

(3) conceals or attempts to conceal, or assists another person in concealing or attempting to conceal, the sex offender; or

(4) provides information to the law enforcement agent or agency regarding the sex offender which the person knows to be false.

(b) Definition.—As used in this section, the term “sex offender” means a person who is required to register with the Pennsylvania State Police pursuant to the provisions of 42 Pa.C.S. Ch. 97 Subch. H or I.

3131. Unlawful dissemination of intimate image
(a) Offense defined.—Except as provided in sections 5903 (relating to obscene and other sexual materials and performances), 6312 (relating to sexual abuse of children) and 6321 (relating to transmission of sexually explicit images by minor), a person commits the offense of unlawful dissemination of intimate image if, with intent to harass, annoy or alarm a current or former sexual or intimate partner, the person disseminates a visual depiction of the current or former sexual or intimate partner in a state of nudity or engaged in sexual conduct.

(b) Defense.—It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the actor disseminated the visual depiction with the consent of the person depicted.
Pennsylvania Definition of “Stalking”

2709.1. Stalking
(a) OFFENSE DEFINED.— A person commits the crime of stalking when the person either:

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

(2) engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly communicates to another person under circumstances which demonstrate or communicate either an intent to place such other person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or to cause substantial emotional distress to such other person.

(b) VENUE.—

(1) An offense committed under this section may be deemed to have been committed at either the place at which the communication or communications were made or at the place where the communication or communications were received.

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

(c) GRADING.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph (2), a first offense under this section shall constitute a misdemeanor of the first degree.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pennsylvania Statutes Relating to Dating Violence

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

§ 62A02. Findings and purpose.
The General Assembly finds and declares that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 62A03. Definitions.
The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Intimidation.” Conduct constituting a crime under either of the following provisions between persons who are not family or household members:
18 Pa.C.S. § 2709(a)(4), (5), (6) or (7) (relating to harassment) where the conduct is committed by a person 18 years of age or older against a person under 18 years of age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

§ 62A07. Relief.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Extension of protection orders.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2711. Probable cause arrests in domestic violence cases.

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

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

(c) Bail.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6102. Definitions.

(a) General rule.—The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meanings given to them in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise: “Abuse.” The occurrence of one or more of the following acts between family or household members, sexual or intimate partners or persons who share biological parenthood:

(1) Attempting to cause or intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing bodily injury, serious bodily injury, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual assault, statutory sexual assault, aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault or incest with or without a deadly weapon.

(2) Placing another in reasonable fear of imminent serious bodily injury.

(3) The infliction of false imprisonment pursuant to 18 Pa.C.S. § 2903 (relating to false imprisonment).
(4) Physically or sexually abusing minor children, including such terms as defined in Chapter 63 (relating to child protective services).

(5) Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person, including following the person, without proper authority, under circumstances which place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury. The definition of this paragraph applies only to proceedings commenced under this title and is inapplicable to any criminal prosecutions commenced under Title 18 (relating to crimes and offenses).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Sheriff.”

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

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

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

“Weapon.” Anything readily capable of lethal use and possessed under circumstances not manifestly appropriate for lawful uses which it may have. The term includes a firearm which is not loaded or lacks a magazine, clip or other components to render it immediately operable and components which can readily be assembled into a weapon as defined by 18 Pa.C.S. § 907 (relating to possessing instruments of crime).

(b) Other terms.—Terms not otherwise defined in this chapter shall have the meaning given to them in 18 Pa.C.S. (relating to crimes and offenses).

6108. Relief.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) award supervised visitation in a secure visitation facility; or

(B) deny the defendant custodial access to a child.

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

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

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

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

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

(7) Ordering the defendant to temporarily relinquish to the sheriff the defendant’s other weapons and ammunition which have been used or been threatened to be used in an incident of abuse against the plaintiff or the minor children and the defendant’s firearms and prohibiting the defendant from acquiring or possessing any firearm for the duration of the order and requiring the defendant to relinquish to the sheriff any firearm license issued under section 6108.3 (relating to relinquishment to third party for safekeeping) or 18 Pa.C.S. § 6106 (relating to firearms not to be carried without a license) or 6109 (relating to licenses) the defendant may possess. A copy of the court’s order shall be transmitted to the chief or head of the police force or police department of the municipality and to the sheriff of the county of which the defendant is a resident. When relinquishment is ordered, the following shall apply:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7.1) If the defendant is a licensed firearms dealer, ordering the defendant to follow such restrictions as

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Extension of protection orders.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lehigh University has developed a fair, prompt and impartial process for matters that involve harassment and sexual misconduct (including but not limited to: dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and sexual exploitation).

The process used to resolve matters involving sexual misconduct can best be described as a civil rights investigative model. This model is used when the facts and circumstances indicate that the situation may involve dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or sexual exploitation. While the investigative process remains the same, the individuals who investigate and who are responsible for determining whether a violation of University policy occurred are dependent on the role of the person who allegedly violated the applicable University policy. (Faculty cases are resolved by the Provost’s Office, staff cases are resolved by the appropriate Senior Officer within the respondent’s reporting line, and student cases are resolved by a three-person panel comprised of faculty and staff.)

PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

The following is an outline of the process and procedures used by Lehigh University to resolve issues involving harassment and sexual misconduct. The complete information can be found online:

Policy on Harassment and Discrimination:

Student Code of Conduct:
https://lehigh.edu/go/codeofconduct

These policies are available both online and in print to students, faculty, and staff. Summaries of the policies, including information concerning campus and community support resources, are also available in pamphlet form.

Filing a Report With Law Enforcement:
If a student or employee feels unsafe, has experienced or witnessed dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sexual exploitation, or would like to file a report with the police, please contact:

Lehigh University Police Department
321 East Packer Avenue
610-758-4200

The Lehigh University Police Department ("LUPD") is fully accredited by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and is available 24/7 throughout the year. If a report is filed, the police will take appropriate steps in response to the report. If the conduct occurred outside LUPD’s jurisdiction, LUPD will assist in reporting the incident to the proper law enforcement authorities in the applicable jurisdiction.

Filing a Report or Complaint with the Title IX Coordinator
Faculty, staff, and students who have experienced alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or sexual exploitation or have information about dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sexual exploitation should immediately notify the Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator (EOCC)/Title IX Coordinator:

Karen Salvemini
Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator
Alumni Memorial Compliance Building, Room 105
27 Memorial Drive West
Bethlehem, PA 18015
(610) 758-3535
eocc@lehigh.edu

In the event that the conduct involves the Title IX Coordinator/Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator, reports by students should be made to:

Katherine Lavinder
Dean of Students
Williams Hall, Suite 380
101 Williams Drive
Bethlehem, PA 18015
(610) 758-4156
kl211@lehigh.edu

In the event that the conduct involves the Title IX Coordinator/Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator, reports by faculty and staff should be made to:

Judy A. Zavalydriga
Director, Employee Relations and Workplace Learning & Performance
306 South New Street, Suite 437
Bethlehem, PA 18015
610-758-3897
jaz308@lehigh.edu

Faculty, staff, and students may file a complaint with both the police and the University, or may decline to notify either entity. University resources will assist with notifying LUPD if an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or sexual exploitation has occurred, if the survivor so chooses.

Initial Steps and Interim Measures

Generally within 72 hours of receiving a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or sexual exploitation, the Title IX Coordinator will contact the student or employee survivor to set up a time to meet to discuss the student or employee’s options and rights. The Title IX Coordinator will also refer the individual to the appropriate policy for more information.

During this initial contact with the Title IX Coordinator, a determination will be made regarding interim protective measures to provide for the safety of the complainant, the campus community, and the rights of the respondent. For students, this may include, but is not limited to, interim suspension and/or interim removal from housing, adjustments to academic classes or University residence assignments, access to counseling services, the issuance of University no-contact orders, etc. For faculty and staff, this may include, but is not limited to, temporary work restrictions and/or changes, transportation changes, interim leave, and University no-contact orders. Interim measures are available to students, faculty, and staff to the extent that the requested measure(s) is reasonably available, regardless of whether the survivor reports the conduct to the police or proceeds with a university process.

Students, faculty, and staff requesting an interim protective measure should contact the Title IX Coordinator, a determination will be made regarding interim protective measures to provide for the safety of the complainant, the campus community, and the rights of the respondent. For students, this may include, but is not limited to, interim suspension and/or interim removal from housing, adjustments to academic classes or University residence assignments, access to counseling services, the issuance of University no-contact orders, etc. For faculty and staff, this may include, but is not limited to, temporary work restrictions and/or changes, transportation changes, interim leave, and University no-contact orders. Interim measures are available to students, faculty, and staff to the extent that the requested measure(s) is reasonably available, regardless of whether the survivor reports the conduct to the police or proceeds with a university process.

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Faculty, staff, and students may also file a petition at the local courthouse for a civil (non-criminal) protection order that offers victims of certain crimes relief from further harm from the perpetrator. Pennsylvania offers three different civil protection orders, including protection from abuse orders, sexual violence protection orders, and protection from intimidation orders. The qualifications for these protection orders vary per order. For more information about obtaining a civil protection order, contact the Title IX Coordinator, Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley, Turning Point of the Lehigh Valley, or an attorney to discuss your options.

If criminal charges are filed, faculty, staff, and students may also request a temporary “stay away” court order issued by a judge for a period of one year or until the associated criminal case is resolved.

The Title IX Coordinator/EOCC will contact the respondent (the individual accused of violating University policy) to inform that person of the investigation, any no-contact orders or interim measures that are being taken, and of their rights and responsibilities in this process.

Both the reporting party (complainant) and the respondent may have an advisor of their choosing (including counsel) present at any meetings held during this process. This advisor may not represent or speak for the party, but may provide advice.

The complainant or the Title IX Coordinator will draft a complaint containing the complainant's allegations. The Title IX Coordinator will then assign an investigative team comprised of the Title IX Coordinator and a trained co-investigator to begin interviewing involved persons (including the complainant and the respondent). The respondent and complainant may provide a written statement at this time, and may identify potential witnesses. All investigators are trained annually on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sexual exploitation, as well as on the University's policies and procedures.

Investigation
The investigators will collect information and interview witnesses and other involved parties in an attempt to gather as much information as possible.

Once the initial round of interviews and information gathering is complete, the information gathered will be shared with both the complainant and the respondent. Both parties may provide comments in response to this information, and/or may suggest additional questions for witnesses or additional information to gather or witnesses to question. The investigators may exercise their discretion in whether or not to speak to any additional witnesses, collect any additional information, or ask follow-up questions of any witnesses.

The manner in which the matter is resolved differs depending on the role of the respondent at the University. Faculty cases are resolved by the Provost's Office, staff cases are resolved by the appropriate Senior Officer within the respondent's reporting line, and student cases are resolved by a three-person panel comprised of faculty and staff. The report is provided to the appropriate office/officer/panel to review and to question. The resolution of the case is based on a preponderance of the evidence standard, meaning that it must be found more likely than not that the respondent violated University policy in order for the individual to be found responsible for a violation of University policy. If it is found more likely than not that a violation of University policy occurred, then sanctions and/or disciplinary action will be imposed.

The range of disciplinary actions available under the Student Code of Conduct when students are found responsible for committing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Corrective action or restitution
- Written reprimand
- Requirement to attend training
- Educational sessions or programs
- Counseling
- Work restrictions
- Demotion with reduction in pay
- Termination of employment of University employees

Outcomes/Sanctions
Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sexual exploitation are serious offenses that will not be tolerated in an educational, working, co-curricular, social, or living environment. Disciplinary action against faculty and staff may include, but is not limited to:

- Expulsion
- Suspension
• Deferred suspension
• Disciplinary probation
• Disciplinary warning
• Other educational, punitive, or restorative sanctions
• Counseling
• Educational sessions or programs

Appeals
Both parties in the case have the right to appeal the outcome and the sanction in cases involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, or sexual exploitation as outlined in the applicable University policies. If the appeal changes the initial outcome of the original decision-maker or requires additional process, both parties will be notified simultaneously in writing of the change.

The grounds for appeal include: (1) information was available that was not available at the time of the investigation; (2) the University disciplinary procedures were violated in a way that may have adversely affected the outcome of the case; or (3) the sanction is inappropriate (i.e., unduly lenient or unduly harsh). In student cases, an appeal must be filed within three business days from the date of the outcome letter. The appeal must be submitted in writing and be based on one (or more) of the three grounds mentioned above. The letter should include specific details as to why an appeal should be granted, and should be submitted to the Conduct Officer.

In faculty or staff cases, an appeal must be filed within 14 calendar days of receiving written notice of disciplinary action. The appeal must be submitted in writing and be based on one (or more) of the three grounds mentioned above. The letter should include specific details as to why an appeal should be granted, and should be submitted to the appropriate entity for consideration.

Both parties will also be notified simultaneously in writing when the results of the process become final.

Records Requests
Upon request, the University will disclose the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of any crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, to the alleged victim or the alleged victim’s next of kin, if the victim is deceased.

Confidential Reporting Options
Students who would prefer to discuss incidents of sexual misconduct or harassment (including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and sexual exploitation) to a confidential resource may contact the following on campus resources:

The University Counseling and Psychological Services Center
Johnson Hall, 4th Floor
610-758-3880

The Chaplain’s Office
The Dialogue Center
661 Taylor Street
610-758-3877

Faculty and staff who would prefer to discuss incidents of sexual misconduct or harassment (including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and sexual exploitation) to a confidential resource may contact the following resource:

Integrated Behavioral Health (IBH)
Employee Assistance Program
1-800-395-1616

Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking
During orientation programs for incoming students, including transfers and graduate students, and for new employees, students and employees are reminded that the University prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and sexual exploitation. The University’s policies and procedures, along with appropriate resources, are also discussed.

The orientation programs for students also address consent, healthy relationships, bystander intervention and risk reduction, as well as the application of these concepts to their new college environment. These same topics are also addressed in numerous in-person trainings conducted by the Director of the Office of Gender Violence Education & Support and the University’s Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator.

Each year, the University reevaluates its bystander intervention campaigns and creates a campaign based on a combination of a national campaign with elements specific to the University. For example, past bystander intervention campaigns have included incorporating the Red Flag campaign, and utilizing a model based, in part, on Missoula’s Intervention in Action Project.

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In previous years, the University implemented the Step UP! Campaign, a university-wide initiative to promote the idea that members of the Lehigh community have the knowledge, attitudes and beliefs to prevent high-risk behavior and harm. In addition, the Office of Gender Violence Education & Support, in collaboration with the Crime Victims Council of the Lehigh Valley, developed a bystander intervention program specifically focused on intervention in gender violence situations. This year, the Office of Gender Violence Education & Support will implement Bringing in the Bystander®, an in-person educational program that encourages participants to become positive bystanders in instances of sexual and interpersonal violence and harassment by learning to identify problem situations and practical skills for safe and effective intervention.

Risk Reduction
The University provides information on reducing risk in various ways, and provides numerous opportunities for students and employees to increase both their knowledge on the risks and ways in which those risks can be addressed.

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

The University also utilizes a free-to-download HawkWatch safety app that streams high-quality video and audio directly to responders, and alerts the LUPD with your specific location for a quick response. For more information on the new app, please see page 15. In addition, LUPD offers instruction in the Rape Aggression Defense (“RAD”) program to faculty, staff, and students, and offers sessions to both men and women. Numerous trainings address the presence and use of rape drugs and encourages awareness of who has access to a drink and who has prepared or gotten the drink. Finally, there are numerous workshops focused on healthy sexuality and healthy relationships in an effort to encourage and highlight appropriate behaviors.
The Lehigh University Office of Gender Violence Education and Support works to change campus climate around issues of gender violence by supporting survivors and creating a survivor supportive campus; reducing incidents of gender violence among Lehigh students by increasing healthy relationships and consensual sexual encounters; and educating the campus community about healthy relationships, pleasurable consensual sexuality, gender violence and rape culture using evidence-based, intentional and appropriate trainings, events and initiatives. These include:

1. **New Student Orientation**: Topics of gender violence and healthy relationships are addressed during orientation through sessions that address gender violence definitions and policies, reporting and resources, sexuality, consent, dating and relationships in college and bystander intervention and risk reduction.

2. **5 x 10 Events**: As part of the Office of First Year Experience’s 5 x 10 program, the Office of Gender Violence Education and Support annually brings gender violence speakers to campus.

   In addition to the speakers, weekly 5 x 10 workshops are offered that focus in more detail on the topics raised during orientation, such as LGBT gender violence, drug- and alcohol-facilitated sexual assault and bystander intervention. Staff also answer any questions that new students may have about topics relating to gender violence and healthy relationships.

3. **Break the Silence Peer Educators**: Break the Silence Peer Educators, a project of the Office of Gender Violence Education & Support, is a student-run organization that focuses on “Preventing Gender Violence through Healthy Sexuality Education.” Specially trained Break the Silence Peer Educators spread awareness and educate peers about gender violence prevention, including sexual assault, intimate partner abuse, stalking, sexual exploitation, and harassment at Lehigh University. Break the Silence Peer Educators also conduct a variety of workshops on topics relating to healthy relationships and sexuality, ranging from “Popcorn and Porn” to “Ask a Sexpert” discussions. These are educational programs that help Lehigh’s community have positive, healthy and safe sexual experiences and relationships.

   4. **Campus Wide Events**: Campus wide events are offered throughout the year in order to educate and raise awareness about gender violence. Take Back the Night march and speak out is organized by members of Break the Silence each April and has become one of the most well-known and powerful events on campus. The office creates engaging and informative programming throughout the year based on student interest and campus need, such as our annual “Five Senses of Consent” event.

5. **Awareness Months**: Additional events are held in recognition of gender violence awareness months including domestic violence in October, stalking and human trafficking in January, and sexual assault in April.

6. **Gender Violence Support Advocates Program**: The Advocates Program, supervised by the Office of Gender Violence Education & Support, is a network of dedicated and compassionate staff members who are trained to assist student survivors of gender violence. In their role, Advocates provide initial support and referrals to survivors twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, three hundred sixty-five days a year.

   Through educational programming and events, the Office of Gender Violence Education and Support encourages students to examine their attitudes and beliefs about gender violence, challenge rape culture, build healthy relationships and support survivors of gender violence. Director Brooke DeSipio serves as a valuable resource for students who have experienced gender violence or who are interested in learning more about the issues. For more information, contact the office at 610-758-1303 or ingves@lehigh.edu.

In early 2015, Lehigh welcomed Karen Salvemini, Esq., as Lehigh’s first Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator. Karen is responsible for coordinating Lehigh’s efforts and initiatives to ensure compliance with all equal opportunity laws. She also engages the campus community in educational initiatives and best practices on reporting and responding to discrimination, harassment, retaliation, and sexual misconduct.
Lehigh University Safety Policies

Sexual Misconduct: Lehigh’s policy on sex offenses, which appears in its entirety in the Student Handbook, makes it clear that acts of sexual assault, stalking, intimate partner abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment or other forms of gender violence will not be tolerated. Individuals are strongly encouraged to report such incidents and to pursue criminal prosecution if possible. The policy contains: procedures to be followed should sexual misconduct occur; definitions of applicable Pennsylvania laws; a description of campus disciplinary procedures, including the specific rights of both accuser and accused as well as possible sentences; a listing of campus and community support services; options for changing academic and living arrangements if requested; and a brief description of educational programs to promote awareness and prevention of sexual misconduct.

More information can be found in the materials offered by the Office of Gender Violence Education and Support and Lehigh’s Title IX Coordinator.

The Advocates are specially trained Lehigh staff members who are available 24 hours a day. 7 days a week, 365 days a year to support student survivors of gender violence and offer resources. The Advocates can be reached at 610-758-4763.

Persons with questions are encouraged to contact any of the following university offices: Lehigh University Police, Equal Opportunity Compliance Coordinator, Office of Gender Violence Education and Support, Dean of Students or Counseling and Psychological Services.

Sexual Offender Registration. Persons seeking to obtain sex offender registration information may contact the Lehigh University Police Department at 610-758-4290, Bethlehem Police Department at 610-865-7187, or the PA State Police web site at www.psp.state.pa.us.

Lehigh has adopted policies governing a number of safety-related aspects of campus life. Some important policies include:

Access to Facilities. There are more than 150 buildings at Lehigh. Access to open buildings, events, and programs is granted to all students and employees with a Lehigh ID card. Every student is expected to carry an ID card at all times. Upon request of an officer of the university, the student must show the ID card.

All university owned and operated residential facilities are locked 24 hours per day. Access is limited to residents, their guests, staff or those hired by the university to provide specific services. Non-residential facilities are locked and secured on a variety of schedules consistent with the usage of the building and the time of the academic year. In general, buildings housing administrative offices close at 5 p.m. Academic buildings typically are locked between 10 and 11 p.m. Weekend hours are a function of special events. To determine the specific schedule for a given building, contact the IDEAL office. When non-residential buildings are closed, only those staff or students with appropriate authorization are permitted to be in the building.

Students, faculty and staff are expected to be aware of and abide by these regulations. Certain buildings are equipped with alarm devices to alert Lehigh Police of unauthorized entrance. In addition, the University Police Department employs security guards who conduct foot patrols throughout the Asa Packer and Mountaintop campuses. These guards check exterior doors, visually monitor activity in and around campus facilities and in some cases actually walk through the buildings. Unauthorized individuals found in closed buildings are evicted and subject to other action as appropriate.

Alcohol and Drugs. Any person found responsible for illegal possession, distribution or consumption of any controlled substance, including alcohol, will be subject to disciplinary action by the university and may be subject to action by civil authorities.

The drinking age in Pennsylvania is 21. State law deals strongly with underage drinking and makes it a crime to furnish alcohol to individuals under age. University policy and enforcement procedures are in full compliance with the law.

The Office of Counseling and Psychological Services is located on the fourth floor of Johnson Hall. Alcohol and other drug services are offered free of charge for a wide range of issues including substance use, abuse and dependency. Outreach programs are offered on a regular basis. All contact with this office is held in confidence.

Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) are designed to assist employees during a variety of difficult times. Lehigh’s is managed by Integrated Behavioral Health (IBH). Programs are available to eligible employees and any of their dependents who could benefit from their services. The program provides confidential access to professional counseling services for help in confronting such personal problems as alcohol and other substance abuse, marital and family difficulties, financial or legal trouble or emotional distress. For more information, please call 800-395-1616.

Weapons. To prevent personal injury, Lehigh prohibits the possession or use of any potentially dangerous weapon or explosive on university property. Firearms, ammunition, air guns, spring-type weapons, slingshots and firecrackers are among those items prohibited. Weapons under the control of the military departments are not subject to these regulations. All firearms belonging to Lehigh must be secured in the University Police Office.