

MOORE COLLEGE of ART & DESIGN

SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Updated October 1, 2014

In compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act and The College and University Security Act of 1988, Moore College of Art and Design reports annually to its current and prospective students and employees, policies/procedures, and statistics for the previous three years pertaining to *reported crimes that have occurred on-campus and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.*

This report is prepared annually in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies surrounding our campus, the Director of Operations, and the Student Services Office. The Director of Operations serves as the liaison between the College and local law enforcement agencies for collecting crime statistics. Each year in September the Director of Operations makes a request to local law enforcement for crime statistics to include in this report.

Each year, an e-mail notification is sent to all faculty, staff, and students that provides access to this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained from the Student Services Office—Stahl Hall 1st floor—or from the Admissions Office—1st floor Sarah Peter Hall. This report is also available on the College's website at: <http://moore.edu/admissions/student-life/transportation-safety>.

The information contained in this booklet is a supplement to what exists already in the Student Handbook. The Handbook is also posted on the College's website: <http://moore.edu/for/current-students/student-handbook>. Anyone interested in more detailed information on policies and practices should contact personnel in Student Services.

COLLEGE POPULATION

For the 2013-2014 academic year, Moore enrolled 447 full and part-time students pursuing a Bachelor of Fine Arts (BFA) degree or Post-Baccalaureate studies and 40 students pursuing a Master of Fine Arts (MFA) degree as of September 11, 2013, the end of the drop/add period. There is space for up to 199 students to live in college-sponsored housing. In addition to the BFA students, 333 individuals enrolled in courses through Continuing Education during the 2013-2014 academic year. The College offers a program for K-12 students called Young Artists Workshop on Saturdays during the academic year and during weekdays in July; in addition there is a four week summer residential program called the Summer Art and Design Institute and these participants are not included in the numbers above.

Moore College of Art & Design employs 110 faculty members for the BFA and MFA programs, 36 faculty for Continuing Education, 36 faculty for the Young Artist Workshop, and 65 full and part-time staff members. In addition, the College contracts with approximately 24 individuals on an as-needed basis to be models for courses such as life-drawing. The institution also contracts for food service, housekeeping, and security through outside vendors. Combined together, these vendors employ approximately 40 individuals at any one point in time.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SECURITY

All members of the Moore College community—students, faculty, and staff—share responsibility for safety and security. Administratively, the Director of Operations oversees the safety and security initiatives at the institution. The Director of Operations reports to the Vice President for Finance and Administration, and serves as the liaison with the company that provides security services at Moore; currently the school contracts with McGinn Security, a locally owned and operated business with over 30 years experience in the industry. In working to maintain a safe and secure campus, the Director of Operations collaborates with Student Services staff members and, in particular, with the Director of Residence Life.

The security guards working at Moore are unarmed and do not have police powers. Their primary responsibility is to make sure that access to College buildings is limited to students, faculty, and staff and escorted guests of the aforementioned individuals. In the event of an emergency or criminal act, the security personnel contact College staff and/or the city police as deemed necessary. The security guards receive training by McGinn Security as well as on-the-job training at Moore. McGinn Security completes background checks of the security officers, including investigating the driving records for those individuals who drive the College shuttle.

There is 24-hour security coverage when the College is in session. In Sartain Residence Hall there is a guard stationed at the Sartain front desk 24 hours a day, seven days per week. In Wilson Hall, which is contiguous to Sarah Peter Hall and Stahl Residence Hall, a security guard is stationed at the front desk 24 hours per day, seven days per week. There is also a rover guard who patrols the school buildings and takes members of the College community to their destination off-campus within a set radius from the institution. The College is served by a total of 6 security persons during a 24-hour period. Additional details regarding shuttle and rover guard service can be found in the Student Handbook, Chapter 8.

To report a crime, contact one of the following Moore College of Art and Design employees who are considered Campus Security Authorities:

- Resident Directors and Head/Resident Assistants
- Director of Residence Life
- Director of Operations
- Co-Directors for Continuing Education
- Dean of Students
- Academic Dean
- Vice President for Finance and Administration

Additionally, crimes or other emergencies can be reported to McGinn Security personnel:

- Report in person to Wilson Hall or Sartain Hall front desk
- Dial extension 0 (zero) from a college phone to contact the Wilson Hall front desk

At any time, members of the College community can dial 911, but also please contact the Wilson/Sartain Hall front desk so they can appropriately direct Emergency Personnel

Incident reports are maintained in paper or electronic form by the Director of Operations and Student Services. If an Incident report needs to be written and filed, please contact the front desk of Wilson or Sartain Hall, Director of Operations, or a Student Services Staff member (Head/Resident Assistant, Resident Director, Student Services

Coordinator, Director of Residence Life, Assistant Dean of Students, or the Dean of Students) for access to the Incident Report document.

All members of the College community are encouraged and expected to report crimes in an accurate and prompt manner. When in doubt that a crime has occurred, please speak with any of the Campus Security Authorities for assistance. Campus Security Authorities can also assist when it comes to reporting crimes to proper law enforcement agencies. Members of the College community are also expected to report knowledge of a crime even when the victim of a crime elects or is unable to make such a report.

Daily crime logs are maintained by a collaborative effort between the Director of Operations and Student Services. Information in the daily logs may include information about reported crimes. The nature, date, time, and general location of each crime is recorded in a daily log or in an incident report. Information collected in investigating crimes is recorded in an incident report. Requests to look at daily logs will be honored but two business days must be given for the College to comply. The disclosure of information in a daily log will not be provided if such information could jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim or if prohibited by law. Also if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of a daily log would jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur from the release of such information. If new information becomes available for a daily log, then that information will be added in no more than two business days.

PROVISIONS FOR CAMPUS SAFETY & SECURITY

Moore makes decisions regarding the campus and its buildings to promote a safe and secure environment for all members of the College community. The key elements in this regard are:

- Well lit areas both inside and around College buildings;
- Emergency egress from buildings, while at the same time limiting access into the buildings;
- Landscaping that does not obscure windows or doors, restricts the ability to enter College property through windows, etc., and is difficult to hide behind;
- Locking mechanisms on windows and doors throughout the school;
- An infrared security beam installed on the perimeter of Sartain Hall.
- Security cameras are used to monitor the inside and the outside of the College.
- There is a swipe card access system on all doors, stairwells, and elevators.

Any member of the College community who has a suggestion for changes to further enhance safety and security on-campus should see the Director of Operations.

The College offers programming to inform students, faculty, and staff about campus security procedures and practices to encourage members of the College's community to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Members of the College community are also expected to participate in programs about the prevention of crimes. Such examples are:

- A self-defense/"street smarts" workshop is a part of each semester's orientation program for new students. At this program, students learn by listening, watching, and performing self-defense techniques.
- Residential students are made aware of security and safety information through hall meetings. These meetings typically happen at the start of each semester.
- During fall and spring orientation students are provided information about the prevention of sexual assault.
- The College offers passive programming in regards to the prevention of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. More of this passive programming happens through promotional magnets and fliers addressing these issues. Students are also educated during orientation about how to report such crimes.
- Prior to arriving on campus, first year students are asked to complete three online modules about sexual assault prevention, harassment and respect, and healthy relationships.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The College makes the community aware of safety considerations and provides crime-alert, or emergency notification information. This is done by:

- Postings on appropriate bulletin boards.
- Alerts to all student, faculty, and staff e-mail addresses.
- "Emergency notification system" is available to send text message alerts to those who have signed up to participate. To sign up for this service, please go to this link of the College's website <http://moore.edu/admissions/student-life/transportation-safety/emergency-notification>.
- Evacuation procedures are located around the College to show members of the community where they are in the building and how to evacuate in an emergency.

The College will use its emergency notification systems in situations where:

- The College community needs to be immediately notified upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty, or staff, unless issuing a notification will compromise the efforts to contain the emergency.
- The College will test emergency response and evacuation procedures on an annual basis. Example of such a test are fire drills in College buildings and the residence halls.

BACKGROUND CHECKS

Prospective students are not asked to disclose any prior criminal record to the College. The Admissions Office highly encourages applicants to provide at least one recommendation in support of their candidacy to enroll at the College. If a current student develops a criminal record while at the College, she may be subject to disciplinary proceedings at the institution.

All new staff members are subject to a background check. If an employee develops a criminal record, he or she is subject to review by the College.

COLLEGE POLICIES

The Student Handbook contains policies on the following matters:

- Access to institutional facilities and programs by students, employees, guests and other individuals
- Possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages
- Possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs and paraphernalia
- Identification of, and admission of guests in student housing
- Housing of guests and others not assigned to student housing or not regularly affiliated with the institution

If you need a copy of the Student Handbook, please see the College website: <http://moore.edu/for/current-students/student-handbook>.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

The illegal and/or abusive use of drugs and alcohol by members of the College community adversely affects the quality of campus life and the mission of the College and is, therefore, prohibited, whether it occurs on or off campus. Specifically, College policy prohibits the possession, use or sale of drug paraphernalia, cocaine and its derivatives, marijuana, barbiturates, amphetamines, hallucinogens or other addictive or illegal substances and the illicit use of prescription drugs in any form. College policy also prohibits underage students from possessing, selling, or consuming alcoholic beverages on College premises. Moore College of Art & Design is a “dry campus,” which means alcohol is not permitted in college-supervised housing. Alcohol awareness is addressed in a presentation by Student Services during orientation. More alcohol awareness information is presented to resident students during the first floor meeting presented by Resident Assistants.

Students are expected to attend drug and alcohol awareness programs that the College sponsors in order to be as well informed as possible about both the health hazards associated with drug and alcohol use and constructive means for avoiding these addictions. Informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals and disciplinary actions are all a part of the College’s prevention program. Employees are also provided with an Employee Assistance Program (information can be obtained through Human Resources).

The Student Handbook provides information about the internal disciplinary system in regards to alleged violations involving drugs and alcohol (Chapter 5, Section 3). The Handbook also contains information about Pennsylvania state laws regarding drugs and alcohol (Chapter 5, Section 3).

REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

Any member of the College community who is aware of a criminal act, a violation of school policies, or an emergency should promptly contact one of the following individuals: a security guard, a Resident Assistant, a Head Resident Assistant, a Resident Director, Director of Residence Life, the Director of Operations, either of the Co-Directors for Continuing Education, Dean of Students, Academic Dean, the Vice President for Finance and Administration, or the President. The student, faculty, or staff member is asked to file an incident report, and, when appropriate, local authorities are contacted and the individual is encouraged to file a criminal report with the police. The Director of Operations and/or members of the Student Services staff investigate all incident reports and take appropriate follow-up measures.

The College is required by law to provide annual statistics to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania regarding incidences of crime. The Director of Operations compiles the annual report with assistance from the Student Services staff and local law enforcement agencies.

ADDRESSING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OFF CAMPUS

The College concerns itself primarily with misconduct that occurs on College grounds or at college-sponsored events. However, the College may become aware of misconduct occurring off-campus that is detrimental to the College's interests or to other students or dangerous to the student herself or illegal, including misconduct on-line, such as inappropriate use of campus network systems, or misconduct occurring in cyber communications. (Please see Chapter 7 for the policies governing the use of student@moore.edu.) In such cases, the Dean of Students or the Director of Residence Life will determine whether the College should pursue disciplinary action against the students allegedly involved in such behavior.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN

It is the intent of Moore College of Art & Design to assure its students, faculty, staff and employees a safe and healthy environment. Accordingly, an emergency preparedness plan has been developed to provide mechanisms to help minimize injury to persons and damage to property in the event of fire or other emergency situations. This plan serves as a reference for College personnel. It presents a summary of emergency procedures and guidelines to follow for the most commonly encountered emergencies.

Faculty members, staff and administrators have direct responsibility for implementing emergency procedures in their respective buildings or areas. In addition, each laboratory is required to have specific guidelines prepared and maintained.

The plan can be accessed through the Vice-President of Finance and Administration, the Academic Dean, and the Dean of Students. This plan is updated annually.

All College buildings participate in at least one unannounced evacuation drill a semester to practice evacuation procedures.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

The Director of Health Services and the Director of Counseling Services are not considered to be Campus Security Authorities.

If a member of the College community is the victim of a crime and does not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, that person may still want to consider making a confidential report. With permission, the Directors of Counseling or Health Services can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing the identity of the individual. The purpose of this confidential report is to comply with a person's wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

TIMELY WARNINGS

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Director of Operations, the Dean of Students and/or the Vice-President for Finance and Administration constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued. The warning will be issued through the College e-mail system and the emergency notification system (via text) to students, faculty, and staff. To sign up for this service, please go to this link of the college's website: <http://moore.edu/admissions/student-life/transportation-safety/emergency-notification>. In addition, signs will be posted on bulletin boards throughout the College. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Director of Operations and/or the Dean of Students. The College has a working relationship with local law enforcement agencies to alert the College about crimes that have been reported that warrant timely warnings or emergency responses. The College does not have a written memorandum of understanding with the local police.

Without delay, the College will take into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the notification system. The only reason why an emergency notification would not be issued immediately is because doing so would compromise: assisting the victim, containing or responding to the emergency, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Timely warnings will always withhold the names of victims as this information is confidential. Timely warnings are issued by the Vice-President of Finance and Administration and/or the Dean of Students.

GENDER BASED MISCONDUCT POLICY

INTRODUCTION Members of the college community, guests and visitors have the right to be free from all forms of gender and sex-based discrimination, examples of which can include acts of sexual violence, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. When an allegation of misconduct is brought to an appropriate administrators attention, and a respondent is found to have violated this policy, serious sanctions will be used to reasonably ensure that such actions are never repeated. This policy has been developed to reaffirm these principles and to provide recourse for those individuals whose rights have been violated. This policy is intended to define community expectations and to establish a mechanism for determining when those expectations have been violated.

OVERVIEW OF POLICY EXPECTATIONS WITH RESPECT TO PHYSICAL SEXUAL MISCONDUCT The expectations of our community regarding sexual misconduct can be summarized as follows: In order for individuals to engage in sexual activity of any type with each other, there must be clear, knowing and voluntary consent prior to and during sexual activity. Consent is sexual permission. Consent can be given by word or action, but non-verbal consent is not as clear as talking about what you want sexually and what you do not. Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot be automatically taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity. Silence--without actions demonstrating permission--cannot be assumed to show consent.

Additionally, there is a difference between seduction and coercion. Coercing someone into sexual activity violates this policy in the same way as physically forcing someone into sex. Coercion happens when someone is pressured unreasonably for sex.

Because alcohol or other drug use can place the capacity to consent in question, sober sex is less likely to raise such questions. When alcohol or other drugs are being used, a person will be considered unable to give valid consent if they cannot fully understand the details of a sexual interaction (who, what, when, where, why, or how) because they lack the capacity to reasonably understand the situation. Individuals who consent to sex must be able to understand what they are doing. Under this policy, "No" always means "No," and "Yes" may not always mean "Yes." Anything but a clear, knowing and voluntary consent to any sexual activity is equivalent to a "No."

SEXUAL ASSAULT

A. Definition of Sexual Assault Sexual assault, including rape, is a form of coercion used to exert power and control over another person. It includes both non-consensual sexual intercourse and non-consensual sexual contact. It also includes a person engaging in a sexual act with another person when that other person a) is mentally incapable of understanding, or for any reason, including intoxication, is unaware of the sexual act; or b) is physically incapable of resisting or of communicating an unwillingness to participate.

B. Avoiding Sexual Assault To avoid the possibility of sexual assault, students are urged to:

1. Attend the College's self-defense workshop normally given during Orientation and/or any subsequent educational programs on personal safety offered through Student Services.
2. Follow the security procedures outlined in the Student Handbook under The Student's Role in Maintaining a Secure Campus.
3. Take proactive steps to lessen the likelihood of sexual assault, including such things as going to parties with friends who agree to watch out for each other, carefully monitoring any beverages consumed, not leaving a party with any new acquaintances, and not mixing sex and alcohol.

C. Support Available To Survivors of Sexual Assault A student who believes she may have experienced sexual assault is encouraged to seek medical care and supportive counseling as soon as possible. The following resources are available.

1. Resident Assistants and Resident Directors can provide the student with information about resources on and off-campus. Resident Assistants and Residence Directors are not covered by the same privacy laws as health care professionals. Once an allegation of sexual assault has been reported to a Resident Assistant/Resident Director, she will report the alleged assault to the appropriate Student Services staff member.
2. The Director of Counseling Services is available to discuss any incidents with students that could be sexual assault as well as to offer appropriate emotional/psychological support.
3. The Director of Health Services can provide the student with medical care and help making decisions.
4. The physicians at Drexel Family Medicine can also provide the student with medical care.
5. Survivors that wish to be seen and receive medical care will be taken to the Philadelphia Sexual Assault Response Center (PSARC) located at 300 East Hunting Park Avenue. The PSARC is co-located with the Philadelphia Police Department's Special Victims Unit and offers evidence recovery and care to victims following a sexual assault.

Survivors should expect to be interviewed by a Special Victims Unit Detective after alleging a sexual assault. The victim/survivor can give as much or as little information to the Special Victims Unit as she would like. Staff in Student Services, including the Director of Counseling Services and the Director of Health Services, is available to accompany the student to the hospital. If at all possible, the student should refrain from bathing or changing clothing prior to going to the hospital in order to preserve physical evidence. Please store evidence in paper, not plastic, bags, if criminal charges are likely or possible.

6. The WOAR hotline 215.985.3333 provides anonymous counseling and can help students that are reluctant to go to the hospital or see a physician.

If the student seeks support from either the College's Director of Health Services or the Director of Counseling Services and wishes to keep the incident confidential, either staff member will abide by the student's decision.

See below under Handling Sexual Assault in Off-site College Programs for details about procedures for the student to follow if a sexual assault occurs in an off-site, college sponsored program.

D. Additional College Responses to Sexual Assault If the student elects to file a report with the College beyond seeking medical/counseling support, the following support and procedures are in place.

1. The student will be informed of her option to contact local authorities to pursue legal or civil actions.
2. Should the student elect to file an incident report with the Dean of Students, depending on the nature of that report and the student's wishes, the Dean may pursue it as a violation of the College's Student Code of Conduct and/or the College's Sexual Harassment Policy. If it is determined that a judicial hearing will take place, the Dean will follow the procedures outlined under Judicial System and Redress for Students in the Student Handbook — with the exception that the alleged violator and the student filing the report—the survivor—will both be informed of the resolution of any judicial hearing.
3. All incident reports of sexual assault filed with the College will be investigated. If the student filing—the survivor—requests confidentiality, information about the incident will be given only to College personnel who need access in order to conduct an inquiry and to the College's President.
4. Once an incident report has been filed, the College will include information that does not identify the survivor in the crime statistics that the College files yearly in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act (also known as the Campus Security Act).
5. The College will make changes in the student survivor's living and/or academic situation following a sexual assault, if the survivor requests these changes and if they are reasonably available.

E. Third Party Response to Sexual Assault The College encourages students who, as third parties, have become aware of a serious allegation of sexual assault to report it to the Director of Counseling Services, the Director of Health Services, the Dean of Students or, if the alleged assault occurred during an off-site college-sponsored program or college-related trip, to the faculty/staff member in charge. The College recognizes that there is ambiguity in urging students as third parties to report allegations of sexual assault while at the same time supporting the survivor's right to confidentiality. Staff members or faculty will keep this ambiguity in mind when receiving a report about an alleged sexual assault, as they take relevant steps in response to the report, including offering support to the survivor. *This policy also applies if a student is aware of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.*

Even if the survivor requests that College personnel do not reveal her name, all College personnel (except the Director of Health Services and the Director of Counseling Services) are still required to treat the incident as a crisis under the College's Crisis Policy and to report the incident to the appropriate personnel. If the survivor does not want her name disclosed, the report will be made without her name. College personnel must report allegations of sexual assault to the Dean of Students, if the alleged survivor is a BFA student; to the Co-Directors of Continuing Education, if the alleged survivor is a YAW or CE student; to the Academic Dean, if the alleged survivor is a faculty member; or to the Vice President of Finance and Administration, if the alleged survivor is a staff member. As noted above, under Additional College Responses to Sexual Assault, all incident reports will be investigated and the President will be notified of all reports of sexual assault.

F. Handling Sexual Assault in Off-Site Programs If the sexual assault occurs off campus during a college-related trip or in a college-sponsored program, the survivor is urged to report it to the faculty/staff in charge. The faculty/staff in charge shall contact the appropriate staff member at the College listed above in the reference to the Crisis Policy and work with that staff person to provide appropriate follow-up support for the survivor, including: a) ensuring the survivor's safety; b) referring the survivor for medical exam and treatment, including advising her not to change clothing or bathe if criminal prosecution is likely or possible; c) arranging either to accompany the survivor as she seeks medical treatment and/or to provide another appropriate person, if the student or the faculty member does not believe that the faculty

member is the appropriate person; d) informing the survivor about the on-campus support and response to sexual assault listed above in this policy so the survivor may avail herself of any relevant services; and e) recording the time, location and persons involved in an incident report.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE -- RISK REDUCTION TIPS Risk reduction tips can often take a victim-blaming tone, even unintentionally. With no intention to victim-blame, and with recognition that only those who commit sexual violence are responsible for those actions, these suggestions may nevertheless help you to reduce your risk experiencing a non-consensual sexual act. Below, suggestions to avoid committing a non-consensual sexual act are also offered:

- If you have limits, make them known as early as possible.
- Tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and firmly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
- Find someone nearby and ask for help.
- Take affirmative responsibility for your alcohol intake/drug use and acknowledge that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Take care of your friends and ask that they take care of you. A real friend will challenge you if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them when they do.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you to reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

- Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give them a chance to clearly relate their intentions to you.
- Understand and respect personal boundaries.
- DON'T MAKE ASSUMPTIONS about consent; about someone's sexual availability; about whether they are attracted to you; about how far you can go or about whether they are physically and/or mentally able to consent. If there are any questions or ambiguity then you DO NOT have consent.
- Mixed messages from your partner are a clear indication that you should stop, defuse any sexual tension and communicate better. You may be misreading them. They may not have figured out how far they want to go with you yet. You must respect the timeline for sexual behaviors with which they are comfortable.
- Do not take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state, even if they did it to themselves.
- Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Do not abuse that power.
- Understand that consent to some form of sexual behavior does not automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual behavior.
- Silence and passivity cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.

JUDICIAL HEARINGS In College hearings, legal terms like “guilt, “innocence” and “burdens of proof” are not applicable, but the college never assumes a student is in violation of college policy. Judicial hearings will provide a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution. The investigation will be conducted by College officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These officials receive training on how to conduct an investigation and the hearing process. These officials receive training on how to protect the safety of victims and promote accountability. Campus hearings are conducted to take into account the totality of all evidence available, from all relevant sources.

The College reserves the right to take whatever measures it deems necessary in response to an allegation of sexual misconduct in order to protect students' rights and personal safety. Such measures include, but are not limited to, modification of living arrangements, interim suspension from campus pending a hearing, and reporting the matter to the local police. Not all forms of sexual misconduct will be deemed to be equally serious offenses, and the college reserves the right to impose different sanctions or measures following the final determination of a hearing following an allegation of sexual assault, rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. These sanctions or measures can range from verbal warning to expulsion, depending on the severity of the offense. The College will consider the concerns and rights of both the complainant and the person accused of sexual misconduct.

The accused student and the accuser are entitled to the same opportunities in the judicial hearing process. This includes the opportunity to be accompanied at any related meeting or proceeding by an advisor of their choice. Also both the accused student and the accuser will be informed simultaneously in writing the outcome of a College disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The College has an appeal process if either the accused student or the accuser would like to appeal the sanction from a judicial

hearing. Typically, appeals are only granted if there is new evidence. Appeals are written to the Dean of Students and must be written within ten (10) days of sanctioning. After ten (10) days the decisions of judicial hearing committees are final.

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT OFFENSES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

1. Sexual Harassment
2. Non-Consensual Sexual Contact (or attempts to commit same)
3. Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse (or attempts to commit same)
4. Sexual Exploitation

SEXUAL HARASSMENT Sexual Harassment is unwelcome, gender-based verbal or physical conduct that is, sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it, unreasonably interferes with, denies or limits someone's ability to participate in or benefit from the College's educational program and/or activities, and is based on power differentials (quid pro quo), the creation of a hostile environment, or retaliation.

Moore College of Art & Design is a place of work and learning for students, staff and faculty and it should be free from all instances of sexual harassment, intimidation and exploitation. Sexual harassment subverts the mission of the College and threatens the careers, educational experience and well being of students, faculty and staff. While sexual harassment may occur between students, it is particularly serious when it exploits a power differential such as that which exists between an administrator, faculty or staff member and a student or a supervisor and a subordinate.

Sexual harassment is defined as an attempt to coerce an unwilling person into a sexual relationship, to subject a person to unwanted sexual attention, or to create a sexually intimidating or offensive working, social or educational environment.

Examples of sexual harassment between students or between a student and an employer, a faculty member, a staff member or an administrator include, but are not limited to, a) physical assault or direct propositions of a sexual nature; b) conduct (not legitimately related to the subject matter of a course) intended to discomfort or humiliate, or both, that includes comments of a sexual nature or sexually explicit statements, questions, jokes or anecdotes; or c) conduct that would discomfort or humiliate a reasonable person such as unnecessary touching, patting, hugging or brushing against a person's body, or remarks of a sexual nature about a person's clothing or body, or remarks about past or future sexual activity. In and out of the classroom or in a work situation at the College, students should be aware that they are being sexually harassed in relationships with administrators, faculty, staff or employers if they find themselves the objects of unwelcome advances, requests for sexual favors, or other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when: a) submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a student's employment or status in a course, program, or activity or is used as a basis for an educational or employment decision affecting a student; or any other decision that directly affects a student's status at the College; or b) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a student's educational or work performance or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment for learning or work.

Within the College, amorous relationships between administrators, faculty or staff members—including the students serving as Residence Life Staff members—and students are improper if the administrator, faculty or staff member has any type of professional responsibility for the student. Therefore, no administrator or staff member who by the virtue of his/her responsibilities at the College has any power over students shall have an amorous relationship (consensual or otherwise) with a student; no faculty member shall have an amorous relationship (consensual or otherwise) with a student who is enrolled in a course being taught by the faculty member or whose work is being supervised or evaluated by that faculty member; no staff member shall have an amorous relationship (consensual or otherwise) with a student whose work is being supervised or evaluated by the staff member; no Residence Life Staff member shall have an amorous relationship (consensual or otherwise) with a student living in the residence hall in which the staff member has a supervisory role. Consensual amorous relationships occurring outside the administrative, instructional or work-related context are strongly discouraged and may result in disciplinary action; they may appear to be exploitative to others and may raise serious conflicts of interest. Such relationships are particularly problematic for faculty members who may be involved in supervising students or evaluating their work outside the context of a classroom situation.

Therefore, any faculty member involved in such a relationship must withdraw from every professional decision or activity that might penalize or reward the student in question. Members of the College community who, without establishing a pattern of doing so, engage in isolated conduct of the kind described under b and c in the paragraph above which provides examples of sexual harassment, or who exhibit a pattern of engaging in such conduct, but fail to realize that their actions discomfort or humiliate, demonstrate insensitivity that necessitates remedial measures. When the College administrators become aware that such activities are occurring, the matter will be referred to the relevant administrator—Dean of Students (if the perpetrator is a student), the Academic Dean (if the perpetrator is a faculty member), the Vice

President for Finance and Administration (if the perpetrator is a staff member), the President (if the perpetrator is an administrator). The President and relevant administrators have the authority to issue proper warnings and/or direct that those engaged in such conduct undertake an educational program designed to help them understand the issue.

Any complaint of sexual harassment will be treated seriously and investigated. A student should direct a complaint of sexual harassment to the Dean of Students. She may also direct complaints to other appropriate members of the College community such as the President, the Academic Dean or any department chair or advisor. Once a complaint is lodged, it will be resolved in accordance with the Sexual Harassment Grievance Procedure, which is on file in the Dean of Students' Office. This grievance procedure includes the possibility of resolving the complaint informally, that is through discussion with the Dean of Students and with the student, administrator, faculty or staff member against whom the complaint is being lodged. The grievance procedure also includes the possibility of the grievant's requesting, in consultation with the Dean of Students, an investigation of her complaint which may result in a formal hearing and appropriate sanctions if the complaint is found to be valid. In all instances the rights of both the complainant and the respondent, particularly the right to confidentiality, will be protected to the fullest possible extent.

Following a thorough investigation, the College will take immediate disciplinary action against any person that is engaging, or has engaged, in sexual harassment. Such action may include suspension, demotion, or discharge, depending upon the circumstances.

NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL CONTACT Non-Consensual Sexual Contact is any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a man or a woman upon a man or a woman, that is without consent and/or by force.

Sexual Contact includes: Intentional contact with the breasts, buttock, groin, or genitals, or touching another with any of these body parts, or making another touch you or themselves with or on any of these body parts; any intentional bodily contact in a sexual manner, though not involving contact with/of/by breasts, buttocks, groin, genitals, mouth or other orifice.

NON-CONSENSUAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE Non-Consensual Sexual Intercourse is any sexual intercourse however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or a woman that is without consent and/or by force.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION Occurs when a student takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his/her own advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited, and that behavior does not otherwise constitute one of other sexual misconduct offenses. Examples of sexual exploitation include, but are not limited to:

- Invasion of sexual privacy;
- Prostituting another student;
- Non-consensual video or audio-taping of sexual activity;
- Going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting your friends hide in the closet to watch you having consensual sex);
- Engaging in voyeurism;
- Knowingly transmitting an STI or HIV to another student;
- Exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; inducing another to expose their genitals;
- Sexually-based stalking and/or bullying may also be forms of sexual exploitation

ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE DEFINITIONS

Consent: Consent is clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.

Force: Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats) and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent

- Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.
- There is no requirement that a party resists the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of force is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced.

- In order to give effective consent, one must be of legal age.
- Sexual activity with someone who one should know to be -- or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be -- mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout), constitutes a violation of this policy.
- Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction).
- This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs. Possession, use and/or distribution of any of these substances, including Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Burundanga, etc. is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of this policy. More information on these drugs can be found at <http://www.911rape.org/>
- Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense for any behavior that violates this policy.
- The sexual orientation and/or gender identity of individuals engaging in sexual activity is not relevant to allegations under this policy.

Additional College Responses to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking If the student elects to file a report with the College beyond seeking medical/counseling support, the following support and procedures are in place:

- The student will be informed of her option to contact local authorities to pursue legal or civil actions. A member of Student Services can help the student do this. A victim/survivor does not have to contact local authorities if she does not wish to do so.
- Victims/survivors should understand the importance of preserving evidence as it might be necessary to prove criminal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Preserving evidence is important when trying to obtain a protection order.
- Should the student elect to file an incident report with the Dean of Students, depending on the nature of that report and the student’s wishes, the Dean may pursue it as a violation of the College’s Student Code of Conduct and/or the College’s Sexual Harassment Policy. If it is determined that a judicial hearing will take place, the Dean will follow the procedures outlined under Judicial System and Redress for Students in the Student Handbook — with the exception that the alleged violator and the student filing the report—the survivor/victim—will both be informed of the resolution of any judicial hearing. The College uses preponderance of the evidence as the standard of evidence in the College’s Judicial System.
- All incident reports of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking filed with the College will be investigated. If the student filing—the survivor/victim—requests confidentiality, information about the incident will be given only to College personnel who need access in order to conduct an inquiry and to the College’s President.
- Once an incident report has been filed, the College will include information that does not identify the survivor in the crime statistics that the College files yearly in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Act (also known as the Campus Security Act).
- The College will make changes in the student survivor’s living and/or academic situation following a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking if the survivor requests these changes and if they are reasonably available. For changes to a survivor/victim’s academic situation, please see the Dean of Students. For changes in a living situation, please see the Director of Residence Life. For a victim/survivor that lives on campus, space permitting, she can be moved to a different space on campus. For a student victim/survivor who lives off campus, the Director of Residence Life can help assist the student with seeking proper help from local law enforcement.
- The College will make changes in the student survivor’s transportation and/or work situation following a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking if the survivor requests these changes and if they are reasonably available. The Director of Residence Life can assist a student victim/survivor in providing information about local garages or finding a new way to the College on public transportation, if requested. The Dean of Students can assist a student victim/survivor with help for changing a working situation.
- The College can provide victims/survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, regardless of whether the offense occurred on campus or off campus, in writing, an explanation of their rights and options.
- The College will help any student survivor/victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking as requested and as options are reasonably available regardless of whether the victim/survivor decides to report the crime to local law enforcement.

OTHER MISCONDUCT OFFENSES (WILL FALL UNDER TITLE IX WHEN SEX OR GENDER-BASED)

- Threatening or causing physical harm, extreme verbal abuse, or other conduct which threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person.
 - This can include *domestic violence*, which is defined as a “felony or misdemeanor crime of violence”. This can be attempting to cause or causing: bodily injury, rape, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse, sexual

assault, aggravated indecent assault, indecent assault, or incest. Domestic violence can also include: placing another in reasonable fear of immediate serious bodily injury, false imprisonment, physical or sexual abuse of a child, or engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts towards another person, including following the person, under circumstances which place the person in reasonable amount of fear of bodily harm or injury. These acts could be committed by:

- A current or former spouse and/or intimate partner of the victim,
 - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
 - A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
 - A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or
 - Any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.
- This can also include *dating violence* which means the use of abusive behaviors, including but not limited to, internet, electronic, written, verbal, sexual or physical contact by a person to harm, threaten, intimidate, or control a current or former dating partner, regardless of sex, sexual orientation or gender identity. Dating violence may be an isolated incident or a repeated course of conduct. Dating violence includes but is not limited to: physical abuse, emotional abuse, or sexual abuse. Dating violence can be committed by a person:
 - Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship;
 - The type of relationship;
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- Discrimination, defined as actions that deprive other members of the community of educational or employment access, benefits or opportunities on the basis of gender;
 - Intimidation, defined as implied threats or acts that cause an unreasonable fear of harm in another;
 - Hazing, defined as acts likely to cause physical or psychological harm or social ostracism to any person within the college community, when related to the admission, initiation, pledging, joining, or any other group-affiliation activity;
 - Bullying, defined as repeated and/or severe aggressive behavior likely to intimidate or intentionally hurt, control or diminish another person, physically or mentally (that is not speech or conduct otherwise protected by the 1st Amendment).
 - Violence between those in an intimate relationship to each other;
 - Stalking, defined as repetitive and/or menacing pursuit, following, harassment and/or interference with the peace and/or safety of a member of the community; or the safety of any of the immediate family of members of the community. Stalking can also be defined as a means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

MEGAN'S LAW

Pennsylvania's legislature has determined that public safety will be enhanced by making information about registered sex offenders available to the public through the internet. Knowledge about whether a person is a registered sex offender could be a significant factor in protecting any individual, including those in care of a group or community organization, from recidivist acts by registered sex offenders. The technology afforded by the internet makes information on registered sex offenders readily accessible to the public, enabling them to undertake appropriate remedial precautions to prevent or avoid placing potential victims at risk. Public access to information about registered sex offenders is intended solely as a means of public protection. The website for Pennsylvania Megan's Law: www.pameganslaw.state.pa.us

STUDENT HOUSING

Housing is available to full-time students enrolled in the BFA program. When space permits, housing is also available to part-time Moore students and, occasionally, to students of other institutions of higher education in the city of Philadelphia. The housing options available include: two residence halls, one with single rooms and the other with 4-person suites. Students are not required to live on campus during their enrollment at the College.

Two undergraduate Resident Directors staff the two residence halls (one in Sartain and one in Stahl Hall) along with one Head Resident Assistant in each residence hall. There is also a Resident Assistant living on each floor. In total, there are five Resident Assistants. The Director of Residence Life supervises the Resident Directors and Head/Resident Assistants. Residence Life staff members share nighttime and weekend duty responsibilities and make rounds each night to provide assistance to the residents. There are two staff members on duty every night. In addition to the student

residence hall staff on duty, a full-time professional staff member in the Student Services Office is on-call every evening and 24 hours on the weekend.

Students living in College housing are able to have guests visit and stay overnight for up to 3 nights in a row. In the residence halls, there are special guest registration procedures to be followed. These are outlined in the Student Handbook in Chapter 5, Section 5.

Students in the residence halls may not occupy their rooms during break periods when the halls are closed. The residence halls do remain open during the fall break, but close for all other breaks. Students needing housing over vacation periods should see the Director of Residence Life to learn about her options for alternative housing.

MISSING PERSONS

In the event that a student is reported as missing for more than 24 hours, College staff will make inquiries about her whereabouts. If a resident does not return by the estimated time of return, the staff will make inquiries about her whereabouts 24 HOURS AFTER THAT ESTIMATED RETURN TIME, unless a truly valid reason for concern is expressed directly to a professional staff member in the Student Services Office prior to that time.

If Student Services makes an inquiry about a resident who has not returned and cannot locate her, staff will notify appropriate people listed on the student's emergency contact sheet, which is kept by Residence Life Staff. This information will not be disclosed to anyone, except law enforcement personnel to help find the missing student. If the student is under 18, a member of her family will be notified that she has not returned to the residence hall. If the Residence Life Staff does not have an emergency contact number, the police will be notified. If emergency contacts cannot be reached, the police will be notified. Police will also be notified if a student, regardless of age, has been determined to be missing.

If someone believes a student is missing and the student lives on campus, please contact a Head/Resident Assistant, Resident Director, or the Director of Residence Life. During College business hours, go to Student Services on the first floor of Stahl Hall, or call 215-965-4040. After hours, please ask the guards at the front desks of Wilson or Sartain Halls to contact the Head/Resident Assistant or Resident Director on duty. If the student does not live on campus, please contact the Dean of Students.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) includes two safety-related requirements:

1. **Fire Log:** Institutions must keep a fire log that states the nature of the fire, date, time, and general location of each fire on-campus in student housing facilities. The College complies with this rule by including all fire-related incidents in a Daily Crime and Fire Log. To view this information, please contact the Director of Operations. Requests for information older than 60 days must be directed to the Vice President for Finance and Administration. Information will be made available within two (2) business days of a request for public inspection.
2. **Annual Fire Safety Report:** Institutions with on-campus student housing facilities must publish annually a fire safety report that provides information on campus fire safety practices and standards. The College complies with this regulation by including all fire-related incidents at on-campus student housing facilities as part of the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report. Information contained in this annual fire safety report includes: number and cause of fires at all on-campus student housing facilities; number of fire-related deaths; related injuries; value of fire-related property damage; information on evacuation procedures; fire safety education and training programs; fire safety systems in each student housing facility; number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills; and policies on portable electrical appliance, smoking and open flames.

If a fire occurs in any building, community members should immediately pull the nearest fire alarm. If time allows, please call ext. 0 to notify the front desk of the location of the problem. The campus fire alarm systems alert community members of potential hazards. Community members are required to heed an activated fire alarm system and evacuate a building immediately. Use the nearest available exit to evacuate the building. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building. No training is provided to students or employees in firefighting or suppression activity as it is dangerous and each community member's duty is to safely and quickly exit the building.

When a fire alarm is activated, the elevators in most buildings will automatically recall to a pre-designated fire-safe floor. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If you are caught in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. The emergency phones in elevators on campus ring to the Front Desk.

All fires in residential housing, emergency or not, should be reported to the Director of Residence Life or the Director of Operations. Fires that happen in any non-residential facilities, emergency or not, should be reported to the Director of Operations. When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire.

FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT/SYSTEMS

All residential buildings are equipped with automatic fire detection and alarm systems which are monitored by the front desk security and an outside monitoring company. Each residence hall has full sprinkler systems, meaning individual rooms and common areas have sprinklers. There are fire extinguisher devices, evacuation plans next to elevators, strobe lights, sounding alarms, and fire doors.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Residence Life Staff performs residential inspections at Thanksgiving break, winter break, and spring break. Residents are notified beforehand of the inspection process. The inspections are conducted to identify safety violations as well as conditions which may be detrimental to the health or well being of the wider residential community.

The inspections include a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors and other life safety systems. In addition, each room is examined for the presence of prohibited items such as candles, halogen lamps, open coiled appliances, pets, etc. Rooms are also examined for evidence of prohibited activity such as smoking in the room, tampering with life safety equipment, etc. This inspection also includes a general assessment of cleanliness of the room, including food and waste storage.

Conditions requiring further action are reported to the Director of Residence Life for follow up.

FIRE POLICIES FOR ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES - Because of their potential to cause accidental fires, and in an effort to conserve energy, the following electrical appliances are restricted or prohibited:

- Halogen light.
- Hotplates, space heaters, electric blankets, toaster ovens and all appliances with an open heating element are prohibited. Only coffee pots with an automatic shut-off are permitted.
- Air conditioners, other than those installed in Stahl Hall by the College. If a student needs air-conditioning as a medical necessity, she must provide a doctor's documentation, and she will be assigned a space in Stahl Hall.
- No refrigerators other than the micro-fridges provided by the College are permitted in student rooms.

FIRE SAFETY - The following items are restricted or prohibited:

- Any candles, incense or open flames are prohibited.
- Smoking tobacco, clove cigarettes, hookahs, and cigars are prohibited in the residence halls.
- Residential type extension cords (white or brown) are not permitted to be used in any residence hall room. Only commercial type extension cords (orange 16/3 gauge) are permitted.
- Students should not tamper with the sprinkler or fire systems in any way. Please do not hang items from the sprinkler pipes.

SMOKING - Smoking is prohibited in all areas of the residence halls. Students in Stahl Hall may smoke 20 feet away from the entrance of the College on Race Street. Students in Sartain may smoke in the smoking courtyard, which is on the Woodstock Street side of Sartain.

Evacuation procedures are outlined by Residence Life staff in the first floor meeting of the academic year. Students must leave the buildings when the fire system is sounding. Resident Assistants facilitate the exit of buildings by guiding students to the best exit. Once outside, students should look for a Resident Director to check-in. They are stationed in front of Sartain hall (across Cherry Street) and in Aviator Park for Stahl Hall. Fire drills are conducted, unannounced, twice each semester (usually September and March), in each residence hall. These tests are monitored by the Director of Operations. Stahl Hall and Sartain are both equipped with fire alarms, smoke detectors, and sprinkler systems. If students do not evacuate the buildings in under three minutes, then the test is repeated.

In the event of a long-term evacuation, personnel like the Vice-President for Finance and Administration, Dean of Students, local/state police, the Director of Operations, or the Director of Residence Life will be on scene and will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

No fires have been reported in the residence halls between January – December 2013.

MOORE COLLEGE OF ART & DESIGN CRIME STATISTICS

By law, the College is required to make the following crime statistics available to students, faculty and staff on an annual basis. In addition, this data needs to be provided to prospective students upon request and is to be given to new employees at the time of hiring. The following statistics are based on violations of the law reported to the Director of Operations and to the Student Services Office. The statistics are based on the period of January 1 to December 31 of each year.

Crime Statistics Required by The Clery Act

	On campus						Non-campus			Public		
	2011	ALL 2012	2013	Residence Halls (subset of ALL)			2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Hate Crimes by Prejudice												
Murder- Non negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Forcible (Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault w/Object	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses-Non Forcible (Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary (Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Simple assault	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Intimidation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1
Other crimes involving bodily injury	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Domestic Violence	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Dating Violence	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0
Stalking	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0

Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with Moore College of Art and Design.

"On campus" category means the main college buildings at 20th Street and the Parkway: Wilison, Peter, and Stahl halls. Also includes Sartain Hall, located at 2039 Cherry Street.

"Residence Halls" category means Stahl Hall at 20th Street and the Parkway and Sartain Hall at 2039 Cherry Street.

"Non-campus" Moore does not have any spaces that fall in the noncampus category.

"Public" category refers to sidewalks and other public spaces adjacent to, and surrounding the college. Like Cherry Street, 20th Street, Race Street, and Lambert Street for example. Also includes Aviator Park.

Fire Safety Systems in Moore College of Art & Design's Residence Halls

Residence Halls	Fire System, Monitored by Front Desk & Outside Company	Full Sprinkler System*	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans By Elevators	# of Evacuation Fire Drills per year	Sounding alarm	Strobe lights	Fire Doors
Sartain Hall 2039 Cherry St.	X	X	X	X	X	4	X	X	X
Stahl Hall 1916 Race St.	X	X	X	X	X	4	X	X	X

* Full Sprinkler System exists in common areas and individual rooms

Annual Fire Safety Report

Year	Residence Halls	Total Fires in each building	Fire Number	Cause of fire	Number of injuries that needed treatment at a medical facility	Number of deaths related to fire	Value of property damage caused by fire
2011	Sartain Hall 2039 Cherry St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Stahl Hall 1916 Race St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	Sartain Hall 2039 Cherry St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Stahl Hall 1916 Race St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013	Sartain Hall 2039 Cherry St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Stahl Hall 1916 Race St.	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Crime Statistics Required by Pennsylvania's
Campus Crime Reporting Law**

Actual/Index (100,000/FTE) Offense	2011	2012	2013
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0
Other Assaults	1	1	0
Arson	0	0	0
Burglary	3	20	3
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0
Drug Abuse	5	1	1
Drunkenness	2	1	3
Embezzlement	0	0	0
Forgery/Counterfeiting	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0
Liquor Laws	7	2	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	2
Murder	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family	0	0	0
Prostitution	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Other Sex Offenses	0	1	0
Robbery	3	0	0
Theft/Larceny	8	38	21
Vagrancy	0	0	0
Vandalism	3	0	0
Above listed offenses also categorized as hate crimes	0	0	0
TOTAL	36	65	32

PA Act 180, the Uniform Crime Reporting Act, requires the release of crime statistics and rates to students and employees. The crime index is based on the premise that the College Community consists of 100,000. The actual FTE (Full Time Equivalent) population was 487 in 2013, 526 in 2012 and 510 in 2011.

These numbers reflect reported crimes to Moore College of Art and Design and the local police district.