



PACIFIC COLLEGE

of HEALTH AND SCIENCE

Crime Awareness & Campus Security Report *Jeanne Clery Act*

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND SCIENCE (PCHS)



NEW YORK CAMPUS

Crime Awareness & Campus Security Report | October 1, 2026

Introduction

The Clery Act is a consumer protection law geared toward providing transparency about campus crime statistics and campus safety policies. Among other things, the Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal student aid programs to disclose information about specific campus policies, and to publish crime statistics reported to campus authorities that occur in a specific campus geography.

This brochure establishes policies and procedures for the New York campus of Pacific College of Health and Science. Additional information about the Jeanne Clery Act can be found at the U.S. Department of Education website:

<http://ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html>

Pacific College of Health and Science is committed to maintaining a safe environment for students, faculty, staff, and visitors of the college. This brochure provides guidelines and advice that can contribute to this aim and encourage trust and effective communication in our educational community.

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I. Campus Security and Reporting Crimes

Crime awareness and prevention start with effective communication. Students and staff are encouraged to report dangerous conditions, suspicious activity and criminal acts on or near campus to the appropriate authorities. This section provides guidelines for reporting crimes and emergencies.

Campus Security Authorities

The Pacific College of Health and Science Campus Director is the school official to whom all reports related to actual or potential criminal activity should be directed. Campus directors have in turn designated other senior managers to serve as Campus Security Authorities in their absence. The below charts provide the names and contact information of the Campus Director and designated Campus Security Authorities.

Main Campus Security Officials

Name	Job Title	Contact #	Contact Email
Malcolm Youngren	President	212-982-3456 ext 201	Myoungren@pacificcollege.edu
Steven Gard	Campus Director- Campus Safety Officer	212-982-3456	Steven.Gard@PacificCollege.edu
Ashley Kowal	VP Student Services and Title IX Coordinator	212-982-3456 ext 250	Akowal@pacificcollege.edu
Marcy Madix	VP of Human Resources	619-574-6909	mmadix@pacificcollege.edu

Additionally, any faculty member teaching a course or supervising in clinic before 9am or after 6:00pm, when the Campus Information Center/Reception Office closes, is acting as the designated Campus Security Authority for his or her students.

Campus Security

The Campus Director is usually available on campus or easily accessed through the Campus Information Center/Reception desk. However, even if the Campus Director is not available, one of the above mentioned Campus Security Authorities is almost always available during the hours listed below. Also, the Campus Information Center/ Reception desk, as well as the Clinic Reception desk, maintains emergency contact numbers for police, fire and medical emergencies.

The campus relies on security precautions taken by the landlord of the building, such as 24-hour security door staff where any “unknown” visitors must sign in, and the provision of adequate lighting in elevators and hallways. The campus does not have any security personnel outside of the 24-hour security staff maintained by building management.

Campus Facilities - Hours of Operation

Clinic Facilities

Monday - Friday	9:00 am to 9:00 pm
Saturday	9:00 am to 5:00 pm
Sunday	Closed

Administrative Facilities

Monday - Friday	9:00 am to 5:00 pm
Saturday and Sunday	Closed

Classroom Facilities

Monday - Friday	8:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. to 6:00 pm
Sunday	Closed

No one is allowed to enter the facility after closing or before opening without authorization from a school official. Administration personnel and specified faculty members are responsible for the opening and closing procedures. The building facilities and janitorial staff ensure the building is empty and locked at night.

Pacific College of Health and Science does not employ security personnel to monitor activities inside the building or in the parking area. Each student and employee is encouraged to be vigilant of criminal activity and to report any such activity or other emergency the local law enforcement agency, or call 911 immediately and to alert a member of the administration of the activity as soon as possible.

The college does not have any on or off-campus residence buildings.

Reporting Crimes

Should a student, faculty or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with the Campus Director or his/her designee. Reporting of crimes is voluntary and confidential but highly encouraged in order to ensure accurate statistical information that we are required to report annually to the government, and, to help ensure campus safety. **“PCHS Campus Crime Incident Report” Forms should be completed and are available in the Student Lounge during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday.**

The Campus Director maintains the daily crime log. Each entry includes the nature, date, time and general location of the crime, along with it's disposition if known. Entries and updates are made within two business days after the information is recorded.

The most recent 60 days of the log are open to public inspection during normal business hours. Older entries are available within two business days of a request.

Full details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. The college will work with local, county, and state law enforcement to resolve any crime or emergency and will alert the campus community of safety issues that may arise. Students or staff members providing the report will be expected to

cooperate with any further investigation, arrest or disciplinary action and will encourage victims to notify police authorities.

During the school orientation, new students are informed about campus security procedures and policies and encouraged to incorporate habits that foster safety and security them and for others. In the event of any criminal activity or emergency local law enforcement officials should be contacted by calling 9-1-1.

Contact information for local authorities is available below:

Reporting Emergencies

Emergencies include crimes that are in progress or about to happen, and ones that have resulted in serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss. They also include situations in which the suspect may still be at the scene and some suspicious activities. By calling 9-1-1 you will be linked to the appropriate police as well as firefighting, medical, and ambulance services.

Reporting Non-Emergencies

To report some non-emergency crimes, you can file a police report online, or you can call the NYPD's 24-hour number for non-emergency calls and general information at **3-1-1**.

Crimes and suspicious activities that fall into this category are: (a) those that don't involve serious personal injury, property damage, or property loss; (b) ones in which there is no possibility that the suspect is still at the scene or is likely to return to the scene; and (c) ones for which an immediate response is not needed. If there is any doubt as to whether the situation is an emergency, it is always better to be on the safe side and call **9-1-1**.

New York Police Department - 1st Precinct

The 1st Precinct is the precinct that covers our campus and the headquarters are located at:

Address: 16 Ericsson Place, New York, NY 10013-2411

Phone: 212-334-0611

Hours: Monday through Friday, open 24 hours

Timely Warning

Should a potentially dangerous situation exist due to actual or potential criminal activity, campus officials will provide timely notice to students and staff. This includes situations involving the commission of a crime on or near campus such as robbery, theft from vehicles, sexual assault, threats of violence and similar activities. It can also include awareness of the possibility of students or outsiders carrying weapons or of drug sale or use on or near campus.

When the Campus Director or designated CSA school officials are notified of such a potentially dangerous situation from students, staff, police or nearby merchants or offices, notices will be promptly and visibly displayed at the entrances to the campus, as well as on all bulletin boards around campus. Furthermore, an e-mail notice will be sent by the Campus Director or designated CSA to all members of the Pacific College of Health and Science community: students, faculty, and staff. These notices will provide relevant information and encourage vigilance and common-sense precautions. Students who are at the campus at this time will be notified of the situation by staff, which will visit classrooms and lounges.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Should a significant emergency or dangerous situation arise involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus, Campus Director or other designated CSA campus officials will initiate the emergency response and evacuation procedure. An “immediate” threat as used here encompasses an imminent or impending threat, such as an approaching forest fire, as well as a fire currently raging in one of your buildings.

Some other examples of significant emergencies or dangerous situations are:

- Outbreak of meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions
- Earthquake
- Gas leak
- Terrorist incident
- Armed intruder
- Bomb threat
- Civil unrest or rioting
- Explosion
- Nearby chemical or hazardous waste spill

Examples of situations that would not necessitate an emergency response under Clery:

- Power outage
- Snow closure
- String of larcenies

In the event of an actual emergency, determined to be a valid emergency by the Campus Director, most likely by communicating with the local police department, the entire campus community will be notified of the emergency situation and the response and evacuation procedures necessary. The Campus Director will compose the message and determine who should get it. Although, the entire Pacific College

of Health and Science community will be notified, the emergency may only affect a specific population (For example: The emergency may only affect the students on campus on a Monday).

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

Notification System

The first respondents to an emergency situation will be the Campus Director and/or any or all Campus Security Authorities (see chart above) that are on campus at the time of the imminent threat. The Campus Director and Campus Security Authorities will work to appoint other, designated administrators, staff and faculty, to verbally inform students in class and clinic, as well as other staff and faculty members. Information dissemination will additionally occur by broadcasting the emergency on the phone intercom system, through e-mail and Anthology (CampusVue), and an alert on the front page of the Pacific College of Health and Science website.

When an emergency may affect people beyond campus, the college will share safety information with those who need it. This may include patients, visitors, nearby businesses and others in the area. Depending on the situation, the college will communicate directly with people on site, post notices at campus entrances, share updates on its website, or work with local emergency responders. The college will provide updates as new information becomes available.

Students should take responsibility for regularly checking their e-mail. In order to receive campus-wide e-mail announcements, students must have a Pacific College of Health and Science e-mail account, which is automatically set up upon entrance to the College, but can be confirmed from the Information Technology (IT) department. Furthermore, automatic forwarding of e-mail messages from a Pacific College of Health and Science account to another account is available through communication with the College's IT department.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedure

Following the notification of an emergency, all constituents on-campus that are threatened by the emergency situation are to be immediately evacuated if evacuation will distance the constituents from the immediate threat. Students, administrators, staff, and faculty are to follow the fire safety exit strategies and evacuation routes, indicating the nearest exits, posted all around the campus. However, evacuation would not be the immediate response to an emergency situation if the safest place to avoid the imminent threat were the campus itself. The specific response to be communicated and enacted during an emergency situation would be determined by the Campus Director first, and secondly by any or all Campus Security Authorities.

A test and subsequent evaluation of Pacific College Health and Science's emergency response and evacuation procedure, including its notification system, will be conducted once a year through an announced or unannounced drill or exercise. The college will document each test, including a description of the exercise, its date and time, and whether it was announced or unannounced and will be kept in the office of the Campus Director.

Campus Crime Reports

The Clery Act requires that schools and colleges maintain records of crimes reported to campus officials and/or local police authorities. This includes on campus reports as well as reports of crimes on public property adjacent to the campus, if available through local authorities. Statistics are compiled by type of crime and reported annually to the U.S. Department of Education. Schools are further required to make statistics covering the last three calendar years of reporting available to current and prospective students. Pacific College of Health and Science abides by all of the above policies when preparing the annual report prior to October 1st. The Appendix to this handbook contains reported crime statistics for individual campuses. *Note: Pacific College of Health and Science - New York Campus made attempts through the local authorities, the New York Police Department, to access and report the numbers of crimes on public property adjacent to the campus. However, the local police department was unable, and still is at this time, to isolate crimes adjacent to the campus.*

In addition to compiling data on reports of crimes, schools and colleges must separately report arrests or persons referred for campus disciplinary action with regard to: 1- liquor law or federal campus alcohol policy violations; 2- drug law or federal campus drug policy violations; weapons possession law or campus weapons policy violations.

The annual campus crime statistics report covers, then, the following:

Crime Reports

- Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
- Negligent manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery (if involves confrontational circumstances)
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Hate crimes
- Vandalism (if hate crime related)
- VAWA (Violence Against Woman Act) Offenses

Arrest and Referral for Disciplinary Action Reports

- Liquor law
- Drug law
- Weapons possession
- Law Violations resulting in arrest

New students are informed about campus security procedures and policies during the New Student Orientation and are encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. Staff members are informed or reminded of campus security at selected staff meetings and are also encouraged to take safety precautions in order to be more responsible for their safety and the safety of others. Faculty members are informed or reminded of campus security at selected faculty and/or departmental meetings and are also encouraged to take safety precautions in order to be more responsible for their safety and the safety of others.

In addition to the annual publication of the campus security information found in this report and brochure, constituents are exposed to campus security policies, procedures, and practices through email communications throughout the year.

Further information about campus crime reports is available through the campus director. Crime definitions and campus crime reporting methodology are available through the U.S. Dept. of Education website: <https://www.ed.gov/teaching-and-administration/safe-learning-environments/school-safety-and-security/campus-security>

This site also provides access to the campus crime statistics for all U.S. schools and colleges.

II. Crime Prevention

The best way to deal with crime is to prevent it. Everyone can play a part by using common sense precautions, maintaining vigilance and cooperating with others. This section of the report provides basic advice for crime prevention and how to access further general crime prevention resources.

What is Crime Prevention?

Crime prevention is defined as *“the anticipation, the recognition, and the appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of action to remove or reduce it.”* The first step in crime prevention is to realize that in order to prevent crime or becoming a crime victim, we must accept that crime prevention is a shared responsibility. It is not a school or college problem or a police problem. It is a societal problem that can only be properly addressed by the entire campus community. On a college campus that includes, students, faculty, staff, visitors and neighbors. Therefore, campus safety is truly a shared responsibility.

Three elements must be present for a crime to occur: desire, ability, and opportunity. This is also known as the crime triangle. A person may “want” to commit a crime and have the “ability” to commit a crime, but if we deny them the “opportunity,” then no crime can be committed. Historically, the primary goal of crime prevention has been to apprehend criminals. Although this goal is still important, the goal of preventing crime and reducing the cost of crime has taken on significant importance. Our goal is to help individuals prevent crime by helping them make decisions in their everyday lives to reduce the opportunity for crime to occur, whether on campus or not.

Colleges and schools throughout the United States are concerned about providing campus settings that are safe and secure. Understanding campus crime prevention and how you can personally increase your chances of having a safe and enjoyable college experience will mutually benefit you and your campus.

Personal Safety Tips

The following are general safety and security tips provided by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Officers. Tips relating to sex, drug and alcohol offenses are addressed in sections IV and V of this handbook.

Know how to contact campus staff and the police:

- Know the telephone number of your school and local police precinct.
- Keep the emergency phone numbers near your phones (stickers, magnets, etc.).

- Program emergency phones numbers into your personal cell phone.

Walking around or near campus:

- Familiarize yourself with the layout of the campus. Survey the campus while classes are in session and after dark to see that academic buildings, walkways, facilities, and parking lots are adequately secured and well-lighted.
- Plan the safest route to your destination; choose well-lighted, busy pathways and streets.
- Share your class schedule with your parents and trusted friends and give them your telephone numbers.
- At night, stick to well-lighted areas whenever possible and avoid alleyways or “Short cuts” through isolated areas.
- Travel in groups and avoid going out alone at night.
- If you are being followed, change direction and go to the nearest business or home; knock on the door, and request that someone call the police. Note the description of the person following you.
- Walk near the curb and avoid shrubbery or other places of potential concealment.
- Tell a friend or roommate where you are going and what time you expect to return.
- Stay alert to your surroundings and the people around you.
- Carry your purse or backpack close to your body and keep a firm grip on it; carry your wallet in an inside coat pocket or your front pant pocket.
- Keep your keys separate from your purse or backpack.
- Don’t overload yourself with bags or packages and avoid wearing shoes that restrict your movements.
- Walk with a confident stride; keep your head up and look around.
- If a motorist stops and asks for directions, keep your distance from the car.
- Dress in clothes and shoes that will not hamper movement.
- Report suspicious activity or noises immediately.

Motor vehicle safety:

- Park in well-lit areas, where your vehicle is visible; avoid parking next to vans or trucks.
- Keep all items out of sight, especially valuables. Remove or place CD players/ cases, etc. in the trunk.
- Service your vehicle regularly to avoid breakdowns.
- Keep your vehicle always locked.
- Consider “The CLUB” or an alarm system.
- When leaving your car for service, remove your other keys.
- Have your key ready when you approach your car. Before getting in, check inside and under your car to make sure no one is hiding.

When driving

- Carry a cell phone.
- Never let fuel level get below $\frac{1}{4}$ tank.
- Drive on well-traveled streets and keep your car in gear while it is stopped. Allow at least one car length space between your car and the car in front of you so that you can escape should someone try to get into your car.

- Always be aware of your surroundings and check your rear-view mirror often.
- Keep doors locked and windows shut and keep valuables out of sight; either covered or in the trunk.
- If your car breaks down, open the hood and stay inside. If someone stops to help, do not open your window or door, but have him or her call for assistance.
- If you suspect you are being followed, drive to a well-lit public area and call the police.
- Beware of people who yell, honk, and point at your car as if something is wrong; if your car breaks down, stay inside and lock the doors. If anyone approaches to help, crack the window and ask them to call the police. Ask uniformed people to show identification.
- Beware of people who motion and ask you to stop and lend assistance; if you want to assist someone whose car has broken down, go to the nearest phone or use your cell phone and call the police.
- If a person with a weapon confronts you and wants your vehicle, give it up. No car is worth being injured or losing your life over.

Using public transportation:

- Try to avoid isolated bus or train stops and times when few people are around.
- Stay away from the curb until bus/train arrives.
- If possible, sit near the driver and notify him or her of any problems.
- A crowded bus is a prime target for pick pockets; carry your bags close and carry your wallet in your coat or front pant pocket.
- If someone is bothering or harassing you, move to another seat location and/or tell the person in a loud voice to "STAY AWAY".
- Remain on the bus/train if you are uncomfortable with getting off.

If you sense trouble:

- Move away from the potential threat if possible; cross the street and increase your pace.
- Join a group of people nearby.
- If a threatening situation is imminent and people are close by, yell, scream or do whatever you can to get their attention. Remember, dialing 9-1-1 and or/ activating a fire alarm are both part of the personal safety system. 911 calls are free from most pay phones.
- If you are facing an armed criminal, you may minimize the risk of injury to yourself if you comply with the criminal's demands. However, if your life is in immediate danger, use any defense you can to get away.

If you are attacked:

- Go with your instincts but be realistic about your ability to fight off someone; your instinct may be to run, scream, kick, hit or bite.
- If a weapon is displayed, don't resist. Give up your property and save your life.
- Do what you are told and don't make any sudden moves.
- Try to remember as many details as possible and alert the school or the police as soon as possible.
- Your goal should be to escape safely and survive; cooperate if you think that resisting may lead to further harm.
- Remember every situation is different; you are the only one who can decide the appropriate course of action.
- Constantly play the "what if" game to think about what you would do in a particular threatening situation. This will help prepare you to respond instinctively when a threat is encountered.

- After an event, never feel guilty about what you did or did not do.

Active shooter (workplace or school violence):

If you are involved in a situation where someone has entered the area and started shooting; the following are a list of actions that are recommended:

- If possible, exit the building/area immediately, but only if it can be done safely.
- Notify anyone you may encounter to exit the building immediately.
- Notify Public Safety or Police.
- Give the following information:
 - a. Your name
 - b. Your phone number
 - c. Location of the incident (be as specific as possible)
 - d. Number of shooters
 - e. Identification of shooter
 - f. Number of persons who may be involved
 - g. Your location

If exiting the building/area is not possible, the following is recommended:

- Go to the nearest room or office.
- Close and lock the door.
- If unable to lock the door, use a wedge device or heavy to block the door; a belt or other objects may be able to wedge the door shut.
- Cover the door windows.
- Depending upon the shooter's location, exit out the window quietly and quickly.
- Stay low, move away from the door, keep quiet and act as if no one is in the room.
- DO NOT answer the door. Notify the police.
- Wait for the Police to assist your exit from the building.
- If you are trapped with the shooter, you need to decide whether to: Stay still and play dead.
- Run for an exit in a zigzagging pattern or Attack the shooter.

Describing a suspect or a vehicle:

- Date, Time, Location, Direction of Travel, Weapon
- Suspect Information Male/Female
- Adult/Juvenile/Approximate Age Race
- Height/Weight Hair Color
- Eye Color
- Mustache, beard, sideburns or other facial hair Tattoos, scars or other identifying marks
- Gait, limp or amputations
- Clothing Hat Glasses
- Shirt type/color Pants type/color Shoes
- Automobile
- Make/Model Color
- Year
- Body style (2-door, 4-door, convertible, truck, etc.) License plate number
- Distinguishing features (spoiler, racing stripes, tinting, damage, etc.)

Cybersecurity:

- Never give your password to anyone.
- Provide your social security number only to secure sites you trust.
- Change your passwords regularly.
- Do not allow others access to your email account.
- Do not put personal information or photos on your web page and do not give personal information that can identify where you live to social networking sites.
- Never leave your computer/laptop unattended.
- Engrave markings on your computer.
- Do not download files sent to you by strangers or click on hyperlinks from people you don't know.
- Computer phishing is a crime. Phishers attempt to fraudulently acquire credit card details and other sensitive personal data via bogus emails or pop-up windows. It may look like a legitimate email from a legitimate institution but beware of unsolicited requests for information.
- Financial or payment institutions will never request that you send them personal sensitive data via email or popup windows.
- If you receive a suspicious looking email from any bank, lending, or payment institution, it is best to delete and not respond. If, by coincidence, you have an account with the entity mentioned in the email, call your legitimate institution using the number on your physical bill or via the telephone book or through telephone information.
- Make certain that all your personal information is deleted from your computer prior to disposing of it.

Cell phone protection:

- Carry your phone with you whenever possible and make sure it is in a safe place whenever you leave it behind. If you are leaving your phone in your car, be sure it is hidden from view.
- Turn off your phone when you are not using it.
- Request a personal identification number.
- Use the "lock" feature on your phone.
- Report a stolen cellular telephone immediately to the cellular telephone carrier and police.
- Check your monthly bills carefully and report unfamiliar calls to your cellular phone company.
- Do not give out your electronic serial number or even your phone number to strangers, including callers who represent themselves as technicians testing your line.
- Keep your subscriber agreement, which includes your electronic serial number, in a secure location.

Crime Prevention Resources and Programs

The college emails this report to students and staff once a year and informs perspective students and employees about the report as part of our crime prevention program. In addition, portions of the report that emphasize prevention are emailed to the community during the year, as well as a power point on Crime Prevention. The following resources are also listed to help educate the campus in the area of crime prevention.

Local Website Links

New York Police Department - 1st Precinct

Address: 16 Ericsson Place, New York, NY 10013-2411

Phone: 212-334-0611

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/nypd/index.page>

open 24 hours

New York [Crime Stoppers Program](https://crimestoppers.nypdonline.org/)

Hotline: 800-577-TIPS

<https://crimestoppers.nypdonline.org/>

National Website Links

National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC): www.ncpc.org

Security on Campus, Inc.: www.securityoncampus.org

III. Drug and Alcohol Policy

Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989

The Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) requires colleges and schools to certify to the Department of Education that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

This program must include the following:

1. Standards of conduct concerning the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs, and the illegal use of alcohol by students and employees on school property or at any school activity.
2. Description of legal sanctions.
3. Clear statement of the school's sanctions for violations.
4. Description of any drug and alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation services.
5. Description of the health risks associated with use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol.

Pacific College of Health and Science Alcohol and Drug Use Policy Statement

Pacific College of Health and Science is dedicated not only to teaching and to the advancement of knowledge but also to the development of ethical and responsible individuals.

The College seeks to achieve these goals through a sound educational program and policies that encourage maturity and independence. The regulations that govern student and employee conduct have been formulated with those objectives in mind. The U.S. Department of Education has issued regulations implementing the provisions of the Drug- Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989. These regulations require that a college distribute information annually about the possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs at that college. Members of the Pacific College of Health and Science community are bound by federal, state, and municipal laws as well as by the regulations of the Board of Trustees of Pacific College of Health and Science.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, or use of illegal drugs or other controlled substances and the unauthorized use of alcohol by students on campus and by college employees at work is prohibited. Student clubs and organizations may petition the Campus Director in advance of a planned event for the use of beer or wine at "duly authorized functions." Organizations must adhere to stringent guidelines that comply with state laws prohibiting the sale, delivery, or providing of alcoholic beverages to people under the age of 21. In addition, organizations granted permission to serve alcoholic beverages must provide adequate supervision for distribution and consumption.

Any person found to have violated the College policy on alcohol and drug use is subject to discipline by Pacific College of Health and Science officials. The legal age for drinking alcohol in New York is 21, and state laws deal harshly with underage drinking. As stated earlier, it is also against the law in New York to sell or give away alcohol to anyone under the age of 21.

The possession or use of illegal drugs is a crime in the State of New York. Anyone found in possession of or using such drugs on college property will be dealt with severely and may be suspended from the College, in addition to facing criminal charges and arrest.

Drug or alcohol possession or use: Should a student or staff member be found in possession of, using or under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol while on campus or at a school function (not including the use of beer or wine by those of legal drinking age at “duly authorized functions”), he or she will be subject to disciplinary action based upon violation of the school’s code of professional conduct. He or she may be warned, placed on probation, suspended, or expelled/ disqualified. Disciplinary actions are at the discretion of the Campus Director and the Admissions/Administrative/ Advancement Committee. Pacific College of Health and Science policy regarding disciplinary actions and the College’s policy on Professional Conduct are published in the School Catalog.

Legal Sanctions for the Unlawful Possession, Use, or Distribution of Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

In addition to the institutional sanctions described above, members of the PCHS community who unlawfully possess, use, manufacture, or distribute illicit drugs or alcohol are subject to prosecution and penalty under local, state, and federal law. The sanctions are provided for general information and are not a complete statement of the law; penalties vary with the facts of each case, the quantity and schedule of the substance involved, the age of the persons involved, and the offender's prior record. Many offenses also carry additional court assessments, probation conditions, mandatory education or treatment programs, driver's license consequences, and immigration consequences that are not listed here.

In addition to the Federal laws, the State of New York has its own laws dealing with controlled substances. Alcohol offenses and penalties in New York State are defined by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law and Penal Law. These include driving while intoxicated, while ability is impaired by alcohol, consuming alcohol while under the age 21, furnishing alcohol to a person under age 21, selling alcohol to an intoxicated person, or providing false identification. The four acceptable forms of I.D. for alcohol service in New York State are driver’s license, a non -driver’s I.D., a military I.D., or a passport. In addition, New York State General Obligations Law imposes personal injury liability for damages resulting from furnishing alcohol to persons under age 21 or selling alcohol to an intoxicated person.

S 220.03 Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the seventh degree. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a controlled substance in the seventh degree when he or she knowingly and unlawfully possesses a controlled substance; provided, however, that it shall not be a violation of this section when a person possesses a residual amount of a controlled substance and that residual amount is in or on a hypodermic syringe or hypodermic needle obtained and possessed pursuant to section thirty-three hundred eighty-one of the public health law, which includes the state's syringe exchange and pharmacy and medical provider-based expanded syringe access programs; nor shall it be a violation of this section when a person's unlawful possession of a controlled substance is discovered as a result of seeking immediate health care as defined in paragraph (b) of subdivision three of section 220.78 of the penal law, for either another person or him or herself because such person is experiencing a drug or alcohol overdose or other life threatening medical emergency as defined in paragraph (a) of subdivision three of section 220.78 of the penal law. Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the seventh degree is a class A misdemeanor.

S 220.06 Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fifth degree.

A person is guilty of criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fifth degree when he knowingly and unlawfully possesses:

1. a controlled substance with intent to sell it; or
2. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing a narcotic preparation and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of one-half ounce or more; or
3. phencyclidine and said phencyclidine weighs fifty milligrams or more; or

4. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing concentrated cannabis as defined in paragraph (a) of subdivision four of section thirty-three hundred two of the public health law and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of one-fourth ounce or more; or
5. cocaine and said cocaine weighs five hundred milligrams or more.
6. ketamine and said ketamine weighs more than one thousand milligrams; or
7. ketamine and has previously been convicted of possession or the attempt to commit possession of ketamine in any amount; or
8. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing gamma hydroxybutyric acid, as defined in paragraph four of subdivision (e) of schedule I of section thirty-three hundred six of the public health law, and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of twenty-eight grams or more. Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fifth degree is a class D felony.

S 220.09 Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fourth degree. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fourth degree when he knowingly and unlawfully possesses:

1. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances
2. containing a narcotic drug and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of one-eighth ounce or more; or
3. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing methamphetamine, its salts, isomers or salts of isomers and said preparations, compounds mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of one-half ounce or more; or
4. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing a narcotic preparation and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of two ounces or more; or
5. a stimulant and said stimulant weighs one gram or more; or
6. lysergic acid diethylamide and said lysergic acid diethylamide weighs one milligram or more; or
7. a hallucinogen and said hallucinogen weighs twenty -five milligrams or more; or
8. a hallucinogenic substance and said hallucinogenic substance weighs one gram or more; or
9. a dangerous depressant and such dangerous depressant weighs ten ounces or more; or 9. a depressant and such depressant weighs two pounds or more; or
10. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing concentrated cannabis as defined in paragraph (a) of subdivision four of section thirty-three hundred two of the public health law and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of one ounce or more; or
11. phencyclidine and said phencyclidine weighs two hundred fifty milligrams or more; or
12. methadone and said methadone weighs three hundred sixty milligrams or more; or
13. phencyclidine and said phencyclidine weighs fifty milligrams or more with intent to sell it and has previously been convicted of an offense defined in this article or the attempt or conspiracy to commit any such offense; or
14. ketamine and said ketamine weighs four thousand milligrams or more; or
15. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing gamma hydroxybutyric acid, as defined in paragraph four of subdivision (e) of schedule I of section thirty-three hundred six of the public health law, and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of two hundred grams or more. Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the fourth degree is a class C felony.

S 220.16 Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the third degree.

A person is guilty of criminal possession of a controlled substance in the third degree when he knowingly and unlawfully possesses:

1. a narcotic drug with intent to sell it; or

2. a stimulant, hallucinogen, hallucinogenic substance, or lysergic acid diethylamide, with intent to sell it and has previously been convicted of an offense defined in article two hundred twenty or the attempt or conspiracy to commit any such offense; or
 3. a stimulant with intent to sell it and said stimulant weighs one gram or more; or
 4. lysergic acid diethylamide with intent to sell it and said lysergic acid diethylamide weighs one milligram or more; or
 5. a hallucinogen with intent to sell it and said hallucinogen weighs twenty-five milligrams or more; or
 6. a hallucinogenic substance with intent to sell it and said hallucinogenic substance weighs one gram or more; or
 7. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing methamphetamine, its salts, isomers or salts of isomers with intent to sell it and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of one-eighth ounce or more; or
 8. a stimulant and said stimulant weighs five grams or more; or
 9. lysergic acid diethylamide and said lysergic acid diethylamide weighs five milligrams or more; or
 10. a hallucinogen and said hallucinogen weighs one hundred twenty-five milligrams or more; or
 11. a hallucinogenic substance and said hallucinogenic substance weighs five grams or more; or
 12. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing a narcotic drug and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of one-half ounce or more; or
 13. phencyclidine and said phencyclidine weighs one thousand two hundred fifty milligrams or more.
- Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the third degree is a class B felony.

S 220.18 Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the second degree. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a controlled substance in the second degree when he or she knowingly and unlawfully possesses:

1. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing a narcotic drug and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of four ounces or more; or
 2. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing methamphetamine, its salts, isomers or salts of isomers and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of two ounces or more; or
 3. a stimulant and said stimulant weighs ten grams or more; or
 4. lysergic acid diethylamide and said lysergic acid diethylamide weighs twenty-five milligrams or more; or
 5. a hallucinogen and said hallucinogen weighs six hundred twenty-five milligrams or more; or
 6. a hallucinogenic substance and said hallucinogenic substance weighs twenty-five grams or more; or
 7. methadone and said methadone weighs two thousand eight hundred eighty milligrams or more.
- Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the second degree is a class A-II felony.

S 220.21 Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the first degree. A person is guilty of criminal possession of a controlled substance in the first degree when he or she knowingly and unlawfully possesses:

1. one or more preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances containing a narcotic drug and said preparations, compounds, mixtures or substances are of an aggregate weight of eight ounces or more; or
 2. methadone and said methadone weighs five thousand seven hundred sixty milligrams or more.
- Criminal possession of a controlled substance in the first degree is a class A-I felony.

Offenses and penalties related to controlled substances are defined by Article 33, New York State Controlled Substances Act and §220.03 of the New York State Penal law. The laws regarding controlled substances and illegal drugs are extensive. The complete text of the legal literature concerning this can be found here: [New York State Controlled Substances Act](#).

Enhanced Federal Penalties Near Schools and Colleges

Under 21 U.S.C. § 860, distributing, possessing with intent to distribute, or manufacturing a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private college, junior college, or secondary school — or within 100 feet of a playground, public swimming pool, or video arcade facility — subjects the offender to twice the maximum punishment and at least twice the term of supervised release otherwise authorized. A second such conviction carries three times the maximum punishment and a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment.

Under 21 U.S.C. § 859, distributing a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age carries twice the maximum punishment and at least twice the term of supervised release otherwise authorized, with a mandatory minimum of one year of imprisonment.

Additional Consequences

A conviction for a drug or alcohol offense may carry consequences beyond the criminal sentence, including the loss or denial of state professional licensure — a matter of particular significance for students preparing for licensure in acupuncture and Chinese medicine, nursing, and massage therapy — as well as limits on clinical placement and employment eligibility, immigration consequences for students who are not United States citizens, and civil liability. Students with questions about the effect of a criminal conviction on eligibility for licensure should

Health and Safety Information Concerning Drug and Alcohol Use and Abuse

Alcohol and Health

Alcohol goes directly into the bloodstream, physically affecting the whole body. Some illnesses and health problems caused by excessive alcohol use include:

- **Hangovers.** Headaches, nausea, vomiting, aches and pains all result from drinking too much. Drinking to the point of drunkenness makes you sick.
- **Weight gain.** Alcohol is not water. A beer has about 150 “empty” calories that
- provide few if any nutrients.
- **High blood pressure.** Along with being overweight, high blood pressure is associated with many serious health problems.
- **Depressed immune system.** Impaired immunity makes you more likely to contract viral illnesses such as flu and infections.
- **Cancer.** 2-4% of all cancer cases are related to alcohol. Upper digestive tract cancers are the most common, hitting the esophagus, mouth, larynx, and pharynx. Women who drink prior to menopause are more likely to develop breast cancer. Your risk of skin cancer doubles if you drink slightly more than “moderate levels.” Some studies implicate alcohol in colon, stomach, pancreas and lung cancer. And let’s not forget the liver...
- **Liver disease.** Heavy drinking can cause fatty liver, hepatitis, cirrhosis and cancer of the liver. The liver breaks down alcohol at the rate of only one drink per hour.
- **Alcohol poisoning.** Drinking large amounts can result in alcohol poisoning, which causes unconsciousness and even death. Breathing slows, and the skin becomes cold and may look blue. Don’t let a person in this condition “sleep it off.” Call 9-1- 1.
- **Heart or respiratory failure.** Excessive drinking can have serious results. Heart or respiratory failure often means death.
- **Alcoholism.** Alcoholism is a disease to which some people seem predisposed. Alcoholics are unable to control their drinking—how much, when, and if. Alcoholism puts you at great risk for other health problems, and it can shorten your life by more than 10 years. Alcoholism cannot be cured, but it can be treated. Through education, treatment, and self-help support such as AA, people can learn to live alcohol-free and feel good.

- **Other long-term effects.** Loss of appetite, vitamin deficiencies, stomach ailments, sexual impotence, central nervous system damage, and memory loss.

For more information visit the website for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA): www.niaaa.nih.gov.

Drugs and Health

Like many prescription drugs, “recreational” drugs come with potentially harmful side effects that can have serious and long-term effects on your health. High doses of many of the drugs, or impure or more dangerous substitutes for these drugs, can cause immediate life-threatening health problems such as heart attack, respiratory failure, and coma. Combining drugs with each other or with alcohol is especially dangerous.

- **Barbiturates and tranquilizers** are commonly abused prescription drugs. They can cause hangover-like symptoms, nausea, seizures, and coma. Overdose or mixing these drugs with alcohol can be fatal.
- **Cocaine** can cause such long-term problems as tremors, seizures, psychosis, and heart or respiratory failure.
- **LSD** can cause nausea, rapid heart rate, depression, and disorientation. Long term effects include paranoia and psychosis.
- **Marijuana and hashish** can cause rapid heart rate and memory impairment soon after use. Long-term effects include cognitive problems, infertility, weakened immune system, and possible lung damage.
- **Narcotics** such as heroin can bring on respiratory and circulatory depression, dizziness, impotence, constipation, and withdrawal sickness. Overdoses can lead to seizures and death.
- **PCP**, in addition to triggering unpredictable and violent behavior, can cause dizziness, numbness, high heart rate and blood pressure, convulsions, and in high amounts fatal heart and lung failure or ruptured blood vessels.
- **Stimulants** such as amphetamines have health effects that include high heart rate and blood pressure, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, impotence, skin disorders, tremors, seizures, and psychosis.

For more information, visit the National Institute for Chemical Dependency:

<http://www.nicd.us>

For more details on health risks of specific agents:

<http://www.nicd.us/drugclassifications.html>

Drugs, Alcohol and Safety

Alcohol and other drugs interfere with messages to your brain and alter your perceptions, emotions, vision, hearing, and coordination. Alcohol and drugs affect your judgment and can lead to dangerous behavior that puts you at risk for:

- **Accidental injuries.** More than half of drowning accidents and fatal falls are alcohol- or drug-related. 45% of emergency room visits are alcohol related. 80% of patients in special units like burn centers have injuries related to alcohol use. Half of all physical injuries sustained on college campuses stem

from alcohol use.

- **Car crashes.** Even small amounts of alcohol make driving unsafe. Drunk driving is not only unsafe it's illegal. Even a blood alcohol level of .05% (below the legal limit for driving in most states) makes you twice as likely to have a car crash. Almost half of all fatal auto crashes are alcohol- or drug- related. Drinking and boating can be a dangerous combination as well. One-third of boating fatalities are alcohol related, and drunk boating is just as illegal as drunk driving.
- **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) including AIDS.** You are more likely to ignore safety precautions such as condoms if you are under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- **Unwanted pregnancy.** For the same reasons that alcohol and other drugs put people at greater risk for STDs, it also makes pregnancy a risk of substance abuse.
- **Fights.** Barroom brawls don't just happen in movies. Not only can you get hurt, but you can also get arrested. Two-thirds of violent behavior on college campuses involves alcohol.
- **Trouble with the law.** Illegal drugs, underage drinking, drunk driving, public consumption—even giving guests alcohol—can get you into trouble.

Local Treatment Resources

The following is a sampling of local area information and treatment resources. A more comprehensive listing of available counseling and treatment programs can be obtained from Student Central.

New York Department of Human Services Substance Abuse Treatment

1-518-473-3460

www.oasas.ny.gov

New York Alcoholics Anonymous

1-212-647-1680

ny-aa.org

The National Institute on Drug Abuse Hotline

1-800-662-4357

New York Health Department Alcohol & Substance Abuse Program

501 Fashion Ave.

New York, NY 10018

1-646-728-4533

www.oasas.ny.gov

New York County Health Department Addictions Treatment Program

754 Lexington Avenue

Brooklyn, NY 11221

1-718-453-3200

www.oasas.ny.gov

IV. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Crimes, and Sexual Harassment Policies

Pacific College of Health and Science takes sexual harassment, criminal sex offenses, and violence against women seriously and has policies and procedures covering student-student, student-employee and employee-employee situations. This handbook covers the general policies. Furthermore, the school employee handbook discusses the topic as an aspect of the terms and conditions of employment for faculty and administrative staff. The college prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking within the campus-determined geographical area.

The Clery Act requires schools to have policies regarding sex offenses, programs for sex offense prevention and information available to students concerning community sex offender registries. Furthermore, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents.

Sexual Assault and Other Criminal Sex Offenses

The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) edition of the *UCR* defines a sex offense in general as *any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.*

Sex crimes are further defined by the FBI as forcible and non-forcible:

Sex Offenses—Forcible is defined as *any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.* There are four types of forcible sex offenses:

Forcible Rape is *the carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his/her youth).* This offense includes the forcible rape of both males and females.

Forcible Sodomy is *oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.*

Sexual Assault with an Object is *the use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. An object or instrument is anything used by the offender other than the offender's genitalia. Examples are a finger, bottle, handgun, stick, etc.*

Forcible Fondling is *the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.* Forcible fondling includes "indecent liberties" and "child molesting."

Sex Offenses—Non-forcible are incidents of *unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse*. Only two types of offenses are included in this definition:

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

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

Violence Against Women Crime Categories

The HEA defines the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) as follows:

Domestic violence means a *“felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by—*

- a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,*
- a person with whom the victim shares a child in common,*
- a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,*
- a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under VAWA], 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.”*

Dating violence: As defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(10), means violence committed by a person (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) 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; and, the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: As defined in 34 U.S.C. 12291(a)(30), means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to: (A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

Consent

Consent is clear, knowing, and voluntary words or actions that give permission for specific sexual activity. While consent can be given by word or action, non-verbal consent is not as clear as talking about what someone wants or doesn’t want sexually. Under this Policy, PCHS will apply the following when assessing whether consent has been, or was, given.

- Consent can never be assumed.
- Consent cannot be implied either from the lack of explicit consent or the lack of opposition to the sexual activity. Where there is use of threat, force, or restraint by the responding party, the lack of verbal or physical resistance or the submission by the victim does not constitute consent.
- The manner of dress by the reporting party does not constitute consent.
- Past consent to sexual contact and/or a shared sexual history does not automatically imply consent to other sexual activity.
- Consent to a sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to sexual activity with another person.
- A person who initially consents to sexual contact may withdraw continued consent at any time during the course of the interaction. When consent is withdrawn or could no longer be given

because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity, engagement in sexual activity must stop.

- Consent to some form of sexual activity cannot automatically be taken as consent to any other form of sexual activity.
- Consent is required regardless of whether the person initiating the sexual activity is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, and/or medication.

New York -Definition from the New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

-NY Penal Law 130.20

-NY Penal Law 120.45

-NY Penal Law 103.05

The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New York law does not define the term **Dating Violence**. However, offenses of this nature are defined under **Domestic Violence**.

Domestic Violence is a pattern of coercive tactics that can include physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and emotional abuse, perpetrated by one person against an adult intimate partner, with the goal of establishing and maintaining power and control.

Domestic violence occurs in all kinds of intimate relationships, including married couples, people who are dating, couples who live together, people with children in common, same-sex partners, people who were formerly in a relationship with the person abusing them, and teen dating relationships.

The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that New York law does not define the term **Sexual Assault** but categorizes a broad range of crimes under the title

Sexual Misconduct. A person is guilty of **Sexual Misconduct** when: 1. He or She engages in sexual intercourse with another person without such person's consent; or 2. He or She engages in oral sexual conduct or anal sexual conduct with another person without such person's consent; or 3. He or she engages in sexual conduct with an animal or a dead human body.

The State of New York categorizes a broad range of degrees to stalking related crimes. A person is guilty of **Stalking** when he or she intentionally, and for no legitimate purposes, engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person, and knows or reasonably should know that such conduct: 1. Is likely to cause reasonable fear of material harm to the physical health, safety or property of such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted; or 2. Causes material harm to the mental or emotional health of such person, where such conduct consists of following, telephoning or initiating communication or contact with such person, a member of such person's immediate family or a third party with whom such person is acquainted, and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct; or 3. Is likely to cause such person to reasonably fear that his or her employment, business or career is threatened, where such conduct consists of appearing, telephoning, or initiating communication or contact at such person's place of employment or business and the actor was previously clearly informed to cease that conduct.

In the state of New York, **Consent** is defined by the action that has occurred with a lack of consent. Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this article (103.05) that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim. Lack of consent results from: (a) Forcible compulsion; or (b) Incapacity to consent; or (c) Where the offense charged is sexual abuse or forcible touching, any circumstances, in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent, in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor's conduct. A person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is: (a) less than seventeen years old; or (b) mentally disabled; or (c) mentally incapacitated; or (d) physically helpless; or (e) committed to the care and custody or supervision of the state department of corrections and community supervision or a hospital.

Reporting a Criminal Sex Offense or VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Offense

Procedures for reporting criminal sex offenses or VAWA crimes are the same as for campus crime in general. Should a student or staff member be a victim of a crime, witness a sex related or VAWA crime or become aware of potential criminal activity including threats, a report should be immediately filed with

the Campus Director or his/ her designee. Reports by victims or bystanders who witness an offense, or the threat of an offense will be kept confidential to the best of the CSA's ability to ensure safety, and to encourage reporting of these offenses

"PCHS Campus Crime Incident Report" Forms should be completed and are available in the Student Lounge during all open campus hours or from the Administrative Receptionist, Monday through Friday. Reports may also be sent to the Campus Director or any of the Campus Security Authorities via email. Anonymity and confidentiality of the victim or third-party bystander are protected to the best of the college's ability to do so. A CSA will respond and provide necessary information to an individual who reports an incident within 12 hours of receiving the report.

Full details will be recorded and maintained in the campus security file and action will be taken including notification of police authorities. Student records unrelated to transcripts are kept and maintained in the student information system during the time a student is enrolled and continuing after the student is no longer enrolled for a period of 7 years. The Campus Director keeps a written log of such activity. Students or staff members providing the report will be encouraged to cooperate with any further investigation, arrest or disciplinary action. The college encourages but does not require victims to notify police authorities and provides resources for victims to obtain a confidential advisor/advocate (see below). In addition, Moreover, victims are informed of **the importance of preserving evidence for the proof of a criminal offense**. Contact information for local authorities is listed above in Section I. **Institutional personnel will assist the student in notifying these authorities, if the student requests the assistance of these personnel.**

Victims who experience sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking are encouraged to use the school's counseling services, WellConnect by Student Resource Services. A professional counselor is available by phone at 866-640-4777, 24-hours a day. In-person appointments can be scheduled for day, evening, or Saturday hours at a location convenient for the student.

The college will also provide students and employees with written information about available counseling, health and mental health and mental health care, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other important support services on campus and in the community.

The College will provide written information about available options for academic, living, transportation, and working arrangements, as well as protective measures. Students who experience an alleged sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may request changes to their academic arrangements through a Student Advisor. The College will make requested changes when reasonably available, regardless of whether the incident has been reported to law enforcement.

A person who has experience sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking may seek an order of protection, restraining order, or similar order through a criminal, civil, or tribal court. The college can provide information about available support services, but it cannot issue or enforce a court order.

Anyone who has a court order affecting another member of the campus community should provide a copy to the Campus Director. The college will review the order and take steps withing it authority to support compliance on campus. Suspected violations of a court order should be reported to law enforcement. If there is an immediate threat, call 911.

Timely warning and other procedures and policies relating to campus security in general (Also in Section I) are applicable in criminal sex offenses and VAWA crimes, including disciplinary actions. Sanctions may include appropriate disciplinary and/or remedial action, warning, censure, suspension, or dismissal from employment or from the program.

Pacific College of Health and Science will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, a non-forcible sex offense, or a VAWA crime, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the college against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Pacific College of Health and Science will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Pacific College of Health and Science Policy on Sexual Harassment

Pacific College of Health and Science has created a policy to foster equitable treatment of all members of the College community and to create an environment conducive to learning.

- A student should feel safe and comfortable at his or her school. It is first and foremost a supportive place for learning and growing.
- Staff and faculty members should also expect a safe work environment where all may function effectively.

Prohibited Romantic and Sexual Relationships with Students Policy

**Effective September 3, 2024*

(Faculty, Clinic Supervisors, and Teaching Assistants)

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) is committed to maintaining a safe, positive, and respectful environment in which students can study and learn without conflicts of interest, exploitation, and favoritism.

The integrity of the faculty-student relationship is essential and incredibly important to PCHS. Students look to their faculty, clinic supervisors, and other faculty mentors such as teaching assistants for guidance and depend upon them for advice, assessment, and advancement. Faculty-student romantic or sexual consensual relationships create the potential for abuse of authority and conflict of interest that can be actual, potential, and apparent.

Faculty-student romantic or sexual relationships are problematic under any circumstance. The inherent power differential between faculty and students undermines the possibility of meaningful consent. Such relationships introduce dynamics that detract from the educational mission of PCHS.

Prohibited Relationships with Students:

PCHS prohibits all sexual or amorous relationships between students and faculty, clinic supervisors, or teaching assistants. Faculty, clinic supervisors, and teaching assistants are restricted from teaching, evaluating, coaching, mentoring, counseling, advising, employing, or supervising a student with whom they may have or previously had a sexual or amorous relationship.

Pre-Existing Relationships:

If there is a pre-existing sexual or amorous relationship that pre-dates one or both parties' affiliation with the College, the person in the position of greater authority within the College is required to immediately inform their respective Academic Dean or Campus Director of the relationship.

The Campus Director, in consultation with the respective Academic Dean, Human Resources, and Student Services will promptly implement a recusal from the institutional relationship in a manner that results in the least harm to the student. This will include monitoring the recusal Improving Lives Exponentially Acupuncture | Chinese Medicine | Massage Therapy | Holistic Nursing | Health & Human Performance | Medical Cannabis and appropriate future recusals, signing a consensual relationship agreement, and implementing appropriate remedial measures to minimize the conflict of interest or appearance thereof.

Exceptions:

No exceptions will be made to this policy especially when a faculty, clinic supervisor, or teaching assistant has educational oversight of the student.

Violations:

Violations of this policy may result in sanctions, including mandatory training or counseling, corrective action, suspension, loss of privileges, demotion, removal of title(s), or termination. An ad hoc committee involving the Academic Dean, Campus Director, Human Resources, and Student Services shall determine sanctions for violations. Appeals to the committee's decision on the sanction can be made in writing within 30 days to the PCHS President & CEO.

Questions or Concerns:

Individuals who are or may be parties to a sexual or amorous relationship that is prohibited under this policy and have questions about this policy are encouraged to contact their respective Academic Dean or Campus Director.

Suspected violations of this policy should be reported to the respective Academic Dean, Campus Director, or Student Services.

VP of Student Services and Title IV Coordinator: Ashley Kowal, Ed. D

Direct: (929) 373-3223 | Campus: (212) 982-3456

akowal@pacificcollege.edu

110 William Street, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10038

Additional Enforcement Information

In addition to PCHS's internal complaint procedure, the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Education also investigate and prosecute complaints of sexual harassment.

Sexual Harassment, Sex Offense, and VAWA Crime Prevention

Prevention is the best tool to eliminate harassment on campus. Clear communication that harassment will not be tolerated and providing anti-harassment training is essential. PCHS's goal and commitment is to provide campus-wide awareness of the complaint procedure, to ensure that the college takes immediate and appropriate action, and that each student/staff member feels comfortable bringing any issue to the school's attention when necessary.

Sex Offense Prevention

Be aware that there are no perfect protection strategies. There is no way to predict all possible situations. These safety tips are intended to reduce, not eliminate the risk of assault. Getting informed about sex crimes is also very important:

- **The primary responsibility** for any sexual assault rests with the offender and not the victim.
- **Knowledge is power.** Though many sex offenders are NOT known to law enforcement, you can educate yourself about those known offenders who reside in your city or county.
- **Remember** most sexual assaults are committed by people known by the victim. The stranger does not pose the highest risk to you. Sex offenders are often known to their victims and include relatives, friends and authority figures. If you feel uncomfortable in someone's presence, trust your feelings and take steps to distance yourself from him or her. Don't be afraid to make a scene if necessary. Tell someone!
- **Avoid high-risk situations.** Be observant and aware of your surroundings. Avoid poorly lit areas where an attacker might hide. Identify safe people in your neighborhood that you or your children can go to if you need help. Be thoughtful and use good judgment in choosing your friends and partners. Be careful of your use of alcohol and drugs; you are more vulnerable to

attack if you are intoxicated. Do not leave your food or drink unattended at a party or in a public place. Don't be embarrassed to use security staff at work or when shopping, to walk you to your car. Do not pick up hitchhikers or stop to help a stranger in a stalled vehicle; use a phone in a safe location to call for help. Be cautious about making personal contact with those you meet on the Internet or in other similar environments.

- **Do not harass the offender.** The purpose behind community notification is to reduce the chances of future victimization of persons by this offender. The information presented through this notification should assist you and your family in avoiding situations that allow easy victimization. Initiating contact with the Sexually Violent Predator can increase the risk of you or your family being victimized or may drive the offender underground, placing others at greater risk.

Sex offender characteristics:

- Most offenders commit multiple crimes against multiple types of victims with whom they have varying types of relationships (adults, children, male, female, known and unknown.) This behavior is known as crossover.
- Sex offenders rarely commit just one type of offense. Many offenders have NO criminal history or sex crime history of any kind.
- There is no such thing as a "typical" sex offender; however, all tend to be manipulative, deceptive, and secretive. Sex offenders come from all backgrounds, ages, income levels and professions.
- The majority of offenses are committed by someone the victim knows.
- Sexual deviancy often begins in mid to late adolescence.
- Sex offenders do not usually commit their crimes impulsively. They usually employ careful planning and preliminary steps that, if interrupted, can prevent an actual crime.

National Support and Resources

Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
1-800-656-4673

RAINN, one of the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organizations, created the National Sexual Assault Hotline. RAINN operates the hotline in partnership with more than 1,000 local sexual assault service providers across the country.

National Domestic Violence Hotline: <https://www.thehotline.org/>
1-800-799-7233

This confidential and free hotline is available 24/7 to callers. The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides tools and immediate support to enable victims to find safety and live lives free of abuse. The organization offers referral services in more than 200 languages.

VictimConnect Resource Center: <https://victimconnect.org/>
1-855-484-2846

The VictimConnect Resources Center is a referral helpline where crime victims can learn about their rights and options confidentially. The organization serves victims of crime in the United States and will refer victims to the most appropriate local or national resources based on their experience and needs.

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: <https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>
1-800-273-8255

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline is a national network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Loveisrespect: <https://www.loveisrespect.org/>

1-866-331-9474

Loveisrespect engages, educates and empowers young people to prevent and end abusive relationships. Advocates offer support, information and advocacy to young people who have questions or concerns about their dating relationships. Free and confidential phone, live chat and texting services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Sex Offender Registries

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State Law, to each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student. The act requires that state procedures ensure this registration information is promptly made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located and that it is entered into appropriate state records or data systems. These changes became effective two years after enactment of the law (2002).

This act amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to issue a statement, in addition to other disclosures required under that Act, advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. This change takes effect two years after enactment (2002).

This act amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to clarify that nothing in that Act may be construed to prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders requires the Secretary of Education to take appropriate steps to notify educational institutions that disclosure of this information is permitted.

New York State Sexual Offender Registry List

http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/SomsSUBDirectory/search_index.jsp

Phone Number: 800-262-3257

Domestic Violence Crime Prevention

New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

119 Washington Avenue Albany, NY 12210

Phone: 1-800-942-6906 | Hotline: 1-800-942-6906

www.nyscadv.org

New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault

28 Essex Street Albany, NY 12206

Phone: 518-482-4222

www.nycasa.org

Consumer Complaint Process

Grievance Policy and Procedure for Campus Programs

This provides a formal process for students to raise concerns and complaints, referred to as grievances, that cannot be resolved through informal resolution. The College is committed to providing a learning environment that is respectful, fair, and free from inequitable treatment. This policy outlines the procedures for the filing, investigation, and resolution of student grievances.

Informal Resolution Requirement

Before initiating a formal grievance, students are expected to make a sincere effort to resolve concerns informally. This typically includes direct communication with the person or office involved, or with the

assistance of a faculty member, academic leader, student services staff member, or another appropriate College representative. Most concerns can and should be resolved at the lowest possible level through open, respectful dialogue.

If informal attempts at resolution are unsuccessful or if the student believes that informal resolution is not appropriate or safe, the formal grievance procedure may be initiated.

Definition of a Grievance

A **grievance** is a formal complaint made by a student regarding an alleged:

- Violation of College policy or procedure
- Unfair treatment by a College employee
- Failure to provide usual and customary services at an appropriate level (this does not include disability services or reasonable accommodations required under the Americans with Disabilities Act, which are handled by a separate policy and procedure)
- Inappropriate conduct by a College employee
- Discrimination or harassment (this does not include protections under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 including sex discrimination, sexual harassment, sexual violence, and other forms of gender-based discrimination in educational settings, which are handled by a separate policy and procedure)
- Retaliation for raising a concern or complaint
- Administrative errors or delays that adversely impact a student

Grievances vs. Appeals – Key Distinctions

A grievance is not an appeal. Appeals are not handled under this policy

Appeals are requests to *review or reverse* an official decision based on specific grounds (e.g., error, new evidence, arbitrary or capricious action, or disproportionate sanction). Appeals are available only in defined situations and are governed by separate policies and procedures, including but not limited to:

- Academic Grade Appeals Policy
- Code of Conduct Sanction Appeals Policy
- Academic Integrity Sanction Appeals Policy

Decisions rendered through the College's formal appeals processes are final, as specified within the individual appeal policies governing each type of appeal. Once an appeal has been reviewed and a final determination has been issued in accordance with the applicable policy, no further institutional review will occur.

Grievances, on the other hand, are formal **complaints** about behaviors, actions, or conditions that a student believes are unfair, unjust, or harmful.

Grievances cannot be used to challenge official College, department, or program policies themselves. Students may raise concerns about the application of a policy, but the existence or content of a duly approved policy may not be the subject of a grievance.

Grievances must be submitted in good faith. Frivolous or intentionally misleading grievances may result in sanctions for violation of the Code of Conduct.

The grievance process is separate and distinct from the College's appeals processes and may not be used as an additional level of review for matters that are subject to an established appeal procedure. Issues that have been addressed, or are eligible to be addressed, through an applicable appeals process are not eligible for review through the grievance process.

Formal Grievance Submission Procedure

If informal resolution has not resolved the matter, the student may file a formal grievance by completing the online grievance form by going to the StudentHub, and clicking on Contact Us.

The form must include:

1. Full accounting of the grievance (including names, dates, and relevant details)
2. A summary of efforts made to resolve the issue informally
3. Any supporting documentation
4. Clear statement of desired resolution (what outcome is desired?)

Upon receipt, the grievance will be forwarded to the Vice President of Student Services, who will collaborate with the appropriate College leaders (e.g., department chair, director, dean) to:

- Review the grievance
- Conduct any necessary investigation, which may include interviews or document review
- Render a decision and determine any corrective actions

The student will receive an official email outlining the findings and any actions taken.

Further Action – Grievance Panel Review

If the student is not satisfied with the outcome, they may request further review within one (1) week of receiving the decision. The request must be submitted in writing via the online form (follow the directions on the PCHS Student Hub website) and include:

- A summary of why the initial resolution was unsatisfactory
- Any new information or documentation not previously available
- Clear statement of desired resolution (what outcome is desired?)

The Office of the President will convene a Grievance Panel composed of three faculty or staff members with subject matter expertise and no prior involvement in the case. The panel may:

- Conduct additional interviews or fact-finding
- Review all submitted materials
- Make a written and confidential recommendation to the President

The President will issue a final written decision via email to the student within three weeks of the student's request for further action. The President's decision is final and not subject to further review. During a period of suspension, interim suspension, or after expulsion or disqualification, the student shall not, without prior written permission of the campus director or their designated representative, enter the premises other than to attend a disciplinary hearing. Violation of any condition of suspension or interim suspension shall be grounds for expulsion.

Confidentiality and Retaliation

The College will make every effort to maintain confidentiality during the grievance process and will not tolerate retaliation against any student for filing a grievance or participating in an investigation. Any concerns about retaliation should be reported immediately to the Office of the President.

Third Party Representation

Grievances are individual student processes, and students are expected to communicate and participate on their own behalf. Third parties, including but not limited to family members, friends, attorneys, retained advocates, advisors, or other representatives, may not participate in, communicate on behalf of the student regarding, or otherwise intervene in the process. The College will communicate directly with the student regarding all matters related to the grievance.

To submit a **Grievance**, please complete the online grievance form by going to the StudentHub, and clicking on Contact Us.

Complaint Process for Distance Education Programs

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) has an established process for handling complaints and concerns from students and prospective students. PCHS strives to resolve student complaints and grievances within the College. Students not satisfied with the final disposition of the complaint process may contact the College's accrediting agencies and/or the relevant state authority in which the student resides. See the [Student Consumer Complaints Process](#) site for contact information.

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) is approved by the state of New York to participate in the National Council for State Authorization Reciprocity Agreements (NC-SARA). PCHS is committed to investigating consumer protection concerns raised by students in distance education programs/ courses and follows the complaint resolution policies and procedures outlined within the [SARA Policy Manual](#) and summarized here: <https://www.nc-sara.org/sara-student-complaints-0>.

Complaint Process for Out-of-State Students in [SARA Member States and Territories](#):

PCHS distance education students residing outside of New York State who have a consumer protection related complaint regarding distance education programs and courses should first seek to resolve such a complaint within the College. Complaints/grievances may be submitted to a Complaint Administrator at any time by emailing complaints@pacificcollege.edu, or by going to the [StudentHub](#), and clicking on Contact Us.

Detailed information on the College's Complaint Procedures can be found in the [Academic Catalog](#).

If the complaint remains unresolved after all institutional procedures have been exhausted, a student residing in a [SARA state/territory](#) may direct the complaint to the New York SARA State Portal Entity. Students may appeal the institution decision to the SARA State Portal Entity in New York State within two years of the incident about which the complaint is made. (*Please note, SARA Policies do not cover complaints regarding grades or student conduct violations.*)

For detailed information about the New York State Education Department complaint process, visit <https://www.nysed.gov/college-university-evaluation/sara-student-complaint-process>.

New York State Portal Entity Contact:

Andrea Richards, Supervisor of Higher Education Programs
New York State Education Department | 89 Washington Avenue | Albany, NY 12234
518-474-1551 | IHEauthorize@nysed.gov

Students residing in California: California is not a member of NC-SARA, students can direct complaints to [California Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education](#).

Accreditors: [Accrediting Agencies Contact Information](#)

State Contact Information: [State Contact Information for Student Complaints for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico](#). This information should not be construed as informative of what agencies regulate Pacific College of Health and Science or in what states the College is licensed or required to be licensed.

Title IX, Discrimination, and Harassment

Title IX

The Title IX Representative is responsible for the school's overall compliance with Title IX, including response to reports of sexual misconduct affecting the campus community. The Title IX Representative's

contact information is listed below; questions about the application of Title IX and the College's compliance with it should be directed to this individual.

If you wish to make a report of sexual misconduct affecting the campus community, please follow the grievance procedure published in the academic catalog (for students) or contact Human Resources (for employees).

Title IX Representative

Dr. Ashley Kowal, VP of Student Services

110 William Street, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10038

(929) 373-3223

complaints@pacificcollege.edu

Notice of Nondiscrimination

PCHS does not tolerate discrimination or harassment and is committed to providing an education conducive to the personal and professional development of each individual and to maintaining an academic and workplace environment free of discrimination and harassment based on race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, mental or physical disability, veteran status, marital status, or other legally protected characteristics in the admission to, access to, or treatment, or employment in any of its programs or activities.

This policy is consistent with relevant governmental statutes and regulations, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Higher Education Amendments of 1972, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and any other relevant federal, state, and local laws.

Complaints of discrimination or harassment should be reported to:

Title VI Representative

Dr. Ashley Kowal, VP of Student Services

110 William Street, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10038

(929) 373-3223

complaints@pacificcollege.edu

Students and staff can also direct inquiries about Title IX and report complaints or instances of sexual harassment and other forms of sex discrimination to the Federal Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights.

V. Anti Hazing Policy

Policy Statement

Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) is committed to promoting a safe and healthy campus environment for its community and prohibits all forms of hazing as defined under federal and state law.

It is the policy of Pacific College of Health and Science (PCHS) to comply with the Stop Campus Hazing Act ("SCHA") and the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), and its implementing regulations at 34 C.F.R. § 668.46 (collectively, the "Clery Act").

PCHS's Anti-Hazing Policy outlines clear definitions, reporting mechanisms, enforcement procedures, and mandatory training.

Policy Scope and Applicability

This policy applies to PCHS students, faculty, staff, and student organizations. This policy applies to conduct that occurs between two or more people who are affiliated with PCHS, or any student or other organization associated with PCHS.

No member of the PCHS community shall permit the hazing of a student, participate in the hazing of a student, including when the hazing involves coerced consumption of alcohol or drugs, or of abuse resulting in serious physical harm to the student.

This policy also defines the requirements for providing a safe and secure environment for students. PCHS prohibits hazing (as defined below) committed against students as part of their education programs or activities. PCHS reserves the right to make changes to this policy as necessary to comply with the most recent laws, regulations or court decisions.

Definitions

Hazing: The term 'hazing' means any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that—

- (I) is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
- (II) causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including—
 - (aa) whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - (bb) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - (cc) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - (dd) causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - (ee) any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
 - (ff) any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
 - (gg) any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Student Organization: The term 'student organization', means an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Filing a Report

Filing a Report

Anyone may make a report pertaining to violations of this policy, and nothing in this policy prohibits a student, faculty or staff from reporting a crime directly to law enforcement. A student that has experienced or witnessed hazing is strongly encouraged to notify an administrator as soon as possible after the incident. Students have the option to notify law enforcement directly or be assisted in doing so.

Faculty, staff, and student organizations who have witnessed hazing of a student are required to notify an administrator as soon as possible after the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, it may be appropriate for the administrator to notify law enforcement.

Reports of instances of hazing can be made by contacting campus director or other administrator, by emailing complaints@pacificcollege.edu, or by going to the StudentHub, and clicking on Contact Us.

Investigating Procedure

All hazing reports will be promptly and thoroughly investigated by the campus director/complaint administrator, as well as other relevant PCHS administrators. A complaint against a student for hazing will be addressed under the PCHS Sanctions and Disciplinary and Complaint Procedures outlined in the academic catalog. A hazing complaint against faculty or staff will be referred to Human Resources and addressed under the appropriate conduct policies and procedures. Sanctions may be imposed upon any student found to have violated the Anti-Hazing Policy

Hazing Awareness and Prevention Programs

Although 44 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia have anti-hazing laws in place, the strength and breadth of the laws vary significantly. Advocating for stronger and more comprehensive laws is an important component of prevention. Applicable local, State, and Tribal laws on hazing can be found at <https://stophazing.org/policy/state-laws/>.

PCHS distributes its Anti-Hazing and information about the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) annually to students, faculty, and staff and addresses both topics during orientation. The college also provides annual prevention and awareness programming.

Public Disclosures

Where required, PCHS maintains publicly accessible reports of hazing incidents accessible on the College's Student Consumer Information webpage under Annual Disclosures. This report will include all reported incidents of hazing under this policy. All reported hazing incidents will be published to the webpage within fifteen (15) days of adjudication and will remain in the report for five (5) years. The webpage will be reviewed bi-annually. The Information in the report includes:

- Name of the organization involved in the incident,
- Date or Dates of the incident, and
- A description of the hazing related allegations, findings, sanctions, and adjudications for any person or organization involved.

The publicly accessible report does not include personally identifiable information.

Resources & Tools

Stop Campus Hazing Act: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/house-bill/5646/text>

StopHazing: <https://stophazing.org/>

Student Consumer Information: <https://www.pacificcollege.edu/about/student-consumer-information>

Academic Catalog: <https://www.pacificcollege.edu/current/college-catalog>

VAWA: <https://www.justice.gov/>

PACIFIC COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND SCIENCE –ANNUAL CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS – NEW YORK CAMPUS

Reported in accordance with Uniform Crime Reporting procedures and the Jeanne Clery

Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

***NOTE: In complying with the crime statistical reporting requirements, the College made a reasonable, good faith effort to obtain statistics from NYPD's 1 st Precinct for crimes that occurred within the school's Clery geography.**

	<u>On Campus</u>			<u>Public Property</u>			<u>Non-Campus*</u>		
Total Crimes Reported for:	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
<u>Criminal Offenses (includes attempts)</u>									
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sexual Assault-Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sexual Assault-Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sexual Assault-Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sexual Assault-Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hazing			0			0			
<u>Hate Crimes</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
If there are any hate crimes to report, please enter count here and narrative description below.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>VAWA Offenses</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>Arrests</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: carrying, possession, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>Referral for Disciplinary Actions</u>	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025	2023	2024	2025
Weapons: carrying, possession, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Drug abuse violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Liquor law violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<u>Hate Crimes:</u>									
Prejudice Categories:									
Race, Religion									
Sexual Orientation									
Gender, Gender Identity									
Disability									
Ethnicity									
National Origin									
On campus or public property:	2023	2024	2025						
<u>Total Unfounded Crimes</u>	0	0	0						