

Annual Security Report (ASR - 2026)

Pennco Tech Bristol Campus Location:

**3815 Otter Street
Bristol, PA 19007
215-785-0111**

Preparation and Distribution of the Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Pennco Tech officials prepare this Annual Security Report (ASR) to comply with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, as amended, including the Stop Campus Hazing Act. The ASR is published and distributed annually by October 1 to all currently enrolled students and current employees through electronic notice that includes a direct web address to the report. Notice of the report and its availability is also provided to prospective students and prospective employees upon request and through applicable consumer-information materials. The ASR is prepared using information reported to Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and local law-enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the Bristol campus and its Clery geography. It contains the required crime statistics for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available and current campus safety and security policy statements. Policy statements are intended to accurately describe the policies and procedures in effect at the time the ASR is published.

Each year, on or before October 1, Pennco Tech sends all currently enrolled students and current employees an individual notice containing the exact electronic address of the ASR and a statement that a paper copy will be provided upon request. Prospective students and prospective employees are informed of the ASR's availability and how to obtain a copy.

All prospective students and employees will be given an information sheet along with their applications, which contains a web URL for the annual security report to provide awareness of the contents and location of the report.

All new students and employees will sign a letter of acknowledgment form on their first day of school or employment, which contains a web URL for the annual security report to affirm their awareness of the contents and location of the report.

Preparing the annual disclosure of Crime Statistics

Pennco Tech collects reports of Clery Act crimes, including hazing incidents, from Campus Security Authorities and requests crime statistics from law-enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the institution's Clery geography. Reported incidents are evaluated for inclusion based on the Clery Act definitions and geographic categories (on campus, public property, and noncampus property, if applicable). Statistics are compiled without personally identifying information and are disclosed in the ASR for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available. Hazing statistics are collected in accordance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act beginning with calendar year 2025.

Reporting and Responding to a Crime or Emergency

If you fall victim to a crime, observe a crime or suspicious activity, or witness an emergency in progress, immediately notify one of the **Campus Security Authorities** listed below, and/or the local police department.

1. School Director- Danielle J. Cattell
2. Director of Education- Chase Kilmer
3. Director of Student Services- Matthew Newman
4. Evening Administrator- Mark Devlin

Give your name and describe the situation and/or suspect, noting as many details as possible. If a vehicle is involved, describe the vehicle and give the license plate number if possible. Await the arrival of a school director and/or police. Details of criminal activities occurring on school property reported to school officials will be forwarded to the proper authorities.

Pennco Tech will protect the privacy of victims and witnesses to the extent permitted by law and consistent with its obligations to respond to reports, provide supportive measures, conduct required investigations, issue timely warnings or emergency notifications, and comply with lawful requests. Personally identifying information about victims is not included in Clery crime statistics or timely warning notices. Individuals may report crimes directly to local law enforcement and/or to a Campus Security

Authority. Pennco Tech prohibits retaliation against a person for making a good-faith report or participating in an institutional process.

Timely Warnings

Pennco Tech CSA will issue a timely warning to the campus community when a Clery Act crime is reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement, occurred within the institution's Clery geography, and is considered by the institution to represent a serious or continuing threat to students or employees. The decision is made case-by-case in light of the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and the possible risk of compromising law-enforcement efforts. A timely warning will contain information that promotes safety and aids in the prevention of similar crimes, while withholding the names and other personally identifying information of victims. Timely warnings are distinct from emergency notifications, which address confirmed immediate or impending significant threats to the health or safety of the campus community.

1. Student/Staff Portal and institutional email may be used for timely warnings and other safety communications when circumstances do not require an immediate emergency notification.
2. E2Campus may be used for emergency notifications when Pennco Tech confirms a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate or impending threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. Other communication methods may also be used as appropriate.

Note: Pennco Tech also maintains an open line of communication with the Local police department to help further develop insight into situations that may warrant a timely warning.

List and titles of each person to whom a crime will be reported

Campus Security Authorities are the designated officials responsible for reporting all campus crimes that occur within the campus geographical setting. The Campus Security Authorities listed below will act in concert with the School Director or Acting School Director to issue timely warnings to the campus community when a *Clery Act* crime has been committed and requires statistical disclosure.

Campus Security Authorities-Contact # 215-785-0111(Front Office)

1. School Director- Danielle J. Cattell
2. Director of Education- Chase Kilmer
3. Director of Student Services- Matthew Newman
4. Evening Education Administrator- Mark Devlin
- 5.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

All school staff and students are responsible for the security of the school community. Our intent is to promote a safe, problem-free environment for staff and students, and to enforce all school policies and procedures.

Access to school facilities is limited to enrolled students, visiting prospective students, and guest of the school. "Suspect" individuals should be reported to any school staff member. After normal school hours, all buildings are closed and secured. The on campus residential facility is locked 24 hours a day. Each resident has their own key for access to both the building and their room. An outside security agency electronically monitors all main facilities for fire and burglary.

Campus Law Enforcement Authority

Pennco Tech does not maintain a sworn campus police or security department. Campus Security Authorities are not law-enforcement officers and do not have arrest authority. Criminal activity and emergencies may be reported directly to the Bristol Police Department at 215-785-4040, or by calling 911 in an emergency. Pennco Tech encourages accurate and prompt reporting of crimes to appropriate law-enforcement agencies when the victim elects to report or is unable to make such a report.

Pennco Tech does not have any agreements with other outside agencies to enforce the law, nor does it have a memorandum of understanding. Pennco works closely with local law enforcement in their reporting of any illegal activities and encourages the campus community to contact the local law enforcement authorities if a crime has been committed.

Pennco Tech does not employ campus pastoral counselors or professional counselors acting within those Clery-defined counseling roles. A person who wishes to discuss an incident confidentially may be referred to an external licensed counseling, victim-service, medical, or advocacy provider. Pennco Tech will also explain available reporting options and supportive resources. Reports made to external confidential resources are not automatically reports to Pennco Tech for Clery statistical purposes unless the information is separately reported to a CSA or law-enforcement agency.

Personal Security and Responsibilities

Information on campus security procedures and practices is presented to all students on their first official day of class. The information concerning campus security is also available for all prospective and current students and is available to employees on the official Pennco Tech website under consumer information. The security procedures and practices are also available on the Student and Staff portal.

Crime Prevention and Security Procedures Awareness

All members of the campus community, whether new students or staff, are advised of campus security and procedures and sign a letter of acknowledgement. This program is designed to emphasize their responsibilities and encourage individual responsibility for their security, the security of their personal property, and the security of others. Our internal awareness and reporting network through our Campus Security Authorities should reduce or eliminate security problems.

In September, and in releasing Pennco Tech's Annual Security Report, a designated table will display all applicable campus crime statistics, crime prevention awareness materials, and campus security procedures. This material will be presented and made available by one of the Campus Security Authorities during a scheduled career fair.

Off-Campus Locations of Student Organizations

Pennco Tech Bristol does not have officially recognized student organizations with noncampus locations. Pennco Tech also does not currently sponsor clubs, fraternities, sororities, varsity or club sports teams, or other institutionally recognized student organizations. For federal hazing-statistics purposes, however, the Stop Campus Hazing Act definition of "student organization" may include a group in which two or more members are enrolled students even if the group is not established or recognized by Pennco Tech.

Possession, Use, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

The unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages are prohibited on campus. Any violation of state underage drinking laws will be reported to and enforced by the Bristol Township, PA Police Department. Those who are in violation may also be subject to immediate termination of enrollment or employment.

Possession, Use, and Sale of Illegal Drugs

The unlawful possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages are prohibited on campus. Any violation of state underage drinking laws will be reported to and enforced by the Bristol, PA Police Department. Those who are in violation may also be subject to immediate termination of enrollment or employment.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Program

The *Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989* and the *Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988* require that, as a condition of receiving funds under any federal program, we must implement a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of alcohol and illicit drugs by students and employees.

Pennco Tech's Education team provides overall coordination of the Drug-Free School Program. The drug and alcohol abuse education program consists, firstly, of bringing about the awareness of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP). All new students and staff will be made aware of the DAAPP on their first day of class or employment and will sign a letter of acknowledgment to affirm their awareness.

In September and before October 1, an email notification that provides a web URL to the information regarding Pennco Tech's DAAPP will be sent to all enrolled students and all employees. In addition, a designated table will display the DAAPP education literature alongside the campus crime statistics, crime prevention awareness materials, and campus security procedures. This material will be presented and made available by one of the Campus Security Authorities during a scheduled career fair.

All prospective students and employees will be given an information sheet along with their applications, which contains a web URL to information regarding Pennco Tech's DAAPP, to provide awareness of the program.

All new students and employees will sign a letter of acknowledgment form on their first day of school or employment, which contains a web URL to information regarding Pennco Tech's DAAPP, to affirm their awareness of the program.

The program's description is cross-referenced from the DAAPP's publication.

1. DAAPP Awareness initiatives
2. Student advisement and health risks literature for alcohol abuse and drug addiction are available through our student services department
3. Standards of Conduct and Disciplinary Sanctions consistent with applicable laws by local, state, and federal governments are imposed to prevent violations of drug- or alcohol-related incidents.
4. Require the student/employee to complete an appropriate rehabilitation program upon re-entry if deemed necessary.
5. Pennco Tech will conduct a biennial review of its Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program (DAAPP), as required by the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act regulations, to determine program effectiveness and consistency of disciplinary-sanction enforcement and to identify needed changes.

Local, State, and Federal Legal Sanctions

Alcohol & the Law

(Source-<http://www.lcb.state.pa.us/PLCB/Education/AlcoholandtheLaw/index.htm>)

Drivers who are under the influence of alcohol pose a serious threat not only to themselves, but to all Pennsylvanians. The PLCB Bureau of Alcohol Education tries to stop drunk driving before it happens. The root causes of drunk driving - dangerous drinking and underage drinking, are themselves major social issues that can be prevented through education and collaboration among multiple stakeholders. Underage drinking and driving is an area of special concern.

The PLCB BAE has a zero-tolerance stance on underage drinking. Because teenagers are inexperienced at driving as well as drinking, teenagers who drive after drinking illegally are extremely dangerous to themselves, their passengers, and other drivers on the road. People over 21 years old who choose to drink alcohol should be in control of both their alcohol consumption and their choice of transportation. Those who serve alcohol can be trained by our Responsible Alcohol Management Program (RAMP) to recognize patrons who have had too much to drink, and to stop serving them alcohol. We also have educational materials which provide information on Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) and how the body breaks down alcohol, so that people can make informed decisions about their alcohol intake.

Illegal Drugs and the Law

(Source <http://www.drugpossessionlaws.com/pennsylvania/>)

Pennsylvania Drug Possession Laws & Penalties (current statutes)

Pennsylvania law prohibits the unauthorized possession, manufacture, delivery, and distribution of controlled substances. Penalties depend on the substance, amount, conduct involved, prior record, and other circumstances. Pennsylvania drug offenses are primarily governed by the Pennsylvania Controlled Substance, Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act, 35 P.S. § 780-101 et seq.

Recreational marijuana possession remains unlawful under Pennsylvania state law, although authorized medical marijuana is permitted under the Pennsylvania Medical Marijuana Act.

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(31), possession of a small amount of marijuana for personal use is a misdemeanor. Possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana, or 8 grams or less of hashish, for personal use may be punished by up to 30 days of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$500.

Possession above the statutory small-amount threshold may be prosecuted under Pennsylvania's general controlled-substance possession provisions. Actual charges and penalties depend on the facts and applicable law.

Possession of Other Controlled Substances

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(16), it is unlawful to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled or counterfeit substance unless it was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner or is otherwise authorized by law.

For a first simple-possession offense, the statutory maximum is generally up to 1 year of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$5,000. For certain subsequent offenses, the maximum may increase to up to 3 years of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$25,000.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(32), unlawful use or possession with intent to use drug paraphernalia may result in up to 1 year of imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$2,500.

Manufacture, Delivery, or Possession With Intent to Deliver

Under 35 P.S. § 780-113(a)(30), it is unlawful, except as authorized by law, to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance. These offenses carry substantially more serious penalties than simple possession. Penalties vary by substance, quantity, prior convictions, and other circumstances.

Federal Drug Possession Laws & Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties -Marijuana, Hashish, and Hashish Oil current statute, 21 U.S.C. § 841

Quantity	Description	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
1,000 kg or more; or 1,000 or more plants	Marijuana mixture containing a detectable quantity	Imprisonment: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$10 million for an individual; \$50 million if other than an individual.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: Imprisonment: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$20 million for an individual; \$75 million if other than an individual.
100 kg to 999 kg; or 100–999 plants	Marijuana mixture containing a detectable quantity	Imprisonment: 5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$5 million for an individual; \$25 million if other than an individual.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: Imprisonment: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$8 million for an individual; \$50 million if other than an individual.

Quantity	Description	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
50–99 kg	Marijuana	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
More than 10 kg	Hashish	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
More than 1 kg	Hashish Oil	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
50–99 plants	Marijuana	Imprisonment: Up to 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine: Up to \$1 million for an individual; \$5 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: Life. Fine: Up to \$2 million for an individual; \$10 million if other than an individual.
Less than 50 kg; or 1–49 plants	Marijuana	Imprisonment: Up to 5 years. Fine: Up to \$250,000 for an individual; \$1 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 10 years. Fine: Up to \$500,000 for an individual; \$2 million if other than an individual.
10 kg or less	Hashish	Imprisonment: Up to 5 years. Fine: Up to \$250,000 for an individual; \$1 million if other than an individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 10 years. Fine: Up to \$500,000 for an individual; \$2 million if other than an individual.
1 kg or less	Hashish Oil	Imprisonment: Up to 5 years. Fine: Up to \$250,000 for an	After a prior felony drug offense: Imprisonment: Up to 10 years. Fine:

Quantity	Description	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
		individual; \$1 million if other than an individual.	Up to \$500,000 for an individual; \$2 million if other than an individual.

Federal statutory reference: 21 U.S.C. § 841(b).

Note: Federal penalties may vary depending on the substance and quantity involved, whether death or serious bodily injury resulted, and whether the individual has qualifying prior convictions. State penalties may also apply.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

Federal Law	Current Federal Penalty or Sanction
21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — First Conviction	Simple possession: Up to 1 year imprisonment and a minimum fine of \$1,000 , or both.
21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — After One Prior Qualifying Drug Conviction	At least 15 days imprisonment , but not more than 2 years , and a minimum fine of \$2,500 , or both.
21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — After Two or More Prior Qualifying Drug Convictions	At least 90 days imprisonment , but not more than 3 years , and a minimum fine of \$5,000 , or both.
21 U.S.C. § 844a — Civil Penalty	Federal law authorizes a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for possession of a personal-use amount of certain controlled substances. This civil penalty is subject to the requirements and limitations established by federal law.
21 U.S.C. § 853a — Denial of Federal Benefits	A person convicted of a federal or state offense involving the possession of a controlled substance may, at the discretion of the court, be made ineligible for certain federal benefits for up to 1 year after a first conviction and up to 5 years after a second or subsequent conviction . The statute contains exceptions, conditions, and provisions concerning rehabilitation.
21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(4) — Forfeiture of Conveyances	Vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances used or intended for use to transport, sell, receive, possess, or conceal controlled substances may be

	subject to federal forfeiture , subject to statutory exceptions and applicable forfeiture procedures.
21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(7) — Forfeiture of Real Property	Real property used, or intended to be used, to commit or facilitate certain federal controlled-substance offenses punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment may be subject to forfeiture, subject to statutory exceptions and applicable forfeiture procedures.
21 U.S.C. § 853 — Criminal Forfeiture	Persons convicted of specified federal drug felonies may be required to forfeit property constituting or derived from proceeds of the offense and property used, or intended to be used, to commit or facilitate the offense, as provided by federal law.
18 U.S.C. § 922(g) — Firearms Restrictions	Federal law prohibits certain persons, including persons who are unlawful users of or addicted to a controlled substance , from possessing firearms or ammunition. Separate firearm restrictions also apply to persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, subject to statutory exceptions.
Other Federal Consequences	A controlled-substance conviction may affect eligibility for certain federal licenses, contracts, public benefits, housing, or other programs when authorized by the laws and regulations governing those programs. Consequences vary depending upon the conviction and applicable federal program.

Note: These are federal penalties and sanctions. Additional Pennsylvania state penalties and sanctions may apply. Actual penalties depend upon the circumstances of the offense, prior qualifying convictions, applicable federal statutes, sentencing provisions, and judicial determinations.

Federal Trafficking Penalties — Controlled Substances Schedule I and II Controlled Substances — Quantity-Based Penalties Federal Statutory Reference: **21 U.S.C. § 841**

Drug	Quantity — Lower Tier	First Offense — Lower Tier	Subsequent Offense — Lower Tier	Quantity — Higher Tier	First Offense — Higher Tier	Subsequent Offense — Higher Tier
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5–49 g pure OR 50–499 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent	50 g or more pure OR 500 g or	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent

Drug	Quantity — Lower Tier	First Offense — Lower Tier	Subsequent Offense — Lower Tier	Quantity — Higher Tier	First Offense — Higher Tier	Subsequent Offense — Higher Tier
		results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million individual / \$25 million other than individual.	felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million individual / \$50 million other than individual.	more mixture	results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million individual / \$50 million other than individual.	felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million individual / \$75 million other than individual.
Heroin (Schedule I)	100–999 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	1 kg or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500–4,999 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	5 kg or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.

Drug	Quantity — Lower Tier	First Offense — Lower Tier	Subsequent Offense — Lower Tier	Quantity — Higher Tier	First Offense — Higher Tier	Subsequent Offense — Higher Tier
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28–279 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	280 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
PCP (Schedule II)	10–99 g pure OR 100–999 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	100 g or more pure OR 1 kg or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
LSD (Schedule I)	1–9 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	10 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.

Drug	Quantity — Lower Tier	First Offense — Lower Tier	Subsequent Offense — Lower Tier	Quantity — Higher Tier	First Offense — Higher Tier	Subsequent Offense — Higher Tier
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40–399 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	400 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.
Fentanyl Analogue or Fentanyl-Related Substance (Schedule I)	10–99 g mixture	5–40 years. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$5 million / \$25 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$8 million / \$50 million.	100 g or more mixture	10 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life. Fine up to \$10 million / \$50 million.	After a prior serious drug felony or serious violent felony: 15 years to life. If death or serious bodily injury results: life. Fine up to \$20 million / \$75 million.

Fine amounts shown above are for an individual / other than an individual, respectively.

Other Federal Controlled Substance Trafficking Penalties

Controlled Substance / Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
Other Schedule I & II drugs; certain GHB	Any amount not otherwise subject to the quantity-	Up to 20 years . If death or serious bodily injury results: 20 years to life . Fine up to \$1 million	After a prior felony drug offense: up to 30 years . If death or serious bodily injury results: life . Fine up to \$2 million

Controlled Substance / Schedule	Quantity	First Offense	Subsequent Offense
offenses; and 1 gram of flunitrazepam	specific penalties above	individual / \$5 million other than individual.	individual / \$10 million other than individual.
Schedule III	Any amount	Up to 10 years . If death or serious bodily injury results: up to 15 years . Fine up to \$500,000 individual / \$2.5 million other than individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: up to 20 years . If death or serious bodily injury results: up to 30 years . Fine up to \$1 million individual / \$5 million other than individual.
Schedule IV	Any amount	Up to 5 years . Fine up to \$250,000 individual / \$1 million other than individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: up to 10 years . Fine up to \$500,000 individual / \$2 million other than individual.
Schedule V	Any amount	Up to 1 year . Fine up to \$100,000 individual / \$250,000 other than individual.	After a prior felony drug offense: up to 4 years . Fine up to \$200,000 individual / \$500,000 other than individual.

Federal Statutory Reference: 21 U.S.C. § 841.

Note: These are federal trafficking penalties. Penalties may be enhanced under federal law based on the circumstances of the offense, qualifying prior convictions, distribution to minors, offenses occurring in or near schools or colleges, and other statutory factors. State criminal penalties may also apply.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance

- 21 U.S.C. § 844(a) — Simple Possession

First Conviction:

Up to **1 year imprisonment** and a minimum fine of **\$1,000**, or both.

After One Prior Qualifying Drug Conviction:

At least **15 days imprisonment**, but not more than **2 years**, and a minimum fine of **\$2,500**.

After Two or More Prior Qualifying Drug Convictions:

At least **90 days imprisonment**, but not more than **3 years**, and a minimum fine of **\$5,000**.

The court may also impose the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution as provided by federal law.

- **21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(4) — Forfeiture of Conveyances**

Vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances used or intended for use to transport, sell, receive, possess, or conceal controlled substances may be subject to **federal forfeiture**, subject to the exceptions and requirements established by federal law.

- **21 U.S.C. § 881(a)(7) — Forfeiture of Real Property**

Real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any improvements or appurtenances, that is used or intended to be used to commit or facilitate certain federal controlled-substance offenses punishable by **more than one year of imprisonment** may be subject to federal forfeiture, subject to statutory exceptions.

- **21 U.S.C. § 844a — Civil Penalty**

An individual who knowingly possesses a personal-use amount of certain controlled substances in violation of federal law may be subject to a **civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for each violation**, subject to the requirements and limitations of federal law.

- **21 U.S.C. § 862 — Denial of Certain Federal Benefits**

For a conviction involving the **possession of a controlled substance**, a court may make an individual ineligible for certain federal benefits:

First Conviction:

Ineligibility for certain federal benefits for **up to 1 year**.

Second or Subsequent Conviction:

Ineligibility for certain federal benefits for **up to 5 years**.

Federal law contains exceptions and rehabilitation provisions that may affect the application of these sanctions.

- **18 U.S.C. § 922(g) — Firearms Restrictions**

Federal law prohibits a person who is an **unlawful user of or addicted to a controlled substance** from shipping, transporting, possessing, or receiving firearms or ammunition in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

Separate federal firearm restrictions may also apply to individuals convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

- **Miscellaneous Federal Consequences**

Controlled-substance offenses may result in additional federal consequences depending upon the offense and applicable federal program. These may include effects on certain federal licenses, contracts, benefits, housing programs, or other federally administered programs.

Note: These are federal penalties and sanctions. Additional state penalties and sanctions may apply. Actual penalties and collateral consequences depend upon the circumstances of the offense, applicable statutes, prior convictions, and judicial determinations.

Sex Offense Policy, Procedures, and Programs

Title IX Regulatory Status

As of September 2026, the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights states that it is enforcing the Title IX regulations issued in 2020. The 2024 Title IX Final Rule was vacated nationwide by a federal district court on January 9, 2025 and is not in effect. Pennco Tech applies its Title IX policy and grievance procedures consistent with the Title IX regulations currently in force, the Clery Act/VAWA requirements, and applicable Pennsylvania law. Because federal requirements may change, the institution will follow the law and regulations in effect when a report is addressed.

Sexual Assault Prevention Program

All members of the campus community, whether new students or staff, as well as prospective students, will have access to this notification, which highlights the programs, policies, and procedures utilized for the prevention of sexual assault.

Staff and students can also access this notification through the staff and student portal. All new students and staff will be made aware of the programs, policies, and procedures utilized for the prevention of sexual assault on their first day of class or employment and will sign a letter of acknowledgment to affirm their awareness.

To Further the awareness and prevention of sexual assault on campus, all students will watch a sexual assault awareness educational video within their first week of school.

In September, upon releasing PenncoTech's Annual Security Report, the designated table will display all the institution's sexual assault prevention brochures, literature, and other resources available to aid staff and students in the awareness of sexual assault prevention.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Amendments to Clery

On October 20, 2014, the United States Department of Education published the final regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act. The regulations expand rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

(Source- <http://clerycenter.org/article/vawa-amendments-clery>)

Sexual Assault Definitions

(Source-www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/10/20/2014-24284/violence-against-women-act)

- *Fondling*—The touching of the private body parts of another person for sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Show citation box
- *Incest*—Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- *Statutory Rape*—Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- *The penetration*, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim

Sexual Offense Definitions

What is stalking?

(Source-<http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center/stalking-information#what>)

While legal definitions of stalking vary from one jurisdiction to another, a good working definition of stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

Stalking is serious, often violent, and can escalate over time.

- Some things stalkers do:
- Follow you and show up wherever you are.
- Send unwanted gifts, letters, cards, or e-mails.
- Damage your home, car, or other property.
- Monitor your phone calls or computer use.
- Use technology, like hidden cameras or global positioning systems (GPS), to track where you go.
- Drive by or hang out at your home, school, or work.
- Threaten to hurt you, your family, friends, or pets.
- Find out about you by using public records or online search services, hiring investigators, going through your garbage, or contacting friends, family, neighbors, or co-workers.
- Posting information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, in a public place, or by word of mouth.
- Other actions that control, track, or frighten you.

What is Dating Violence?

(Source-<https://www.victimsofcrime.org/help-for-crime-victims/get-help-bulletins-for-crime-victims/bulletins-for-teens/dating-violence#what>)

Dating violence is controlling, abusive, and aggressive behavior in a romantic relationship. It can happen in straight or gay relationships. It can include verbal, emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, or a combination.

Controlling behavior may include:

- Not letting you hang out with your friends
- Calling or paging you frequently to find out where you are, who you're with, and what you're doing

- Telling you what to wear
- Having to be with you all the time

Verbal and emotional abuse may include:

- Calling your names
- Jealousy
- Belittling you (cutting you down)
- Threatening to hurt you, someone in your family, or himself or herself if you don't do what he or she wants.

Physical abuse may include:

- Shoving
- Punching
- Slapping
- Pinching
- Hitting
- Kicking
- Hair pulling
- Strangling

Sexual abuse may include:

- Unwanted touching and kissing
- Forcing you to have sex
- Not letting you use birth control
- Forcing you to do other sexual things

What is Domestic Violence?

(Source-<http://www.helpguide.org/articles/abuse/domestic-violence-and-abuse.htm>)

Domestic violence and abuse can happen to anyone, yet the problem is often overlooked, excused, or denied. This is especially true when the abuse is psychological, rather than physical. Noticing and acknowledging the signs of an abusive relationship is the first step to ending it. No one should live in fear of the person they love.

If you recognize yourself or someone you know in the following warning signs and descriptions of abuse, reach out. There is help available.

Your Inner Thoughts and Feelings

Do you:

- Feel afraid of your partner much of the time?
- Avoid certain topics out of fear of angering your partner.
- Feel that you can't do anything right for your partner?
- Believe that you deserve to be hurt or mistreated?
- Wonder if you're the one who is crazy?
- Feel emotionally numb or helpless?

Your Partner's Belittling Behavior

Does your partner:

- humiliate or yell at you?
- criticize you and put you down?
- Treat you so badly that you're embarrassed for your friends or family to see?
- Ignore or put down your opinions or accomplishments?
- Blame you for their abusive behavior?
- See you as property or a sex object, rather than as a person?

Your Partner's Controlling Behavior

Does your partner:

- Act excessively jealous and possessive?
- Control where you go or what you do?
- Keep you from seeing your friends or family?
- Limit your access to money, the phone, or the car?
- Limit your access to money, the phone, or the car?
- constantly check up on you?

Your Partner's Violent Behavior or Threats

Does your partner:

- Have a bad and unpredictable temper?
- hurt you, or threaten to hurt or kill you?
- threaten to take your children away or harm them?
- threaten to commit suicide if you leave?
- force you to have sex?
- Destroy your belongings?

Procedures Students Should Follow if a Sex Offense/Assault Occurs.

(Including offenses of Sexual assault, Domestic violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking by the "Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013")

If you are a witness or would like to report a sexual offense,

1. Contact a Campus Security Authority Immediately. (*If you are witnessing a sex offense in action, call 911.*)
2. Remember as much detail as you can.
3. **Preserve Evidence- To investigate** authorities, preserving evidence may be essential to the proof of a sexual offense.

If you are a victim of Rape,

1. Call the police – if on campus, see a Campus Security Authority. The CSA will then assist you in notifying local police.
2. Do not shower, bathe, douche, or throw any clothing away.
3. Call a friend or relative if you need additional support as well
4. Seek medical attention and counseling.

Counseling and Student Support Services

Pennco Tech does not have Counseling Services on campus. Student Services and support materials are available in both the Education Office and the Career Services Center to properly advise and direct students in cases of crisis management. The school has available the phone numbers of counseling centers for victims of sexual assault. Anyone needing this information should contact any Campus Security Authority.

Police	911
A Women's Place 24 HR Hotline	800-220-8116
Network of Victim Assistance 24 HR Hotline	800-675-6900
National Domestic Violence Hotline	1-800-799-SAFE

Change of Academic/Living Situation

If the victim of a sexual offense requests a change in academic and/or living situation after an alleged sexual assault, the school is obligated to accommodate.

Reporting a Sexual Offense

Any employee or student who believes she or he has been the victim of a sexual offense (non-emergency) should report the incident directly to a Campus Security Authority. The CSA will then report the incident to the School Director. The School Director will then request that the complainant write a description of the alleged offense. The complaint will be signed and dated by the complainant and the School Director to acknowledge receipt. The School Director will then make a copy of the complaint and give the copy to the complainant.

Procedures for the Investigation of a Sexual Offense

The School Director, accompanied by the other Campus Security Authorities, shall conduct a prompt and thorough investigation of the alleged incident. The investigation shall include:

1. An interview with the complainant, to establish the basic facts and identify witnesses and physical evidence, if any. A detailed written complaint must be obtained.
2. An interview with the alleged offender, to allow the alleged offender an opportunity to admit, deny, or explain each factual allegation in the complainant's statement and identify witnesses or physical evidence, if any. The alleged offender will be instructed not to discuss the incident or the complaint with the complainant or interview any witnesses. Witnesses will be informed that any confidential matters that are discussed must remain confidential.

Prohibition of Retaliation

Any conduct, which could reasonably be perceived as retaliatory, such as accosting, calling, or writing to the complainant, or encouraging third parties to harass the complainant because of her/his complaint, shall be considered an independent violation of the policy.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

If, after an investigation, it has been determined that a sex offense has occurred, an informal hearing will take place. An informal hearing will be conducted by the School Director in the company of the reporting Campus Security Authority and at least the Accused. It is important to note that during the informal hearing, both the accuser and the accused have a right to have others present.

Pennco Tech will disclose to the alleged victim and the accused of the sex offense the results of any disciplinary proceedings conducted by the institution against a student or employee. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, the information shall be provided to the next of kin of the alleged victim.

Sanctions Imposed

When it has been determined that a sexual offense has occurred, the following disciplinary actions shall be taken commensurate with the offense and may result in the following actions,

1. Written reprimand
2. Suspension
3. Change of academic/living situation
4. Termination of enrollment or employment.

Note: In determining the action to be taken, any prior history of student or employee conduct shall be taken into consideration.

Information on Registered Sex Offenders

Federal law requires institutions of higher education to advise the campus community where information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

In Pennsylvania, information concerning registered sexual offenders is maintained and made available to the public by the **Pennsylvania State Police through the Pennsylvania Megan's Law website.**

The Pennsylvania State Police Megan's Law website provides information concerning registered sexual offenders who reside or are transient, work or carry on a vocation, or attend school within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Members of the Pennco Tech community may access the Pennsylvania Megan's Law website to search for publicly available information concerning registered sexual offenders.

Pennsylvania State Police Megan's Law Website:

<https://www.meganslaw.psp.pa.gov/>

Pennsylvania State Police Megan's Law Section:

1-866-771-3170

The information contained in the registry is provided for public safety purposes. Information obtained through the registry should not be used to threaten, intimidate, or harass a registrant or the registrant's family. Misuse of registry information may result in criminal prosecution or civil liability.

The Pennsylvania State Police advises that information contained in the public registry may not constitute a comprehensive listing of every person who has committed a sexual offense in Pennsylvania. Questions concerning information contained in the registry should be directed to the Pennsylvania State Police Megan's Law Section.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency planning is critical to the health and welfare of members of the Pennco Tech community. Its purpose is to respond to threats. This plan outlines the general areas of responsibility for responding to emergencies. Detailed emergency procedures are contained in The Pennco Tech Emergency Action Plan and individual department emergency response plans, which will be executed, as appropriate, during emergencies.

Anyone who becomes aware of a life-threatening emergency on campus should call 911 and report the situation to local authorities, and then ensure a Pennco Tech employee is informed of the distress.

Administrative decisions that relate to confirming emergency or dangerous situations, such as those that would call for a decision to initiate emergency response procedures, are made by the School Director, Acting School Director, or the Director of Maintenance.

Confirmation Process and Initiation Procedures of an emergency or dangerous situation

1. Anyone on or off campus who becomes alerted to a dangerous or life-threatening situation should report the incident to any member of the Pennco Tech staff.
2. Pennco Tech staff members will assess the emergency for information and a determination of the nature of the threat to inform a Campus Security Authority.
3. The threat assessment will then be forwarded immediately to the School Director or Acting School Director to determine which segments of the campus community should be notified for an emergency response.
4. Once there is confirmation of an emergency, the content of the notification response and the segment to be notified are established, the **E2-Campus Emergency Notification system** will be activated to alert the campus community for emergency response procedures.

At this time, the school will, without delay, and considering the safety of the campus 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.

If the School Director or Acting School Director determines that the emergency information needs to be communicated to the Larger Community, that person will contact the local authorities and/or media outlets as needed.

At a minimum, the Pennco Tech Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures Program will be tested annually. This test may be announced or unannounced based on the type of event the school is trying to simulate. Pennco Tech also maintains an open line of communication with the Local police department to help further develop insight into situations that may warrant an emergency response.

Hazing

The term ‘hazing’, for purposes of reporting statistics on hazing incidents...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:

-is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and

-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

A “student organization” is defined as “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

Test History of Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Description of the Exercise	Date	Time	Announced/Unannounced
Fire Drill- Full Campus: All staff and students were able to evacuate the buildings within 1.5minutes	04/10/25	10:55 am	Unannounced
Fire Drill – Full Campus: All staff and students were able to evacuate the buildings within 1.5 minutes	07/15/25	10:00am	Unannounced

Crime Statistics Submission to ED

All crime statistics from this annual security report are submitted annually before October 1 to be posted in the Web-based survey at the following website: <http://www.opc.ed.gov/security>

Clery Act Crime Statistics

The following grids display the three most recent years of Campus Crime Statistics by the Jeanne Clery Act, including Primary Clery Crimes, Liquor Law Violations, Drug Law Violations, Weapons Violations, VAWA Crimes, and Hate Crimes.

2026 Compliance Revision Note: Bristol-specific references were reviewed and updated for PA applicability