

Curtis complies with the Timothy J. Piazza Antihazing Law signed into law in the fall of 2018.

"Hazing" is defined as "intentionally, knowingly or recklessly" coercing or forcing a minor or student to do any of the following for the purposes of either admission to, or continuing or enhancing membership with, an "organization" (broadly defined to include any group at the school consisting primarily of minors, students or alumni):

- violate federal or state criminal law
- consume any food, drink, alcoholic liquid, drug or other substance that subjects the minor or student to a risk of emotional or physical harm
- endure brutality of a physical nature, including whipping, beating, branding, calisthenics or exposure to the elements
- endure brutality of a mental nature, including activity adversely affecting the mental health or dignity of the individual, sleep deprivation, exclusion from social contact or conduct that could result in extreme embarrassment
- endure brutality of a sexual nature
- endure any other activity that creates a reasonable likelihood of bodily injury to the minor or student.

Hazing can occur on or off campus. The statute also includes a "safe harbor" that provides protection from criminal prosecution to individuals who make an immediate report of hazing to obtain medical attention for the victim.

Important points of the Timothy J. Piazza Antihazing Law:

- It applies to hazing that occurs at any public or private secondary school that provides instructions in grades 7 through 12 and to any college or university authorized to grant an associate or higher academic degree.
- It makes any form of hazing a summary offense and makes hazing a misdemeanor of the third degree if the conduct results in, or creates a reasonable likelihood of, bodily injury. It makes "aggravated hazing" a felony when the hazing results in serious bodily injury or death and (1) the actor acts with reckless indifference to the health or safety of the victim or (2) the actor causes, coerces or forces the victim to consume alcohol or drugs.

- It recognizes the practice of "institutional hazing" or when a college or university "intentionally, knowingly or recklessly promotes or facilitates" a hazing violation. An instance of institutional hazing may result in fines up to \$5,000 for hazing and \$15,000 for aggravated hazing.
- It provides that penalties issued by a school for hazing can include fines, withholding diplomas for failure to pay fines, and probation, suspension, expulsion, or rescission of recognition.

Curtis complies with recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the Timothy J. Piazza Antihazing Law and maintains data for all hazing violations that are "reported" to the institution. Reports will include (1) the name of the subject of the report; (2) the date the subject was charged with a violation of the institution's antihazing policy or federal or state laws related to hazing; (3) a general description of the violation, any investigation and findings by the institution and, if applicable, penalties; and (4) the date on which the matter was resolved. A five-year look back of hazing violations gets updated twice a year, on January 1 and August 1 of each year.

Curtis has no reported incidents classified as hazing for the time period of January 2014 through December 2022.

If you or anyone you know has or is experiencing any form of hazing, please contact the Patricia Carpino, Senior Associate Dean of Student Affairs, patricia.carpino@curtis.edu or Gianna Pannullo, Manager of Residence Life & Off-Campus Housing, gianna.pannullo@curtis.edu. If you prefer a confidential reporting option, please visit: https://www.lighthouse-services.com/Curtis/LHILandingPage.asp

To better understand how Curtis views this important issue, please consult our policy in the Student Code of Conduct.

To view the Pennsylvania State Law, Act No. 2018-80, S.B. 1090 see: https://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billinfo/billinfo.cfm?sYear=2017&sInd=0&body=S&type=B&bn=1090