

**Paris Junior College
Annual Security Report 2026**



**Paris Junior College Police Department
2026 Report Cycle
Years: 2025, 2024 & 2023**

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A message from Paris Junior College Junior President,
Dr. Stephen Benson



At Paris Junior College, student success is at the heart of everything we do. We are dedicated to providing a safe, welcoming environment where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

Our commitment is to deliver a high-quality, affordable education while continually improving the ways we respond to situations that could affect the safety and security of our campus community.

PJC has a long and proud history of safety, and we remain steadfast in our efforts to uphold and strengthen that tradition.

Thank you for being an important part of the Paris Junior College family.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stephen M. Benson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Stephen M. Benson. Ph.D.
President, Paris Junior College

Where did the Jeanne Clery Act come from?

Connie and Howard Clery were returning home from a trip on April 5, 1986, and were surprised to see a police car waiting in their driveway. Their thoughts immediately raced to a tripped alarm or Howard's elderly mother. Never did they think that something could have happened to Jeanne because, as Connie describes years later, "she was in the safest place she could have been."

In the early morning hours, Jeanne was raped and murdered in her residence hall by another student whom she did not know. She was 19 years old.

"I knew I had to do something" -Connie Clery

In the very beginning, right after Jeannie's death, [My friend] and I were talking the week after the funeral. She asked, "*Connie what are you going to do?*" I said, "*I don't know, I don't know. But I know that what happened to Jeanne could have happened to anyone, because she was in the safest place she possibly could have been... That's when I decided I was going to try to make college campuses safer...That was the beginning.*"

Connie and Howard began to press for legislation that would make colleges and universities safer. They began at a state level, passing the first campus safety law in Pennsylvania in 1988. Their advocacy took them across the country, working hand-in-hand with victims and their families. In 1990, their work culminated in the passing of the federal Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act, today known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

Clery Act History (1988-2024)

1988

Groundwork for the Clery Act passed in PA

Serving as the basis of the Clery Act, the College and University Security Act requires institutions of higher education (in PA) to report crime statistics and to provide descriptions of safety and security policies, as well as maintain an open crime log.

1990

Clery Act signed into law by George H.W. Bush

The federal legislation that would become the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (formal name as of 1998) requires colleges and universities to record campus crime statistics and safety policies. These security reports must be disclosed to current and prospective students and employees at a campus.

1992

Amendments sponsored by Senator James Buckley

The Buckley amendments provided that records kept by campus police and security for law enforcement purposes are not confidential “education” records under federal law (the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, or FERPA).

Campus Sexual Assault Victims' Bill of Rights

Requires colleges and universities to afford campus sexual assault victims certain basic rights, including assistance with notifying the police. Colleges and universities must have policies in place to address campus sexual assault.

1998

Campus Courts Disclosure Provision

The final results of any student’s disciplinary case involving a crime of violence or non-forcible sex offense are no longer protected from disclosure under federal student privacy laws. Victim information remains protected.

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

Renamed in honor of Jeanne Clery, this amendment eliminated loopholes, mandated daily security department crime logs, and expanded reporting requirements to include statistics for certain off-campus areas.

2000

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

This amendment requires campus law enforcement or public safety to include a statement in their

annual security report (ASR) advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained.

2008

National Campus Safety Awareness Month

Congress formally expressed their unanimous support for Clery Center's partnership with colleges and universities across the country by dedicating each September to the awareness of campus safety issues. National Campus Safety Month started through a partnership between students and Clery Center in 2005.

Higher Education Opportunity Act

This Act extended the Clery Act's scope with expanded emergency response and notification provisions, a broader categorization for hate crimes reporting, safeguards for whistleblowers, and annual Department of Education reporting on Clery Act compliance.

2013

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Amendments

This landmark federal law provides extensive provisions to improve the criminal justice response to sexual and domestic violence against women. Section 304 of VAWA amended the Clery Act to add additional reportable crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

2020

Title IX Changes

In May 2020, amidst an ongoing global pandemic, the Department of Education released new Title IX regulations that dictate how institutions of higher education must adjudicate and respond to incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Concerns related to these regulations, and the timeline in which they were expected to be implemented, were expressed widely with various overlapping perspectives. Clery Center published our [Statement of Position](#) on the changes to the regulations, focused on the misalignment created between Title IX and the Clery Act and its potential negative impact on institutions and survivors. The paper was

shared widely with legislators and stakeholders alike and resulted in a Congressional Delegation Letter led by Representative Ann McLane Kuster (NH-02) and signed by 16 members of Congress.

Handbook for Campus Safety & Security Reporting Rescission

In October 2020 the Department of Education announced the rescission of the 2016 Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting, the most recent Clery Act sub-regulatory guidance, and replaced it with the Clery Act Appendix. While over the years we have advocated for changes and clarifications in the Handbook, we believe it served a key role in helping schools interpret and apply the regulations in their unique campus environments. Clery Center continues to advocate for improved sub-regulatory guidance on the Clery Act from the Department of Education that remedies prior challenges.

2021

Re-introduction of Report and Educate About Campus Hazing (REACH) Act

Bipartisan legislation to require hazing incidents to be reported as part of a college's annual crime report under the Clery Act and to establish a definition of hazing to clarify what constitutes a reportable offense was re-introduced by Rep. Lucy McBath (D-Marietta) and Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA) in March 2021.

Title IX Public Hearing

Clery Center joined almost 300 educators, students, and community members from around the nation to offer comment during the Department of Education's public hearing in June 2021. The Office of Civil Rights sought input in the form of live and written comments related to the enforcement of Title IX. Because of the Clery Act's intersection with Title IX, Clery Center's voice is vital to the conversation to acknowledge the challenges institutions currently face in working to comply with both laws. As such, we encouraged the Department to address the advisor of choice entanglement and complication with well-established Clery Act Rules; clearly outline boundaries around whether and how off-campus behavior falls within an institution's educational programs and activities; and provide guidance on simultaneous implementation of Clery Act and Title IX reporting requirements.

2023

Introduction of Stop Campus Hazing Act

Parts of the REACH Act and the END ALL Hazing Act are combined into the Stop Campus Hazing Act and is introduced into the House by Representative Lucy McBath [D-GA-6] and Jeff Duncan [R-SC] [H.R.5646], gaining 57 cosponsors. The Stop Campus Hazing Act is also introduced into the Senate by Senator Amy Klobuchar [D-MN] and Senator Bill Cassidy [R-LA] [S.2901], gaining 13 cosponsors.

2024

Title IX Regulations Released and Later Vacated

In April 2024 the Department of Education released new Title IX regulations that gave institutions more flexibility than the previous regulations in determining which procedures they would use to address DVSA's. The regulations quickly faced several injunctions and on January 9, 2025, a federal ruling vacated the regulations, causing all institutions to revert back to the 2020 regulations for all Title IX matters.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

In December 2024 the Stop Campus Hazing Act (S.2901, H.R.5646) (SCHA) is signed into law by President Biden, becoming the first federal anti-hazing law. SCHA amended the Clery Act, renaming it the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, and makes hazing a Clery-reportable crime, requires hazing policies and prevention programs, and requires institutions to biannually publish a Campus Hazing Transparency Report.

Paris Junior College (Paris Campus)

Paris Junior College (PJC), located at 2400 Clarksville Street in Paris, Texas, established on June 16, 1924, by the Paris Independent School District to meet local demand for higher education. Initially housed in a high school building, the college started with 91 students and 7 faculty members, later expanding to 130 students in its first year. It moved into the old post office building in its second year and became an independent institution in 1931, with J.R. McLemore as its first president.

In 1934, PJC joined the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and became an independent college district in 1937. The college relocated to its current 54-acre campus in 1940. Over the decades, several presidents led PJC, with Dr. Stephen Michael Benson becoming the ninth president in 2024.

Major campus expansion began in 1963 and continued through 1978, adding numerous facilities, including the J.R. McLemore Student Center, dormitories, science and applied sciences centers, music and lifelong learning facilities, and the Mike Rheudasil Learning Center housing the A.M. and Welma Aikin Jr. Regional Archives. Further developments include:

- **1988:** Hunt Physical Education Center completed.
- **2010–2011:** South Campus Residence Halls opened.
- **2013:** New Math and Science Building opened; Grimes Center renovated.



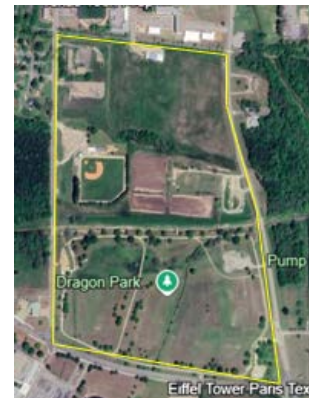
**Paris Main Campus
Fields**

2400 Clarksville St



Work Force Center

2505 Clarksville St



Dragon Park/Athletics

1925 S.E 24th St



Additional Property

1000 Collegiate Dr-3200 Jefferson Rd



Additional Property

3100 S.E Loop 286- 3800 S.E Loop 286

Paris Junior College (Greenville Campus)

Located at 6500 Monty Stratton Parkway in Greenville, the Paris Junior College Greenville Center offers a wide range of educational opportunities. Whether you are pursuing an associate degree in arts and sciences or aiming to earn a technical certificate, the Greenville Center has the resources to support your goals.

Our campus features modern classrooms, a science lab, a computer lab, a library, and spacious meeting rooms. We offer certificate programs in various high-demand fields, including office occupations, computer training, cybersecurity, and allied health. Additionally, our continuing education courses provide technical training options for career advancement.

Adjacent to the main center is the brand-new, state-of-the-art PJC Workforce Building. This 23,000-square-foot facility is equipped with four large bays and offers specialized training in airframe maintenance, HVAC, plumbing, electrical programs, and mechatronics—designed to meet current industry standards.

For those looking to further their personal and professional development, the Greenville Center also offers adult education programs. These include GED preparation, workforce development training, and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes, all provided at no cost to the community.

Students can benefit from in-person counseling and advising services, ensuring personalized support throughout their educational journey. Our on-campus bookstore offers convenient access to textbooks and essential resources.



Greenville Main Campus

6500-7700 Monty Stratton Pkwy

Paris Junior College Sulphur Springs Campus

The PJC - Sulphur Springs Center is located at 1137 Loop 301 East in Sulphur Springs, Texas. A wide variety of technical, workforce and academic courses are offered, both days and evenings, at this center that prepare students for the workforce and lead to an associate's degree.

Courses in computer information systems, welding, office technology and drafting and 3D printing are available, plus all the supporting learning skills and academic classes. Students can complete all the requirements for associate degrees and certificates at the Sulphur Springs Center.

Financial aid and academic advising are available to aid students in making their educational decisions.

Continuing education programs in health, business occupations and other topics are available to residents of the community. The Sulphur Springs Center also offers free GED preparation courses.



Sulphur Springs Main Campus

1137 Loop 301

CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY INFORMATION

Paris Junior College is committed to maintaining a safe and professional environment conducive to educational pursuits throughout all its campuses. This publication is reflective of our commitment to safety and our compliance with the Student Right to Know and The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, renamed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Police and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1998.

It is the interest of your safety that you become familiar with this material. For your convenience, the last three years of Clery Crime statistics are available on our website at <https://www.parisjc.edu/police-safety/>

EMERGENCY OPERATION PLAN

PJC has adopted a comprehensive Multi-Hazard Emergency Operation Plan. Part of the plan includes an extensive Emergency Notification System. PJC also utilizes the Rave Emergency Alert System which allows the college to immediately notify students and employees via text messaging, email as well as other social media methods of emergency notification.

These systems are used to, immediately and without delay, notify the campus community upon the confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff on campus, as defined by the Clery Act. The complete Paris Junior College Emergency Operations Plan can be found on our website at <https://www.parisjc.edu/police-safety/>

Warnings may only be withheld if they would compromise efforts to contain the emergency.

CAMPUS SAFETY

The Paris Junior College (PJC) Police Department is a campus police force comprised of 8 commissioned Texas peace officers with full arrest power, located on all three of its campuses. They are graduates of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standard and Education training academy. The department maintains a close working relationship with local law enforcement agencies, including the City of Paris Police Department, City of Sulphur Spring Police Department, City of Greeneville Police Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety. They patrol the campus both on foot and in vehicles.

The campus police department is responsible for maintaining safety and security for students, faculty, staff, and visitors at Paris Junior College. They are commissioned Texas police officers, having graduated from the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standard and Education training academy, and have full arrest power.

CRIME AND FIRE LOG

Institutions with a police or security departments are required to maintain a public crime log documenting the “nature, date, time, and general location of each crime” and its disposition if known. Institutions that have campus housing are also required to maintain a campus fire log. Paris Junior College maintains a campus Crime and Fire Log as mandated by the Clery Act.

COLLEGE POLICIES FOR REPORTING CRIME OR EMERGENCIES

Witnesses and or victims of criminal actions, suspicious incidents, illnesses, and other emergencies are strongly encouraged to report such events to PJC Police Department. Any employee of the college will provide directions on how to report to PJC Campus Safety employees. The college will also assist in making appropriate referrals to medical and or social service agencies. Reporting is also available through the Paris Junior College website at <https://www.parisjc.edu/police-safety/>

In life-threatening situations, please call 9-1-1 from any phone. If possible, after 9-1-1 has been called contact PJC Campus Safety employees by dialing 903-782-0399

TIMELY WARNING POLICY

Paris Junior College maintains a Timely Warning Policy to notify the campus community of reported crimes including hate crimes that are considered by PJC to be a threat to students and employees. Timely Warnings will be issued via a variety of media including but not limited to Rave (text, email, and social media) and other means as appropriate.

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Paris Junior College provides a variety of crime prevention educational programs through the Campus Safety Department.

Some examples include:

- Explanation and discussion of crimes that may be committed on campus and ways to prevent them from happening to you.
- Information about reporting procedures
- Discussion of self-protection issues (should I be here)
- Encouragement toward proper care in locking up valuables.
- Advice for traveling on or around campus at night.
- An extensive list of community referral services
- Numerous publications on drug/alcohol and sexual violence programs.

CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT INFORMATION (Texas sex offender registry)

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to let the campus community know where to find information about registered sex offenders. The State of Texas is responsible for tracking convicted sex offenders within the state. The Paris Junior College Police Department, Lamar County Sheriff's Department and City of Paris Police Department keep residency information and register sex offenders residing in their jurisdiction. This information may be located on the Texas Sex Offender Web page at: <https://publicsite.dps.texas.gov/SexOffenderRegistry>

SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

The college prohibits all forms of sexual misconduct by students and employees, whether perpetrated by a stranger or acquaintance, whether occurring on or off campus, and whether directed against a member of the college community or someone outside the community. Such behavior will result in discipline and may also be a criminal violation.

Prohibited conduct ranges from acts of non-consensual sexual intercourse and non-consensual sexual contact to sexual misconduct, including but not limited to, harassment of a sexual nature, sexual exploitation, stalking, relationship violence, voyeurism, exposure, video or audio taping of sexual activity, and sexual activity resulting from emotional coercion. Other prohibited actions include verbal or physical sexual advances, including subtle pressure of sexual activity, touching, pinching, patting or brushing against, flirtations or verbal abuse of a sexual nature, graphic comments regarding physical or personality characteristics of a sexual nature, the display in the workplace of sexually suggestive objects or pictures and sexual oriented kidding, teasing and jokes.

The college may also discipline students and employees for inappropriate sexual behavior and forms of sexual misconduct that are not specifically listed here.

For additional information about the PJC employee sexual harassment policy please refer to the following: <https://www.parisjc.edu/hr/docs/handbook-full.pdf#search=employee%20handbook>

REPORTING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT

Paris Junior College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Any student or employee who believes that he/she is the object of sexual harassment or the victim of dating or domestic assault, sexual assault or stalking or who has knowledge of any of these alleged crimes of any other student or employee should immediately report it to:

PJC's Title VII and Title IX certified investigator:

Melanie Hatcher Executive Director of Human Resources mhatcher@parisjc.edu 903-782-0304

OR

On Campus PJC Law Enforcement: Extension 1399 or 9-911 or 903-782-0399

Off Campus Local Law Enforcement: 911

For a list of all Officers in PJC's Department of Public Safety, go to <https://www.parisjc.edu/police-safety/index.php>

OR Campus Security Authority (CSA)

Including, but not limited to:

- The College President
- Any College Vice President
- Any Dean, Director, or Assistant Director
- Student Success Coach
- Athletic Coach or staff
- Student Life staff

A prompt, confidential investigation will be conducted of any reported sexual harassment. Charges of sexual harassment or violence should be made as soon as

possible after the alleged occurrence. Appropriate disciplinary action, up to and including suspension or termination of the student or employee, will be taken against any student or employee that has found to be responsible for sexual harassment or from knowingly permitting a sexually hostile environment to exist.

SAFE AND POSITIVE BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

Bystander intervention involves recognizing potentially harmful or high-risk situations and responding in ways that prioritize personal safety, respect, and harm reduction. Bystanders are encouraged to take action when it is safe to do so and to seek assistance when direct intervention is not appropriate.

Safe and positive bystander actions may include:

- Direct intervention, such as calmly discouraging inappropriate behavior or checking in with someone who appears uncomfortable.
- Distraction, such as interrupting a situation, redirecting attention, or helping separate individuals.
- Delegation, including contacting campus police, residence life staff, faculty, or other college officials for assistance.
- Delayed support, such as checking in afterward, offering support, and sharing available campus resources.

Bystanders are never expected to place themselves in danger. There is no single correct response; any action that helps reduce risk or supports an individual is considered a positive intervention.

RISK REDUCTION

Risk reduction refers to actions individuals can take to help reduce the risk of harm while recognizing that the responsibility for criminal behavior rests solely with the perpetrator. These strategies are intended to increase awareness and encourage informed, practical decision-making related to personal safety.

Examples of risk-reduction strategies include:

- Being aware of one's surroundings and trusting personal instincts.
- Clearly communicating personal boundaries and respecting the boundaries of others.
- Avoiding excessive consumption of alcohol or drugs that may impair judgment or awareness.
- Watching out for friends and seeking assistance when a situation appears unsafe.
- Planning ahead for transportation and safe exits from social or campus settings.
- Utilizing available campus safety resources, such as campus police, emergency phones, or escort services.

Risk-reduction strategies may help lessen the likelihood of harm but do not eliminate risk. Victims are never responsible for the actions of others. Paris Junior College encourages students and employees to prioritize safety and to seek assistance from campus or community resources when concerns arise.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality will be maintained within the limits of an investigation, and no reprisals or retaliation will be allowed to occur because of good faith reporting of charges. PJC will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties by excluding personally identifying information about the victim in publicly available recordkeeping as defined in the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20). The College will also maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

PRESERVING EVIDENCE

Physical evidence of a sexual assault must be collected as soon as possible after the assault. If you believe you have been a victim of a sexual assault, call 911 or Campus Police at 903-782-0399.

If you seek medical care at a hospital or clinic, local law enforcement will be notified; however, you are not required to speak with police or pursue criminal charges.

While physical evidence can make investigations, protection orders, and prosecution easier, it is not required. You may still file a report or request that law enforcement pursue charges even if evidence was not collected.

PJC provides written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the institution and in the community.

PJC will provide written notification to victims about options for available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. The College will make such accommodations or provide such protective measures if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available,

regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

PROCEDURES FOR INSTITUTIONAL DISCIPLINARY ACTION

If PJC initiates a disciplinary process concerning an allegation that a student enrolled at the institution violated the institution's policy or code of conduct by committing sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking, PJC will:

Provide the student and the alleged victim with a prompt and equitable opportunity to present witnesses and other evidence relevant to the alleged violation during the disciplinary process.

Ensure that both the student and the alleged victim have reasonable and equitable access to all evidence relevant to the alleged violation in the institution's possession, including any statements made by the alleged victim or by other persons, information stored electronically, written or electronic communications, social media posts, or physical evidence, redacted as necessary to comply with any applicable federal or state law regarding confidentiality; and

Take reasonable steps to protect the student and the alleged victim from retaliation and harassment during the pendency of the disciplinary process.

When a student or employee reports to PJC that the student or employee has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking whether the offense occurred on or off campus, PJC will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student's or employee's rights and options.

For additional information on PJC's policies on sex discrimination, sexual assault or harassment, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking:

- Policy FA: Equal Educational Opportunity

<https://pol.tasb.org/PolicyOnline/PolicyDetails?key=783&code=FA#legalTabContent>

- Policy FFDA: Freedom from Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation: Sex and Sexual Violence

<https://pol.tasb.org/PolicyOnline/PolicyDetails?key=783&code=FFDA#legalTabContent>

FILING A COMPLAINT

A victim of sexual misconduct may file a complaint with a PJC Campus Public Safety Officer or any Campus Security Authority who will assist the victim with the filing of charges. Any student or employee who becomes aware of an incident of sexual misconduct should contact a PJC Campus Safety Officer or any Campus Security Authority. The college reserves the right to bring charges in the absence of a complaint from a victim.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Crime prevention starts with the individual. Paris Junior College strives to make every effort to ensure our campus is well lit and maintained. Paris Junior College Campus Safety Officers make every effort to ensure the campus is well patrolled, but crimes still can occur. Keep your valuables locked up including your vehicle doors and housing doors. Do not leave a purse or valuables in your vehicle that can be seen from the outside. Call Campus Safety Officers for Safety Escorts on the campus.

BUILDING ACCESS

Paris Junior College offers day and evening classes in a variety of areas. During the times when there are no classes or other college business the buildings are closed. Students are not permitted to be inside a building when it is closed.

Keys to access locked buildings are restricted and can only be issued after approval from the President of the College. Employees who have issued keys from the college are not permitted to loan them to other employees for their use.

HATE CRIMES/BIAS CRIMES

A Hate Crime is defined as: an offense against persons or property motivated by prejudice, hate or bias against a victim based on race, gender, gender identify, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

Paris Junior College regularly tracks and reports as hate crimes any occurrence of criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and any other crime involving bodily injury reported to PJC Campus Safety Officers when the crime manifests that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias. Hate crime reporting has now been expanded to include the crimes of larceny, theft, simple assault, intimidation, and vandalism.

RETALIATION

Students and employees are prohibited from retaliation, intimidation, threats, coercion, or other discrimination against any individual for exercising that individual's rights or responsibilities under this

policy. Any such acts or discrimination should be reported to any of the following, or to any employee of the college:

Chris Mayfield Chief of Campus Safety	903-782-0244	cmayfield@parisjc.edu
Campus Police	903-782-0399	campuspolice@parisjc.edu

SECURITY ESCORT

As a courtesy service, PJC Campus Safety employees will escort any student, staff member, faculty, or visitors to the campus to any location on the campus. PJC Campus Safety Officers are on the campus 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. They can always be reached by calling 903-782-0399.

DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND WEAPONS

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989, Drug Free Workplace Act of 1988, PJC Employee Manual Policy, and the PJC Student Handbook the college prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, and or use of a controlled substance or alcohol, as well as prohibited weapons in the workplace, learning environment, and any facility or vehicle owned or controlled by the college. Open Carry is prohibited on all PJC Campus. Senate Bill 11 allows concealed handgun permits issued by Texas Department of Public Safety allows the permit holder to conceal carry in certain campus areas.

For additional information refer to the PJC Student Handbook which can be accessed at the following

<https://www.parisjc.edu/academics/docs/2025-26-course-catalog.pdf#search=handbook>

For information about Drug and Alcohol Addiction Sources can accessed at the following

<https://www.parisjc.edu/academics/docs/2025-26-course-catalog.pdf#search=handbook>

For additional information about firearm possession on the campus please refer to the following,

<https://www.parisjc.edu/academics/docs/2025-26-course-catalog.pdf#search=handbook>

For additional information about Drug-Free Workplace Policy and Program please refer to the following,

<https://www.parisjc.edu/hr/docs/handbook-full.pdf#search=employee%20handbook>

ON CAMPUS HOUSING

PJC presently has three types of housing for students on our campus. one campus dorm (South Campus) is designed with two rooms share a bathroom and shower.

Thes other two dorms (Hatcher and Thompson Hall) are small double occupancy bedrooms with a male and female bathroom located at the end of the dorm room building.

PJC has one fire drill each semester to make sure occupants are aware of the evacuation plans and locations to which they are to muster when an alarm sounds. Occupants are not permitted to use tobacco, including e-cigarettes, in any campus building including campus housing.

PJC campus housing conducts Health and Safety Checks in every campus housing unit to verify that the smoke detectors have not been tampered with or there are no fire hazards or safety hazards present in the housing units.

For additional information concerning housing regulations please refer to the following:

<https://www.parisjc.edu/student-life/docs/reshall-handbook.pdf#search=handbook>

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Due to PJC having campus housing units, PJC is required to distribute an annual fire safety report and maintain a fire log. To view the fire log, contact the PJC Campus Safety employee on duty at 903-782-0399.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

PJC respects and promotes its students' independence and self-sufficiency. At the same time, PJC seeks to ensure the safety and security of all persons on its campus. Any person may report any PJC student as missing. Concerned persons should contact PJC Campus Safety Officers at **903-782-0399**. It is not necessary to wait twenty-four (24) hours before making a report to Campus Safety Officers. A report shall be made if a students' whereabouts are unknown and unexplained that would be regarded as highly unusual or suspicious by person familiar with the student's life, habits, routines, or plans. If a report to Campus Safety Officers is not possible for some reason, you are encouraged to make a report directly to local law enforcement personnel.

Lamar County Sheriff's Department	903-784-6688
Paris Police Department	903-737-2400
Emergency Number	9-1-1

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PLAN

PJC has procedures to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures on at least an annual basis, including tests that may be announced or unannounced.

PJC Campus Safety Officers meet with all employees twice per year and conduct mandatory training in emergency response/evacuation and active shooter training. Each building on the campus has assembly areas designated and are covered by signage. These designated assembly areas are designed for mandatory evacuation in place due to severe weather or other natural disasters.

The Rave emergency mass notification system and the Emergency Notification System are tested regularly to ensure that the system is operating properly. PJC maintains AEDs in campus buildings. These are tested monthly by an employee of the Campus Safety Department and deficiencies are quickly corrected when found. We have employees that are trained in the use of AED's and on CPR.

Paris Junior College Police Department maintains a database records of all tests and drills that are conducted.

SAFETY TECHNOLOGY

In an effort to maintain a safe and positive environment for students, employees and visitors, the PJC Campus maintains IP and Analog cameras throughout the campus.

The cameras can be viewed in Campus Police Department offices. PJC Campus Safety Officers are also able to closely monitor the parking lots and hallways of all campus housing.

Campus Police have the ability to issue citations to students, employees or visitors for violations of parking laws. Speed limit signs are posted throughout the campus and a variety of crosswalks on the campus for pedestrian use.

PARIS JUNIOR COLLEGE REPORTING

CRIME DEFINITIONS

Aggravated Assault: An attack by one person upon another, in which the offender uses or displays a weapon in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers severe injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Arson: To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire of incendiary device.

Burglary: The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft therein.

Destruction of Property/Vandalism (Criminal Damage to Property): to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Drug Law Violation: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, possession, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment needed to produce or use them.

Hate Crimes or Bias Crime: An offense against persons or property motivated by prejudice, hate or bias against a victim based on race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

Liquor-Law Violation: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages. Does not include driving under the influence or drunkenness violations. CLERY reporting does not reflect school policy violations only criminal Liquor-Law Violations.

Motor-Vehicle Theft: The theft of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and mopeds. Thefts from a Motor Vehicle on not reportable CLERY offenses.

Murder: The willful killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Robbery: The taking, or attempted taking, of anything of value from one person by another, in which the offender uses force or the threat of violence.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of constructive possession of another person.

Weapon-Law Violation: The violation of laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, knives, explosives, or other deadly weapons and or dangerous instruments.

VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) Amendments to Clery

1. Sexual Assault

- a. An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

2. Sex Offenses

- a. Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable or giving consent. Reporting program.
 - i. **Rape.** 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 any other person, without the consent of the victim.

- ii. **Fondling.** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of 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.
- iii. **Incest.** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- iv. **Statutory Rape.** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

3. Consent

- a. Informed consent must be freely and actively given through mutually understandable terms or actions. Attending an artistic or educational event or a class in which nudity occurs and for which advanced notice of nudity has been provided qualifies as informed consent. A person is deemed incapable of giving consent when that person is a minor, mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, physically helpless, incapacitated through the use of alcohol and/or drugs to the point of being unable to make an informed and rational decision, unconscious, or asleep. Informed consent cannot be obtained through physical force, compelling threats, intimidating behavior, or coercion. A person always retains the right to revoke consent at any time during a sexual act.

4. Domestic Violence

- a. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
 - i. By a current or former spouse of intimate partner of the victim.
 - ii. By a person with who the victim shares a child in common.
 - iii. By a person who is cohabiting with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; iv. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
 - v. By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from the person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

5. Dating Violence

- a. Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

6. Stalking

- a. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
 - i. Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others
 - ii. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- b. For the purposes of this definition:
 - i. Course of conduct—means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - ii. Reasonable person—means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - iii. Substantial emotional distress—means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
 - iv. Consent- A knowing, voluntary, and ongoing agreement to engage in sexual activity. It must be clear, mutual and can be withdrawn at any time.
 - v. Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

CLERY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Paris Junior College is required to report crime statistics as part of the Jeanne Clery Act. The following contains information obtained from Paris Junior College's Clery Reporting for the year 2026. The information contains the previous three years of crime statistics for all three of the Paris Junior College Campuses. Here at Paris Junior College, we want you to have all the information you need to make the right decision on where to attend college.

The U.S Department of Education has offered a campus crime analysis tool that allows students and parents to compare crime statistics between colleges to aid you in the decision factor. That information can be found at the following: <https://ope.ed.gov/campusafety/#/>

The information below is compiled from information obtained from the following law enforcement agencies:

Paris Junior College Police Department (Paris, Greenville and Sulphur Springs)
Paris Police Department
Sulphur Spring Police Department
Greenville Police Department

Arrests	2023	2024	2025
Liquor Law	0	0	0
Drug Law	0	0	0
Weapons	0	0	0

Referrals	2023	2024	2025
Liquor Law	13	2	0
Drug Law	0	2	2
Weapons	0	0	0

Unfounded Offenses	2023	2024	2025
Unfounded Offenses	0	0	0

CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Campus Residential Fire Reports Main Campus Only					
Reported Fire Incident	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fires	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Deaths	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
Property Damage	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Fire Drills	3	3	3	3	3

RESIDENCE HALL INFORMATION FOR FIRE DETECTION

Hatcher Residence Hall is equipped with smoke detectors, pull stations and audible fire alarms which are monitored.

Thompson Residence Hall is equipped with smoke detectors, pull stations and audible fire alarms and is monitored.

South Campus Residence Hall is equipped with sprinkler systems, smoke detectors, pull stations and audible alarms and is monitored.

Unscheduled Fire Drills are conducted each year, and residents are given instructions on how to react to a fire alarm/fire.

STOP CAMPUS HAZING ACT

The Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) ([S.2901](#), [H.R.5646](#)) passed into law on December 23, 2024. The Stop Campus Hazing Act is a crucial step towards eradicating hazing on college campuses and ensuring the safety and well-being of students. This bipartisan, evidence-informed legislation is supported by national campus safety experts, national fraternity and sorority trade associations, and the parents of hazing victims.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report Each institution must develop a Campus Hazing Transparency Report summarizing findings concerning any established or recognized student organization found to be in violation of an institution's standards of conduct relating to hazing as defined by the institution in their hazing policies.

The Campus Hazing Transparency Report must include each incident involving a student organization for which a finding of responsibility is issued relating to a hazing violation, including:

- The name of such student organization.
- A general description of the violation that resulted in a finding of responsibility, including:
 1. Whether the violation involved the abuse or illegal use of alcohol or drugs,
 2. The findings of the institution, and
 3. Any sanctions placed on the student organization by the institution, as applicable; and
- The dates on which:
 1. The incident was alleged to have occurred
 2. The investigation into the incident was initiated
 3. The investigation ended with a finding that a hazing violation occurred, and
 4. The institution provided notice to the student organization that the incident resulted in a hazing violation.

The first Campus Hazing Transparency Report must be released by December 23, 2025, and should include data from July 1, 2025 through its date of release. After that, the Campus Hazing Transparency Report must be updated biannually (at least 2 times a year), from the date on which the report was last published and ending on the date on which such update is submitted.

PARIS JUNIOR COLLEGE ANTI-HAZING POLICY

Paris Junior College does not tolerate hazing — not as a tradition, not as a joke, not as a rite of passage.

No student, group, team, or organization may engage in, encourage, permit, or cover up hazing. This applies on campus and off campus, at all PJC locations, and at any activity connected to the College. It applies whether or not the person being hazed agreed to it. Hazing is a crime in Texas. It is also a violation

of PJC policy and can result in discipline up to expulsion for a student and loss of recognition for an organization.

More information and PJC policy related to hazing can be found on the PJC Anti-Hazing webpage at <https://parisjc.edu/student-life/hazing.php>

PERSONAL HAZING OFFENSE. (a) A person commits an offense if the person:

- (1) engages in hazing;
- (2) solicits, encourages, directs, aids, or attempts to aid another in engaging in hazing;
- (3) recklessly permits hazing to occur; or
- (4) has firsthand knowledge of the planning of a specific hazing incident involving a

student in an educational institution, or has firsthand knowledge that a specific hazing incident has occurred, and knowingly fails to report that knowledge to the dean of students or other appropriate official of the institution, a peace officer, or a law enforcement agency.

(b) The offense of failing to report is a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) Any other offense under this section that does not cause serious bodily injury to another is a Class B misdemeanor.

(d) Any other offense under this section that causes serious bodily injury to another is a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) Any other offense under this section that causes the death of another is a state jail felony.

(f) Except if an offense causes the death of a student, in sentencing a person convicted of an offense under this section, the court may require the person to perform community service, subject to the same conditions imposed on a person placed on community supervision under Chapter [42A](#), Code of Criminal Procedure, for an appropriate period of time in lieu of confinement in county jail or in lieu of a part of the time the person is sentenced to confinement in county jail.

ORGANIZATION HAZING OFFENSE. (a) An organization commits an offense if the organization condones or encourages hazing or if an officer or any combination of members, pledges, or alumni of the organization commits or assists in the commission of hazing.

(b) An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by:

- (1) a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$10,000; or
- (2) if the court finds that the offense caused personal injury, property damage, or other loss, a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than double the amount lost or expenses incurred because of the injury, damage, or loss.

PARIS JUNIOR COLLEGE RECOGNIZED ORGANIZATIONS

AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENT UNION, THE BLEND CLUB, DELTA PSI OMEGA, ECO CLUB, H.A.R.T.S CLUB, JEWELRY TECHNOLOGY STUDENT ASSOCIATION (TIJT), NURSING STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, PHI THETA KAPPA, STUDENT ART LEAGUE, STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSICATION, STUDENT VETERANS' ORGANIZATION, TEACHER EDUCATION STUDENT ORGANIZATION (TESO), THE WESLEY CENTER, BAPTIST STUDENT MINISTRY, MEN'S SOCCER, WOMEN'S SOCCER, MEN'S BASKETBALL, WOMEN'S BASKETBALL, MEN'S BASEBALL, WOMEN'S SOFTBALL, CHEERLEADING

2025 HAZING VIOLATIONS REPORT

Paris Junior College has had the following Hazing violations report within the required reporting period.

Organization	Paris Junior College Cheer Squad (Cheerleading)
Date of Incident	August 27, 2026
Date of Investigation	August 30, 2026
Description	Junior members of the Cheer Squad were required to repeat cheer routines while senior Cheer Squad members watched.
Findings	Personal Hazing, Student Code of Conduct Violation
Sanctions or fines	All Cheer Members were required to complete additional training on hazing through Vector Student Training Services
Date Resolved	August 31, 2026

RECORD OF UPDATES

September 16, 2026- Chris Mayfield (Chief of Police)