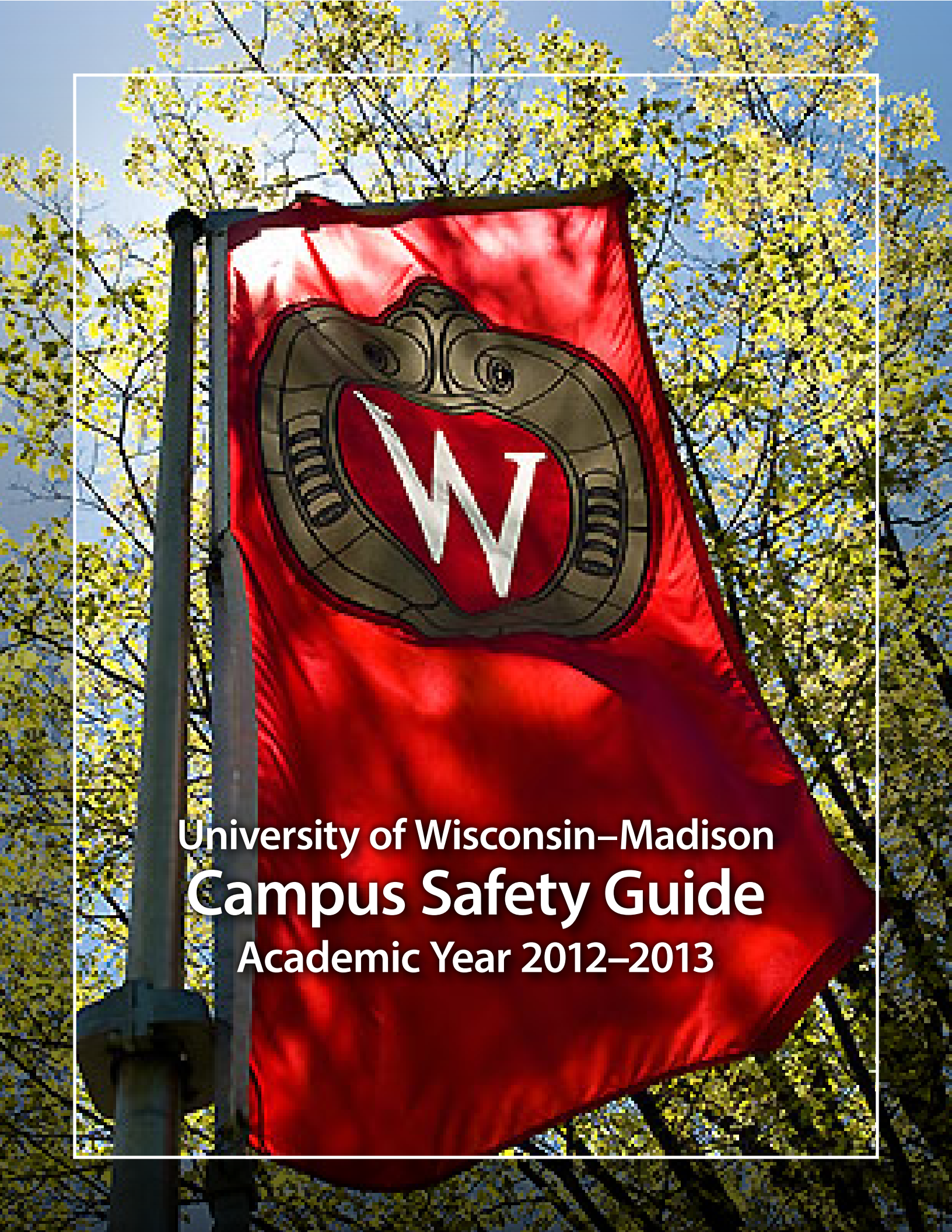

University of Wisconsin–Madison

Campus Safety Guide

Academic Year 2012–2013

WISCONSIN
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

September 2012

Dear Campus Community:

Thank you for taking the time to review our annual campus crime and safety report, which provides comprehensive information about the many safety resources that are in place on the University of Wisconsin–Madison campus. This report is part of our ongoing effort to inform you of the safety programs and services available, the crimes that are reported to our police and security personnel, and the proactive steps you can take to maintain a safe and secure campus. It is also provided in accordance with the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 and subsequent amendments that led to its being renamed the Jeanne Clery Act in 1998.

The Division of Student Life, along with our many campus and community partners, considers campus safety to be of paramount importance. We take reports of crimes against members of our campus and community very seriously. It is our obligation to aggressively investigate reported crimes, and we have systems in place to support the victims of crime when they happen.

Please consider taking part in the prevention and educational programs that we offer. By acting responsibly, caring for community members, and remaining vigilant, our campus will be a safer place. We encourage everyone to report suspicious and unlawful behavior immediately to the University of Wisconsin–Madison Police Department.

We all have an important role in keeping our campus and city safe. Please do your part, and watch out for your fellow Badgers.

Sincerely,

Lori Berquam
Dean of Students
Division of Student Life

Division of Student Life
75 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive • Madison, WI 53706 • 608/263–5700 • TTY: 608/263–2400 • URL: www.wisc.edu/students

ASM Staff • Center for the First-Year Experience • International Student Services • LGBT Campus Center • McBurney Disability Resource Center
Multicultural Student Center • Student Assistance & Judicial Affairs • Student Organization Office

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Quick Reference Resources

Safety and Security

Dean of Students Office 608–263–5700
70Bascom Hall
dean@studentlife.wisc.edu www.wisc.edu/students
www.safeu.wisc.edu
Dean on Call: M-F 8:30–11:30 a.m.; 1–4:30 p.m.

UW Police Department (On Campus)
Emergency 9–1–1
From a campus phone, dial 9 first: 9–9–1–1
Non-emergency 608–264-COPS (2677)
www.uwpd.wisc.edu

Madison Police Department (Off Campus)
Emergency 9–1–1
Non Emergency 608–266–4275
Crime Stoppers 608–266–6014
http://www.ci.madison.wi.us/police/

SAFE Nighttime Services
Free late-night cabs, buses, and walking escorts available to students, faculty, and staff 608–262–5000
uwsafe@fpm.wisc.edu http://www2.fpm.wisc.edu/trans/safe

Health

University Health Services (UHS) 608–265–5600
Medical and Counseling Services
Information and Appointments
Mon/Tues/Thurs/Fri: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m., Wed: 9 a.m.–5 p.m.
www.uhs.wisc.edu

UHS Medical Services 608–265–5600
333 East Campus Mall, 5th and 6th floors
Urgent medical consultation by phone:
Advice on treatment of physical illness or injury
Weekdays: regular hours and until 9 p.m.
Weekends and Holidays: 12 p.m.–9 p.m.

UHS Counseling & Consultation Services 608–265–5600
333 East Campus Mall, 7th floor
Mental health crisis response by phone for urgent concerns about yourself or a friend 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

Meriter Hospital 608–417–6000
202 S Park Street, Madison, WI
www.meriter.com
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner: program for victims of sexual assault. SANE Office: 608–491–5916
http://www.meriter.com/mhs/hospital/sane.htm

St. Mary's Hospital Medical Center 608–251–6100
707 S Mills Street, Madison, WI
www.stmarysmadison.com

UW Hospitals & Clinics 608–263–6400
600 Highland Avenue, Madison, WI
www.uwhealth.org

VA Hospital (for veterans only) 608–256–1901
2500 Overlook Terrace Madison, WI 53705
http://www.madison.va.gov/

Key Campus and Community Offices

Rape Crisis Center
Campus Office 608–265–6389
333 East Campus Mall, 7th floor
Community Office 608–251–5126
2801 Coho Street, Suite 301
24-hour line 608–251–7273
rcc@itis.com www.danecountyrcc.org

Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS)
Office 608–251–1237
24-hour lines 608–251–4445
or 1-800–747–4045
info@abuseintervention.org www.abuseintervention.org

Visitor & Information Programs (VIP) 608–263–2400
716 Langdon St. Red Gym)
askbucky@uwmad.wisc.edu
www.vip.wisc.edu

University Housing 608–262–2522
625 Babcock Drive
http://www.housing.wisc.edu/

National and Statewide Hotlines

National Center on Drug Abuse Hotline 1–800–662-HELP

Alcoholics Anonymous
24-Hour Info Phone Line 608–222–8989
Southern Wisconsin: www.area75.org

Narcotics Anonymous
24-Hour Info Phone Line 608–258–1747

Wisconsin Regional Phone Line 1–800/240–0276
www.wisconsinna.org

National Domestic Violence Hotline ..... 1–800–799–SAFE (7223); TTY 1–800–787–3224

National Sexual Assault/ Online Message Service 1–800–656–HOPE (4373)
www.rainn.org

National Suicide Prevention Hotline 1–800–273–TALK (8255)

Campus Safety

This document is one of many mechanisms designed to provide information on crime prevention, procedures for reporting crime, resources for victims, and crime statistics. It is designed to enhance the safety and security of everyone who visits, studies, or works at the University of Wisconsin–Madison. Many campus offices are actively working to support and enhance campus safety. The following offices have significant responsibility for collecting and reporting crime data: Division of Student Life (Dean of Students Office), University of Wisconsin Police Department, Office for Equity and Diversity, and University Health Services. In addition, representatives from University Communications and PAVE: Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment, assisted with the completion of this report.

Safety Tips

General Crime Prevention Tips:

- Call the police IMMEDIATELY if you see or hear something suspicious. Don't hesitate to dial 911 in an emergency. Be sure to tell them exactly where you are.
- Keep your possessions in sight at all times. Don't leave computers, cell phones, or mp3 players unattended.
- If you leave your office or room, even for a few minutes, lock the door!
- Be alert to potential danger. Trust your instincts.
- Walk with friends whenever possible or use SafeWalk, SafeRide, or SafeBus (all are free). If jogging, walking, or biking alone, stay in well-lit and well-traveled areas.
- Shred documents you discard that contain personal information.

Protective Behaviors:
Victims of sexual assault or other violent crime are NOT responsible for being assaulted. Students can take protective measures to increase their personal safety and the safety of those around them.

- When going to a party or a bar, let a friend or roommate know who you are with and where you will be. Leave an address and your phone number with them.
- Go out in groups and ask one member of the group to be the "Designated Friend" (like a Designated Driver) who checks in with members of the group throughout the night.
- Be wary of anyone who does not respect your boundaries around alcohol. Alcohol is the most commonly used predatory drug, otherwise known as a "date rape" drug.
- Do not put your drink down or let someone else get it for you. Colorless, odorless, and tasteless drugs are used to facilitate rape or other crimes and can render a victim defenseless and powerless.
- Call Campus SAFEWalk or SAFECab at 262-5000. These services operate until 3 a.m. (6 a.m. during finals week) and can provide a safe way to get home.
- If you see something unsafe, say something. Safety is everyone's responsibility.

Safety at home:
Per Madison City Ordinance, you have the right to the following. Contact your landlord.

- Have lights in all entrances
- Have locks on the entrances to buildings and individual apartments
- Have locks on the windows and alternate entrances such as balcony doors
- A working smoke detector

Additional Tips:

- Don't put your first name on your mailbox. (ex., J. Doe rather than Jane Doe)
- Do not prop open the outside door of a building.
- Always know who is at your door before opening it.
- Balconies and alcohol do not mix well.

This annual report is filed as required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. An electronic version of this report is available at http://students.wisc.edu. Paper copies available upon request. Questions regarding this publication should be directed to Assistant Dean Ervin "Kipp" Cox, Director, Student Assistance and Judicial Affairs, Room 70, Bascom Hall; 608–263–5700.

Safety and Security on Campus

University of Wisconsin Police Department (UWPD)

The University of Wisconsin–Madison Police Department (UWPD) is a full-service, 24-hour agency with 68 sworn officer positions and officers are armed and deputized. In addition, they provide services through their own 911 Communications Center and are further supported by a non-sworn security division. UWPD is the only law enforcement agency in the State of Wisconsin to be awarded accreditation by three different accreditation agencies. These accreditation agencies are the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement (CELA), the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accredtiation Group (WILEAG), and the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA).

UWPD has nationally recognized specialty units including Bike Patrol, Mounted Patrol, K9 Unit, and a Motorcycle Unit. UWPD was the first campus agency in the state to establish a "community police officer" position with a satellite office, and has community police officers who are assigned to specific geographical areas of responsibility for community interaction, crime prevention, and problem solving. The university's peace officers cooperate with local police and other state and federal authorities in the exercise of their responsibilities. In addition, the UWPD offers security services with the primary responsibility of ensuring the security of campus properties.

This is done with security consultations, patrols, and other services.

UWPD is represented on university committees that address sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, traffic safety, moped safety, Arboretum safety and security, white collar crime, alcohol and other drugs, and the intervention team (BIT and Threat Assessment), which addresses campus safety concerns and mental health issues.

Reporting a Crime

Crimes that occur on campus can be reported to the University of Wisconsin–Madison Police Department (UWPD) by calling their 911 Communications Center, or by calling the non-emergency number 608-264-2677 (4-COPS), or by going to the department at 1429 Monroe St., Madison WI 53711. Crimes that occur off campus can be reported to the Madison Police Department via the non emergency number 608-266-4316 or by going to the department at 211 S. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53709. UW–Madison encourages all campus community members to accurately and promptly report crimes they are victim of or witness. Students are also encouraged to report crimes/violations of the student code to the Dean of Students Office to seek assistance for themselves or to begin a code of conduct investigation: 70 Bascom Hall, 608-263-5700. If a student requests it, assistance will be provided in notifying law enforcement.

Victims of sexual assault who do not wish to report the crime to a law enforcement official or to the Division of Student Life office are still encouraged to get help and support. Any employee of the university is required to make a confidential report (victim's name not included) to the Division of Student Life upon a disclosure or first-hand knowledge of an assault. This requirement applies to all university employees, including professional counselors/mental health providers.

Daily Crime Log

UWPD maintains a daily log of crimes and incidents that occur on campus that is accessible to the public upon request. This information includes the nature of the crime, the date, time, general location, and a summary description of the event. This daily log is available at Police Headquarters during standard business hours. Log entries for the previous day are updated each morning by 8 a.m. In order to protect an ongoing criminal investigation or the identity of a victim, the chief of police or her designee may classify information as confidential and prohibit its release. Recent entries to the log are also available on the UWPD website: www.uwpd.wisc.edu.

Blue Light Emergency Telephones

There are over one hundred blue emergency telephones located throughout campus with a direct connection to the UWPD. All emergency phones (with the exception of emergency phones located inside campus buildings and elevators) have a blue light above them. All emergency phones are labeled "Emergency."

UWPD officers regularly respond to calls in university-owned residence halls. A committee comprised of police officers, residents, student staff, and professional staff of these residence halls meets regularly to address the security concerns of the students occupying these facilities. Both student unions are also regularly patrolled by uniformed police officers. Additionally, UWPD has staff liaisons assigned to university-owned apartments (Eagle Heights) and each residence hall. These officers meet regularly with building managers, look at crime trends in these areas, identify root causes for the criminal activity, and utilize crime prevention and problem solving techniques to promote campus safety.

Facility Access

General access to and use of the facilities at UW–Madison is governed by Chapter UWS 21, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and institutional policies on file in the Office of the Chancellor.

Security is provided in the maintenance of the university's facilities through a number of mechanisms, including limitations on hours of operation, policies on keys, restricting access to those bearing proper identification as university staff or students, the issuance of after-hour building passes for academic buildings, the provision of adequate lighting, and making available outside "blue light" telephone call boxes that are connected directly to the UPWD dispatcher for emergency assistance. Specific security mechanisms may vary with the type of university facility. University Housing Residence Halls are only able to be accessed by staff and current residents.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

The primary focus of the Emergency Management division of the UW-Madison Police Department is the development of two things: Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) and Occupant Emergency Plans (OEPs).

An Occupant Emergency Plan is an all-hazard plan designed around a building's unique layout and function on the UW campus. The purpose of an OEP is to provide guidance in the event of an emergency (i.e., tornado, active shooter, gas leak, bomb threat, etc.) to the occupants of the building. The final product is a document (either a hard copy or an electronic copy kept on the building's intranet, or both) informing people when it is appropriate to evacuate a building, when to shelter in place, when to hide in place, etc.

The development of the OEP is a multiphase endeavor. The first step involves the building manager setting up a meeting with an Emergency Management Police Officer (EMPO). In this meeting we will discuss the particulars of your building and we will discuss how to begin filling in the OEP. The second step (after the OEP has been completed, approved by the Lieutenant of the Emergency Management division, and distributed) will be a PowerPoint training session. This training session gives the building's occupants an overview of the OEP and highlights such things as off-site evacuation points and locations of weather radios. After the training is complete, the next step is to drill the building's occupants. The drill is designed to implement one aspect of the OEP. In the past, for example, we have designed drills involving suspicious packages or large gas leaks. Finally, after the drill is complete, we will complete an After Action Report (AAR) detailing what went well during the test and what needs to be improved upon.

If you are unsure if your building already has an OEP, contact your building manager. Currently there are over 88 plans completed and another 5 plans started. More information can be found at http://www.uwpd.wisc.edu/157.htm.

Dean of Students Office

The Dean of Student's Office works in collaboration with staff from other student life departments across campus, including University Health Services, UWPD, and University Housing.

The Dean of Students staff supports the academic mission of UW–Madison by providing advocacy, prevention, intervention, and referral services to students in their living-learning-working communities in order to foster citizens who exercise personal responsibility, ethical decision making, and cross-cultural competency.

The staff of the Dean of Students Ofiice has two primary functions. First, to provide advocacy and support services to students and the university community; and second, to manage the university's academic and non-academic misconduct systems.

SAFE NighttimeServices

SAFE (Safe Arrival for Everyone) Nighttime Services are the university's comprehensive late-night transportation system, available to students, faculty, staff, and university guests. SAFE has three components: (1) SAFEride Bus, which provides free circular bus transportation during work and night hours on and near campus; (2) SAFEride Cab, which provides a limited number of free cab rides to those who need to get from campus to home safely at night; and (3) SAFEwalk, a free nighttime walking escort service on campus. UWPD has an officer liaison to the SAFEwalk program, and is involved in the training of staff members. SAFEwalk staff have direct commiunication via hand-held radios to address safety concerns.

For more information about SAFE Services, see http://www2.fpm.wisc.edu/trans/Safe/SafeOther.htm

Information about Registered Sex Offenders: Contact the University Police Department. Information is available on the University Police Department website. http://www.uwpd.wisc.edu/crime-sex-offender-registration.htm

Threat Assessment and Response Team

The university formed, through the leadership of the Division of Student Life and the UWPD, a Threat Assessment and Response Team in September 2007. The group is charged with assessing and responding to situations where a student, faculty, staff, or visitor poses a threat to other individuals. Members of the team include representatives from University Housing, University Apartments, UWPD, Academic Personnel, Classified Personnel, UHS Counseling and Consultation Services, University Legal, University Communications, Employee Assistance, and the Division of Student Life.

Behavioral Intervention Team

The Behaviroal Intervention Team is comprised of staff members from McBurney Disability Resource Center, Counseling and Consultation Services, UWPD, University Housing, International Student Services, and University Apartments, and is staffed by an assistant dean of students. This team discusses situations that involve students who may be struggling with mental health issues, including possible suicidal ideations and disruptive conduct. This team has the ability to assist and refer students to appropriate campus resources.

Missing Student Notification for Students Living in University Housing

If a student is missing for more then 24 hours, it should be reported to a member of the Residence Life Staff. There are 26 fulltime staff members who serve as residence life coordinators, area coordinators, assistant directors, and associate directors. An assistant or associate director would activate the missing student notification.

Each residence hall student is asked to provide a cell phone number and emergency contact person in case of notifications of a missing student. When a student signs on to the internet for the first time in Housing, students are given the opportunity to furnish their cell phone number and the emergency contact information.

Our protocol is: if a student is missing for 24 hours, University Housing will notify University police, so they can start an investigation into the status of the missing student.

Any issue that occurs in the residence hall community with a student under the age of 18 requires immediate contact with parents. This involves discipline issues, mental health issues, missing students and other relevant issues. As an underage student, you can anticipate that University Housing will contact your parent/legal guardian for any issue that arises.

Additional protocol for a student who has been missing for 24 hours includes:

- Residence life staff member contacts University police to start an investigation
- House fellows gather information from the roommate and other house mates about last contact with student
- Food service staff member confirms the last time the student's meal card was used in the cafeteria
- Facilities staff member confirms the last time the ID was used to access a building
- Any information that Housing gathers is shared with University police as part of their investigation

Emergency Management Unit

The Emergency Management Unit, established in 2004 in large part to manage Homeland Security terrorism prevention programs for the UW–Madison campus and several of the UW System schools, has rapidly expanded into other areas of emergency preparedness. The unit coordinates various university and community entities to ensure that the UW–Madison students, faculty, staff, visitors, and the community are prepared to respond to emergencies, recover from them, and mitigate against their impacts. Emergency Management also works closely with several of our campus partners to develop and implement UW–Madison's crisis communication plan.

Crisis and disaster events require campuses to not only prepare for such events, but they also require an understanding of response capabilities and limitations. It is impossible to predict exactly when a crisis or disaster will occur, or the extent to which they might affect the campus. Through deliberate planning, preparing, and training, UW–Madison can greatly minimize losses from such events.

When an emergency occurs, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated. During the activation, key university leadership meet to facilitate sheltering of evacuees, search and rescue, law enforcement, debris removal, and to provide needed resources. The Emergency Management Unit is also responsible for developing and maintaining the campuswide Crisis Response Plan (CRP), facilitating the completion of Occupant Emergency Plans (OEP) for each facility on campus, and coordinating Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) for all UW System schools. The unit provides training and information on all 4 phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

Security and Safety off Campus

The Madison Police Department (MPD) has primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus. MPD routinely works with UWPD, campus conduct officers, and the Center for Leadership and Involvement on any serious incidents occurring off campus when a UW–Madison student is involved. MPD has a designated officer liaison to the Langdon Neighborhood, the off-campus area that is home to many officially registered student organizations (fraternities and sororities). Under the advisement of the Fraternity and Sorority Advisor, student members of the Greek community governing boards

(Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Association) are in regular communication with the Langdon Neighborhood Police Officer regarding safety concerns and local ordinances.

Communication about Campus Crimes and Safety

Through a variety of media, UW–Madison provides information to students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, encourages them to be responsible for their own security and the security of others, informs them about crime prevention strategies, and communicates with the campus community about reported crimes that pose serious threats to students and employees. This section highlights some of the ways in which campus offices communicate information about crime on campus.

When a Crime Occurs

UWPD will, upon receipt of information involving a potential threat to members of the university community, work cooperatively to ensure that the community receives the information that is necessary to make informed decisions regarding personal safety and security.

Timely Warning Procedure

The University of Wisconsin–Madison has the following protocols in place to keep the community informed about safety and security matters on campus and maintain compliance with applicable features of the Clery Act (20 USC 1092(f)).

Timely warnings may be issued in the following incidents occurring on campus:

- Significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, staff, or faculty
- Murder or Manslaughter
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Arson
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Burglary
- Other crimes or situations as deemed appropriate

Some of the considerations to be taken into account prior to issuing a timely warning include:

- The nature of the crime (serious/non-serious, violent/non-violent)
- The continuing danger to the community or continuing crime pattern (yes/no)
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts (yes/no)
- The nature of the threat (general/specific target)

Issuing a timely warning

When the Police Department becomes aware of a situation that meets the criteria for a timely warning, the Department may work with university or community partners as needed to disseminate information regarding the type of incident; general location; general timeframe of occurrence; possible suspect information; instructions to students, staff, or faculty; and, if appropriate, educational information.

Other entities on campus learning of an incident in which a timely warning may be needed, will share the information with the UW Police Department to determine if it meets the criteria for a timely warning. In the event a timely warning is needed consideration must be given to the most appropriate means to be used to disseminate the information. A variety of means may be used some of which include: postings on the UW homepage, My UW portal, SafeU webpage, UW Police webpage, UW Facebook page, targeted e-mail, @UW Madison Twitter, building managers, press releases, postings at appropriate locations, UW Police electronic signboards, or the Parent Program.

Time-critical, urgent threats:

In the most time-critical, urgent threats to the campus, the Police Department will use a variety of means to reach students, staff and faculty. Some of these means may include WiscAlerts–Text Messaging, WiscAlerts–Broadcast E-mail, Reverse 911, and press releases. These messages may also direct the recipients to a location such as the university's webpage for additional information and updates. The UW Police Department will work with university and/or community partners and, if in operation, the UW's Emergency Operation Center, regarding the content of additional information to be posted or disseminated.

Campus Safety Website

UW–Madison has a website designed to improve education and awareness about campus safety. This website reminds members of our community that everyone plays a role in safety, security, and emergency preparedness at UW–Madison. University community members can learn about crime prevention information, campus resources, and emergency procedures at: http://www.safeu.wisc.edu/

WiscAlerts

WiscAlerts is the name for UW–Madison's emergency notification system. The system is designed to provide information about an active emergency situation that requires the community to take immediate action in order to stay safe.

Depending on the exact nature of the situation, the system may utilize one or many of the components described below:

- Text messaging: UWPD will text subscribers in order to reach mobile users who may be away from their computers or offices. This is an opt-in service.
- Students, faculty and staff who have not yet enrolled in WiscAlerts-Text messaging can do so by logging into the My UW Portal and looking for the WiscAlerts logo. Registration is simple and takes just a few moments.
- E-mail: WiscMail users may receive a mass e-mail warning message.
- Phone: Campus Centrex phone users are configured to receive a call with a recorded message providing information.

  (Note: Phone and email notifications do not require registration.)
- Social media: Institutional Facebook (http://www.facebook.com/UWMadison) and Twitter accounts (http://www.twitter.com/UWMadison), are configured to convey alert messages to followers.

In all cases, more information will immediately be provided at http://www.wisc.edu.

Crime and Safety Education

Where to find more information:

UWPD: www.uwpd.wisc.edu
UWPD regularly publishes and distributes a newsletter called *The Badger Beat*, which contains information about recent crimes on and near campus, police department updates, and personal safety.

Madison Police Department:
www.cityofmadison.com/police

Information about the Madison Police Department, including incident reports ad community alerts.

Division of Student Life:
www.wisc.edu/students

Information about crime education programs, safety tips.

SAFE Nighttime Services (late-night cab, bus, walking service)
http://www2.fpm.wisc.edu/trans/Safe

Information about how to access free late-night transportation services on and near campus.

information about sex offenders

Contact the University Police Department for registered sex offender information via their website: www.uwpd.wisc.edu. The state of Wisconsin maintains its sex offender listing here: http://offender.doc.wi.state.us/public.

Crime Prevention Education

Badger Watch, a volunteer-based crime prevention effort modeled after the national Neighborhood Watch program, involves over 600 student, faculty, and staff volunteers each academic year who are trained to promote personal safety, office safety, and responding to unwanted building patrons. UWPD provides continuing support to the volunteers and provides direct access to specific campus personnel. UWPD also sends specific crime alert information to the volunteers. The Badger Watch program holds an annual conference to provide volunteers updated and additional training such as: CPR, building emergency plans, advanced Badger Watch training, CERT (citizen emergency response teams), travel safety, and safe mail handling.

Citizens Academy, which is an intensive training program for citizens to learn more about the requirements of what it takes to become and maintain basic police certification in Wisconsin. Topics covered in the intensive six-week training include: a ride-along with a patrol officer; sexual assault response (provided by the Dane County Rape Crisis Center); tours of the police department and detoxification center; education on alcohol and other drugs; an overview of Wisconsin Law as it pertains to bicycles, mopeds, and pedestrians; firearm use; defense and arrest tactics; and emergency vehicle operation and control. Participants must pass a rigorous background check and be at least 18 years of age.

UWPD personnel and assistant deans from Student Assistance and Judicial Affairs unit of the Division of Student Life are available to present to academic classes, departments, student organizations, campus offices, and residence halls (both private and university owned) regarding campus safety. Presentations highlight steps to enhance personal safety as well as community responsibility for creating a safer campus.

Each semester, social fraternities and sororities send representatives to workshops on risk management, alcohol, sexual assault, and hazing. These students receive education about how to host a social event in their houses safely and securely; training from a Madison city police officer about staying safe on and off campus; clear definitions of sexual assault, consent, and hazing; and personal choices concerning alcohol use. The programs give students information about risk factors for Greek leaders, liability reduction, and creating safer facilities.

Chimera Self-Defense

Chimera self-defense teaches verbal assertiveness skills and physical techniques to prevent and stop harassment and assault. Programs available on campus upon request. Contact: Rape Crisis Center: www.danecountyrcc.org; 608-251-5126

Violence Prevention at UW–Madison

UW–Madison proactively addresses sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. These crimes will not be tolerated on campus and are a violation of state law as well as the student code of conduct.

Violence and the fear of violence can disrupt the working and learning processes of the university community. The effects are costly, not only to individual victims, but also to the campus as a whole: fear replaces safety, doubt replaces confidence, and distraction replaces concentration. The high rates of victimization experienced by both men and women, paired with acceptance of rape myths, contribute to campus environments wherein survivors are often estranged from their overall collegiate experience. Victims experience barriers to academic success, lower graduation rates, social isolation, and ongoing medical and mental health issues. More information can be found at www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault

The End Violence on Campus (EVOC) initiative is a a multidisciplinary effort among over 30 campus and community offices dedicated to ending violence against women. Using collaborative, victim-centered approaches, the following offices work together to ensure that prevention education is provided to students; victims have access to services and accommoda-tions; professionals have adequate training and support to respond effectively; and perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. EVOC partners are commit-ted to systemic policy changes that create a safer place for UW–Madison students to learn. The EVOC Coordinating Council is the steering body for the initiative and is charged by Dean of Students Lori Berquam and UHS Director Sarah Van Orman. More information about the EVOC initiative can be found via www.evoc.wisc.edu

EVOC Initiative Campus Partners:

- Chancellor
- Committee on Women in the University
- Dean of Students and the Division of Student Life, including
  - Associated Students of Madison
  - Center for the First-Year Experience
  - International Student Services
  - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Campus Center
  - McBurney Disability Resource Center
  - Multicultural Student Center
  - Dean of Students Office
- Division of Information Technology
- Division of Recreational Sports
- Enrollment Management
- Office for Equity and Diversity
- Parent Program
- PAVE: Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment
- Provost
- University Communications
- University Health Services
- University Housing
- UW Athletics
- UW Police Department
- Vice Provost for Diversity and Climate
- Wisconsin Union

EVOC Initiative Community Partners

- Dane County District Attorney
- Domestic Abuse Intervention Services
- Madison Police Department
- Meriter Hospital Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program
- Rape Crisis Center
- Dane County Victim/Witness Unit: Domestic Violence Program
- Wisconsin Collation Against Domestic Violence (WCADV)
- Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Violence Prevention Education Programs and Efforts

Overview:

UW–Madison encourages all students and employees to take responsibility for creating a safe campus community, as well take precautions to keep themselves as safe as they can. Nationally, between 20 to 25 percent of college women experience sexual assault prior to gradu-ation, and victimization rates for stalking/dating violence are similarly high. Men, too can be victimized. Best practices indicate that prevention programming for students, faculty, and staff need to address the following:

1) clearly define sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking as crimes and violations of the student code with penalties;
2) interrupt the acceptance of commonly held "rape myths" by providing education about these crimes from a factual base;
3) provide information about on- and off-campus services available to victims;
4) provide information about local, state, and national victimization data;
5) encourage behaviors to prevent perpetration and protect your-self from victimization; and
6) empower bystanders to intervene in situations that are potentially harmful.

Definitions: Since laws may vary from state to state and over time (stalking was not considered crime until the 1990s in most states), the language used below are commonly accepted definitions in lay terms.

Sexual Assault is any sexual contact with-out consent. Sexual assault can range from forcible fondling to penetration without consent, which is also known as rape.

Dating Violence/domestic violence, and/ or intimate partner violence are forms of abuse that occur in dating relation-ships when one person uses fear and intimidation tactics to establish power and control over another per-son. Dating and domestic violence can also include sexual violence or stalking. Domestic violence can happen to people of all ages, races, ethnicities, and religions. It occurs in both heterosexual and LGBT relationships.

Stalking typically involves a pattern of conduct that is not wanted by the person to whom it is directed, and would cause a reasonable person to feel fear.

Signs of an abusive dating partner may include:

- calls you names, insults you, or continually criticizes you
- does not trust you and acts possessive or jealous
- tries to isolate you from family or friends
- monitors where you go, who you call, and who you spent time with
- controls finances or refuses to share money
- punishes you by withholding affection
- expects you to ask permission
- threatens to hurt you, your family, your pets, or belongings
- threatens and/or uses a weapon against you
- has ever forced, coerced, or manipulated you into having sex or performing sexual acts
- accuses you of cheating or is often jealous of your relationships with others of the opposite gender
- trapped you in your apartment or dorm room and kept you from leaving
- IM, text messages, and calls you obsessively to find out where you are and what you are doing

Facts (not myths) about sexual assault and dating violence:

-Most victims of sexual assault know the perpetrator (boyfriend, classmate, some-one they meet at a party, coach, etc.). On college campuses, only about 10 percent of assaults are committed by a stranger.

-Sexual assault is defined by the perpetrator's failure to get consent, not the victim's resistance or "fighting back." An absence of a NO does not mean YES. If you aren't sure, ask.

-Sexual assault, dating violence, and stalk-ing are more commonly perpetrated by men against women, but NOT all men are perpetrators. In fact, men can take an active role in preventing these crimes by asking for consent, intervening in harmful situations, and learning more about how they could help a victim/survivor.

-The majority of sexual assaults on college campuses occur when women are incapacitated primarily due to alcohol. Know your limits and respect the limits of others.

-Stalking can take many forms but does not always have to be committed by a stranger. Often, ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends continue to stalk after the relationship is over.

Services available to victim/survivors:
The campus and surrounding community have a wide range of services available to help student victim/survivors. This information is always provided as part of prevention education efforts and is detailed below. For more information visit www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault. Short videos explaining all of the options available to victims are available on this website.

Victimization data:
Please note that sexual assault and dating violence are among the most underreported crimes in the nation; the numbers represented here represent responses to victimization studies rather than the required crime data reporting contained elsewhere in this report.

- The majority of sexual assaults on college campuses occur when women are incapacitated primarily due to alcohol use.1
- Sexual assault encompasses a continuum of behaviors from unwanted touching to forcible rape. Nearly 1 in 5 undergraduate women experience sexual victimization dur-ing their collegiate career.2
- 9 of 10 victims of sexual assault are victimized by men they know, rather than strangers.3
- In one year, more than 13% of college women indicated they had been stalked, 42% by a boyfriend or ex-boyfriend.4
- In 2009, nearly two-thirds of all reported sexual assaults in Wisconsin took place in either the victim's resi-dence or the offender's residence. 5
- Women ages 16 to 24 years old experience the highest per capita rate of intimate violence in the U.S.5

1 Abbey, A. (2002). Alcohol-related Sexual Assault: A Common Problem Among College Students. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* , Supplement No. 14, 118–128.

2 Krebs, C. et al. (2008). *Campus Sexual Assault Study* . Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

3 Fisher, B.S. et al. (2000). *The Sexual Victimization of College Women* . Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

4 *Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin* (2009), Wisconsin Statistical Analysis Center, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance

5 *Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey* . (2000): U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Preventing Perpetration and Protecting Yourself: Strategies to Prevent Perpetration

- Understand and respect your part-ner's limits.
- Men who use sexually callous lan-guage are more likely to perpetrate sexual assault. The next time you hear yourself or someone else talking about women or sex in a derogatory way, stop. Speak up when you hear others talk this way— men or women!
- Know your own sexual limits.
- Learn more about how men and women communicate differently.
- Listen to or read the story of a survivor.

Strategies to Interrupt Victimization:

- Practice being assertive about your boundaries.
- If saying NO or STOP is too hard, consider creating a diversion so you can leave.
- Enroll in Chimera or another self-defense program that focuses on sexual assault.
- Set your drinking limits before you start drinking.
- Get your own drinks; don't let some-one continually fill your cup or leave your drink unattended.

Bystander Intervention:

Many people think that sexual assault only affects the victim, when in fact entire families, friend groups, and communities are hurt. Campuses suffer from the victims who drop out, the perpetrators who cause fear, and the classrooms that are distracted.

It's simple. If you see something, say something.

— Before it even happens, listen up for rape jokes and sexist language. You don't have to laugh or participate.
— If you witness something happening, step in. Create a diversion. Even if you don't know the person who looks in trouble, you can still help. Get him or her to a safe place.
— You can be a bystander even after an assault. Learn what options rape victims have available to them on this campus and be supportive of their choices.

Programs Available:

Students

Two full-time staff housed in University Health Services (UHS) are available to provide technical assistance, consultation, and assistance in sexual assault/dating violence prevention programs and policy development. The violence prevention staff can provide presentations to general student audiences though they primarily work to train law enforcement, campus officials, and student leaders. For more information, see www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault or contact violenceprevention@uhs.wisc.edu.

In 2012, parents of first-year students were provided with information about sexual assault as part of their orientation to campus through a Health and Safety session at SOAR (Student Orientation, Advising, and Registration), and first-year students were provided with similar information during a peer-led evening program at SOAR. An interactive, on-line prevention program for first-year students, known as Tonight is deployed to students prior to their arrival to campus, and additional information is available in their orientation materials. First-year student athletes taking the life skills/CHAMPS course receive additional discussion about sexual assault and consent. Students joining social fraternities and sororities are required to take part in additional sexual assault prevention education programs.

All students and student groups may request a free, peer-led, hour-long workshop about consent, sexual assault and dating violence from PAVE (Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment), a student organization. PAVE also hosts many ongoing events, lectures, discussions, and campaigns to raise awareness about sexual assault and dating violence on campus. Thousands of students are served each year. PAVE also sponsors many educational events during October, January, and April, national awareness months of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault, respectively.

Teaching Assistant graduate students must participate in a sexual harassment education program if they wish for their second-year pay increase. This education is provided by the Office for Equity and Diversity: www.oed.wisc.edu

Presentations are available upon request from the Rape Crisis Center and Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, Inc., two local community organizations that exist to serve victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. The Rape Crisis Center has a satellite office located on campus for ease of access. For more information, contact www.danecountyrcc.org or www.abuseintervention.org

Several academic course options on these topics are available in various departments to students, including kinesiology and social work. Check the course catalog each semester for more information.

Faculty/Staff

Faculty and staff who wish to learn more about sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking or who wish to schedule professional development in these areas should contact violenceprevention@uhs.wisc.edu for a consultation and list of upcoming events. UHS violence prevention staff are available to provide or coordinate training upon request

The Dean of Students Office of the Division of Student Life can provide training upon request about the confidential reporting requirements for sexual assault disclosures. For more information, contact dean@studentlife.wisc.edu

A comprehensive guide designed for faculty and staff about handling sexual assault victim disclosures appropriately, compassionately, and responsibly can be found online at the UHS violence prevention website: www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault.

Staff and Faculty should contact the Office for Equity and Diversity to get information about how to prevent and respond to sexual harassment: www.oed.wisc.edu.

Services and Reporting Options for Victims/Survivors: common questions

Students who experience sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking have many options and services available to them on and off campus, including counseling; victim advocacy; access to the criminal and campus disciplinary systems; medical attention. *All of these services are available to students regardless of their choice to report the incident to law enforcement, and most are free.*

We know that many student victims do not feel comfortable talking to law enforcement, campus administrators, professors, or advisors. The campus provides training and information to these staff, but if you find yourself unable to seek help from one of the offices listed below, we encourage you to tell a trusted friend or family member. Healing can look different for everyone. Additional services may be available elsewhere in Dane County; this is a list of services most commonly accessed by UW–Madison students.

1. What if I just want talk to someone to get more information?

The Rape Crisis Center (RCC) is a community agency that has a satellite office located on campus. RCC provides free services for survivors of all forms of sexual violence, including medical and legal advocacy, support groups, short-term counseling, and community education. Chimera self-defense classes are available at a low cost and scholarships are available. Students may use campus or community office. Their 24 hour hotline can provide general support, access to RCC services (like legal advocacy or counseling), and/or access to information about reporting options. A support group is offered on campus.
24-hour line: 608–251-RAPE (7273)
www.danecountyrcc.org
info@danecountyrcc.org

Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, (DAIS) Inc. is a community agency that provides services for survivors of dating/domestic violence, including emergency shelter, legal advocacy, community education, and support groups.
Office: 251-1237
24-hour lines: 251-4445 or 800–747- 4045
info@abuseintervention.org
www.abuseintervention.org

Students may also call UWPD without providing their name if they want more information about their legal options.
www.uwpd.wisc.edu; 264-2677

2. What if I'm looking for emotional support?

The Rape Crisis Center (RCC) provides rape crisis counseling and a drop-in support group on campus. See above for contact information

Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, Inc. is a community agency that provides services for survivors of dating/domestic violence, including emergency shelter, legal advocacy, community education, and support groups. See above for contact information.

University Health Services Counseling and Consultation Services is the student mental health resource, providing individual and group counseling, crisis intervention, and psychiatric counseling. They offer a 24-hour mental health line for students and short-term counseling by appointment.
24-hour line: 265-5600
www.uhs.wisc.edu

3. Where can I go for a physical exam, STI testing, pregnancy testing, or a follow-up exam?

Meriter Hospital's Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program provides medical and forensic examinations for sexual assault and dating violence victims. This service will provide follow-up medical care and medication to guard against STIs and pregnancy, and collect evidence if the victim wants them to. SANE can coordinate with the Rape Crisis Center to make an advocate available at the time of the exam. Services are available upon request 24 hours a day.
Office: 417- 5916
202 South Park Street
www.meriter.com/sane

University Health Services Medical Clinics provide a wide range of medical care services for UW–Madison student, including SANE follow-up exams, pregnancy testing, emergency contraception, STI testing, and STI treatment. Medical personnel in the Women's Clinics are specifically trained to respond to the needs of sexual assault victims who are getting annual exams.
For appointments: 265-5600
www.uhs.wisc.edu

4. What if I'm struggling with my classes because of the stress or because of the perpetrator is in one of my classes?

The Dean of Students Office of the **Division of Student Life** provides assistance to student victims in proving them with information about academic accommodations available to them. You may approach your TA or professor on your own or can work with an Assistant Dean if you want help doing so. Students who seek help from the Dean of Students Office should know that Assistant Deans are required to investigate all known incidents of sexual violence.
Office: 75 Bascom Hall
www.students.wisc.edu/saja
263-5700

5. What do I do if I don't feel safe in my residence hall/dorm/apartment any longer?

University Housing, for students who live in university-owned property, can offer different housing accommodations upon request when it is reasonable to do so. For more information, contact your House Fellow or a professional Housing staff member.
Slichter Hall, 625 Babcock Drive
www.housing.wisc.edu
262-2522

The Dean of Students Office unit of the **Division of Student Life** can provide you with assistance in working with your landlord if you live in a non-university owned property. See above for contact information.

6. Do I HAVE to report this to law enforcement?

NO. You are under no pressure or obligation to report this crime to law enforcement or any other campus professional. Many victims feel that reporting the crime, or simply disclosing it to another person, helps with healing. Only you can make this decision. You may also choose to report the incident to an Assistant Dean in The Dean of Students Office in order to ask for a campus disciplinary investigation that does not have to involve law enforcement. The Assistant Deans are compelled to investigate all incidents of sexual violence.

7. What can the campus disciplinary process do? How can I get more information?

The Dean of Students Office unit of the **Division of Student Life** provides administration of the student conduct code as indicated by UW System code. You may contact a staff in that office for more information about the investigation process on campus.

8. Will anyone tell my parents or will this appear in my student record?

NO. The university has very specific regulations regarding the protection of your privacy and will not disclose victimization to parents or your academic record.

Reporting Options:
For clarity, "reporting" means the formal disclosure of a crime to either local law enforcement or a campus investigating officer (Assistant Dean of Students). If you choose to report to either of these offices, an investigation of the accused will pursue to the extent possible. Even if you are not making a formal report, Assistant Deans may still be compelled to investigate.

If you do choose to report, please note the following:

- The preservation of evidence will strengthen investigations, which may result in a better chance of holding the accused responsible (evidence may include the clothing you were wearing at the time, a record of threatening text messages and e-mails, and bodily fluids); and
- Even if you have showered and changed clothes, you can still file a police report and/or get a medical exam; and
- Campus officials are required to provide you with information and assist you in making contact with law enforcement personnel if you request it; and
- Filing a report will generally involve an interview with law enforcement officer or investigating officer from the Dean of Students Office (or both, if you choose to report to both agencies). With UWPD, you may request a same-gender officer to take your statement.

A police report needs to be filed in the jurisdiction in which the incident took place.
Madison Police Department: www.cityofmadison.com/police/
UW Police Department: www.uwpd.wisc.edu

Sexual Assault Victim's Bill of Rights

Victims are afforded rights by the federal government, the state, and the institution. All students have the right to emotional and physical safety.

Federal law entitles sexual assault victims to the following rights:

- the accuser and accused have the same opportunity to have others present throughout disciplinary proceedings
- both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding. At no time can a victim be required to keep the outcome confidential.
- victims have the same rights as the accused to appeal the outcome of a disciplinary proceeding.
- victims shall be informed of their options to notify law enforcement
- victims shall be notified of counseling services available on- and off-campus
- victims shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations
- victims can obtain a free forensic exam from a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner without filing a police report or involving the police in any way. Other hospital charges may apply; please ask.

Wisconsin State Law outlines the following:
-UWS Chapter 17 outlines the campus disciplinary process. Students have the right to know the range of sanctions the institution can impose on the accused [UWS 17.10(1)], which include the following: written reprimand; denial of specified university privileges; imposition of reasonable terms and conditions on continued student status; restitution; removal of the student from the course in progress; disciplinary probation; suspension; and expulsion. Full text of this UWS 17 can found online here: http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/code/uws/uws017.pdf
-Victims have the right to know that any disclosure of a sexual assault made to a university employee can result in a report (name withheld) as an annual crime statistic
-Student victims have the right to decide whether or not to sign a release of information form/confidentiality waiver. A confidentiality waiver allows campus units and community victim services agencies to communicate with one another about the case files.
-Students have the right to receive sexual assault education and information on an annual basis

Additionally, the institution is committed to ensuring that victims are afforded the following:

- The right to a victim advocate of their choosing. (For additional information and resources about victim advocacy, contact the Rape Crisis Center: 608-251-7273.)
- The right to access STI testing and treatment, emergency contraception, and pregnancy testing.
- The right to be informed of and have access to medical, mental health, crisis response, legal, forensic, campus disciplinary, and/or victim advocacy services.
- Law enforcement officers are not required to issue a minor-in-possession violation to underage victims who were drinking alcohol on the occasion of the assault.
- In a campus disciplinary hearing, victims have a variety of options for how they offer their testimony, including phone and room partition.

Campus Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act requires the distribution of an annual security report to all current faculty, staff, and students and notice of its availability to prospective students, faculty, and staff. The annual security report includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to, and accessible from, the campus. In addition to the statistics compiled by UWPD, Dean of Student's Office, University Housing and Madison Police, additional information regarding institutional policies is relayed. Information such as general crime prevention and safety tips, specific safety and security measure used on UW–Madison's campus, how we communicate about campus crimes, violence prevention initiatives, and alcohol and drug report are addressed. A copy of this report is disseminated to faculty, staff, and students in an e-mail sent in early October of each fall semester. Crimes are defined by definition provided by the National Incident Based Reporting System.

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2011 Campus Crime Statistics

	On-Campus	University Residence Halls	Non-Campus Property	Public Adjacent Property
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Forcible sex offenses	24	13	0	0
Nonforcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Statutory	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	0	5
Aggravated assault	3	0	0	18
Burglary	32	4	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	3	0	0	10
Negligent manslaughter	0	1	0	0
Arson	1	1	0	3
Hate crimes	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations – Arrests	623	310	3	351
Liquor law violations – disciplinary referrals	1,120	1,005	0	0
Drug law violations – Arrests	63	12	0	28
Drug law violations – disciplinary referrals	185	176	0	0
Weapons possessions – Arrests	2	0	0	3
Weapons possession – disciplinary referrals	0	0	0	0

2010 Campus Crime Statistics

	On-Campus	University Residence Halls	Non-Campus Property	Public Adjacent Property
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Forcible sex offenses	9	7	0	0
Nonforcible sex offenses	0	0	0	0
Statutory	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses reported to the Dean of Students Office	13	8	0	0
Robbery	3	0	0	4
Aggravated assault	0	0	0	12
Burglary	57	6	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	9	0	0	10
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Arson	3	0	0	5
Hate crimes	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations – Arrests	630	279	0	344
Liquor law violations – disciplinary referrals	1,107	501	0	0
Drug law violations – Arrests	53	27	0	22
Drug law violations – disciplinary referrals	189	93	0	1
Weapons possessions – Arrests	4	1	0	2
Weapons possession – disciplinary referrals	4	1	0	0

2009 Campus Crime Statistics

	On-Campus Total	University-Owned Residence Halls	Non-Campus Total	Public Property Adjacent to the Campus
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Forcible sex offenses	4	2	0	0
Non-forcible sex offenses Statutory Incest	2 2 0	1	0	0
Sex offenses – reported to Student Assistance & Judicial Affairs, Offices of the Dean of Students	11	7	1	1
Robbery	1	0	0	2
Aggravated assault	11	8	0	17
Burglary	83	11	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	12	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	0
Hate crimes	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations – Arrests	659	328	0	399
Liquor law violations – University disciplinary referrals	2738	1576	0	0
Drug law violations – Arrests	56	26	0	16
Drug law violations – University disciplinary referrals	202	160	0	0
Weapons possessions – Arrests	4	0	0	1
Weapons possession – University disciplinary referrals	3	3	0	0

University Policies and State Laws

Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Wisconsin statutes recognize that sexual assault, sexual exploitation by a therapist and harassment are serious criminal offenses. It is important for all members of the university to understand how these offenses are defined in law, and to be aware of the penalties. Excerpted below are the definitions and penalties of sexual assault. The law defines the words consent, sexual contact, and sexual intercourse. *Consent* means words or overt actions by a person indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact. A person under 16 years of age is incapable of consent as a matter of law. Teens 16 and 17 years old can legally consent to sexual contact; however, they are deemed incapable of consenting to sexual intercourse as a matter of law. People who have a mental illness or deficiency, and people who are unconscious or physically unable to communicate, are assumed to be incapable of consent, but that assumption can be challenged in court. Marriage is not a bar to prosecution for sexual assault. A person may be prosecuted for assaulting his or her spouse. *Sexual contact* is defined as any intentional touching of the intimate parts of a person, either directly or through clothing, by any body part or by an object, if that intentional touching is for the purpose of sexually degrading or humiliating the victim, or for the sexual arousal or gratification of the assailant, or if the intentional touching contains the elements of actual or attempted battery. *Sexual intercourse* includes any intrusion, however slight, into another person's genital or anal openings by any object or part of another person's body, or oral-genital contact.

Under another statute, Wisconsin delineates guidelines for the use of evidence in court. Wisconsin State statute 972.11 prohibits the use in court of evidence of the victim's past sexual conduct. There are three exceptions to this. The judge may allow evidence of the victim's past conduct with the assailant; evidence that could show the source or origin of semen, pregnancy or disease; or evidence of prior untruthful allegations of sexual assault made by the victim. Recent revisions in the law have allowed for further exceptions to be made at the judge's discretion.

WIS. STAT. 940.225: SEXUAL ASSAULT
First Degree Sexual Assault

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a Class B felony: A person who commits first degree sexual assault can be imprisoned for up to 40 years.

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes pregnancy or great bodily harm to that person.
- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of use of a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon.
- Is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.

Second Degree Sexual Assault

Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a Class C felony: The penalty for second degree sexual assault is a fine of up to $10,000 and/or imprisonment for up to 20 years.

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.
- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes injury, illness, disease or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ, or mental anguish requiring psychiatric care for the victim.
- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person who suffers from mental illness or deficiency which renders that person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the person's conduct, and the defendant knows of such condition.
- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person who the defendant knows is unconscious.
- Is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person.

Third Degree Sexual Assault

Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person without consent of that person is guilty of a Class D felony. A person who commits third degree sexual assault can be fined not more than $10,000 and/or imprisoned not more than 5 years.

Fourth Degree Sexual Assault

Whoever has sexual contact with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. A person who commits fourth degree sexual assault can be fined up to $10,000 and/or imprisoned for up to 9 months in the county jail.

Rights of Victims & Alleged Assailants of Sexual Assault

36.11(22)(1)(c) Wis. Stats.

- The right of the victim/survivor and alleged assailant to have the same opportunity to have one representative accompany them in a University disciplinary hearing.
- The right of the victim/survivor and alleged assailant to be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary hearing involving sexual assault.
- The right of the victim/survivor and alleged assailantright to appeal the outcome of a formal discipinary hearing.

Rights of Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Victims/survivors shall be informed of their options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on-campus and local police, and the option to be assisted by campus authorities in notifying such authorities, if the victim/survivor chooses.

Victims/survivors shall be notified of available counseling, mental health or student services for victims of sexual assault, both on campus and in the community.

Notification to victims/survivors of and options for, and available assistance in, changing academic and living situations after an alleged sexual assault incident, if so requested by the victim/survivor and if such changes are reasonably available.

In addition to the above, Chap. 950 Wis. Stats., provides a victim's bill of rights, 950.01 Legislative intent. In recognition of the civic and moral duty of victims and witnesses of crime to fully and voluntarily cooperate with law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, and in further recognition of the continuing importance of such citizen cooperation to state and local law enforcement efforts and the general effectiveness and well-being of the criminal justice system of this state, the legislature declares its intent, in this chapter, to ensure that all victims and witnesses of crime are treated with dignity, respect, courtesy and sensitivity; and that the rights extended in this chapter to victims and witnesses of crime are honored and protected by law enforcement agencies, prosecutors and judges in a manner no less vigorous than the protections afforded criminal defendants. For more details on Wis. Stats Chap. 950 go to: http://folio.legis.state.wi.us/

Definitions and Penalties for Sexual Harassment

36.11(22)(1)(a)Wis. Stats.
University policy as well as state and federal law prohibit sexual harassment. Some acts may constitute both assault and sexual harassment. Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

- Submission to such conduct is a condition of employment, academic progress, or participation in a university program;
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct influences employment, academic or university program decisions; or
- The conduct interferes with an employee's work or a student's academic career, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work, learning or program environment.

Sexual Harassment

Tangible Action or Quid Pro Quo (This for That) Sexual Harassment

Occurs when employment or academic decisions resulting in a significant change in status are based on an employee or student's submission to or rejection of unwelcome verbal or physical sexual conduct.

Hostile Environment Sexual Harassment Occurs when verbal, non-verbal and/or physical conduct is:

1. Sexual and/or based on gender
2. Unwelcome, and
3. Sufficiently severe and pervasive to interfere with a person's work, learning, or program performance or to create a hostile, intimidating or offensive environment. The determination of sexual harassment is made on a case-by-case basis looking at the whole record, including the circumstances (such as the nature of the sexual advances) and the context in which the alleged incidents occurred. Some behaviors, which may be acceptable in certain contexts, are inappropriate in the workplace or classroom, particularly if an objection is expressed. Key points about sexual harassment include:

- Differences in power or status can be a significant component in sexual harassment. A person who seems to acquiesce to sexual conduct may still experience tangible action harassment or hostile environment harassment if the conduct is unwelcome.
- Harassment can occur between men and women or between members of the same gender.
- Sexual harassment may or may not involve a tangible injury (e.g., economic loss, lowered grades). A sexually harassing environment, in and of itself, may constitute a harm.
- Sexual harassment must be addressed and corrected regardless of the position or status of the harasser or the person being harassed.
- Conduct is not always offensive or unwelcome to the same degree when perceived by different people. Courts use a "reasonable person" standard to determine whether the contested behavior constitutes sexual harassment.
- In an academic or program setting, offenders can be faculty, instructors, lecturers, teaching assistants, coaches, tutors, or even fellow students or program participants. In the workplace, offenders can be supervisors, co-workers, or non-employees such as vendors or customers. Extensive information on the sexual harassment policy and procedures on campus: http://www.oed.wisc.edu/sexualharassment/.

Services on Campus and in the Community to Assist Victims of Sexual Harassment

The campus has a network of people trained to assist with concerns about sexual harassment. You should feel free to contact any one of them (listed below). Call 911 immediately if your safety is at risk. If assault is involved, you may contact the University Police, the Division of Student Life, or another resource listed below.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison is committed to preventing sexual harassment and will take prompt and appropriate corrective action whenever it learns that sexual harassment has occurred. You are encouraged to report incidents or concerns to your supervisor, manager, department chair, director, or dean for appropriate action and resolution. Sexual harassment (and other prohibited harassment or discrimination) also may be reported to the Office for Equity & Diversity, or to any of the campus administrative offices identified on the Sexual Harassment Information & Resources website: www.oed.wisc.edu/sexualharassment/resource.html

Sexual Harrassment Contact Persons

Sexual Harassment Contact Persons are available to anyone wishing to inquire about sexual harassment, discuss an incident, or receive information about options for resolving complaints. They are equipped to address initial concerns and refer appropriately. You can find more information about sexual harassment and the names of Sexual Harassment Contact Persons on the sexual harassment website at: www.oed.wisc.edu/sexualharassment.

Office for Equity and Diversity

The OED is available to receive complaints of sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination or prohibited harassment when the allegation is of misconduct by a university employee. If the allegation is against a student, the OED will refer the matter to Student Assistance & Judicial Affairs. While many persons prefer have their concern addressed at the departmental level, the university also provides an option for complaint reporting, investigation and/or resolution through the OED. The OED will conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations when formal

complaints are filed. If informal resolution is an appropriate alternative, the OED will work with individuals to facilitate a resolution that assures that sexual harassment is corrected and reoccurrence prevented. For more information on the OED's complaint procedures, see: www.oed.wisc.edu

Resources

Office for Equity and Diversity
179A Bascom Hall 263–2378
Luis Piñero, Assistant Vice Provost/ Director: www.oed.wisc.edu

Administrative Legal Services
361 Bascom Hall 263–7400
Lisa Rutherford,
University Legal Counsel

Office of the Associate Vice Chancellors for Academic Affairs 117 Bascom Hall 262–5246
Linda Greene, Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, and Ombuds for Faculty

Office of the Provost
150 Bascom Hall 262–1304
Eden Inoway-Ronnie, Executive Assistant to the Provost: http://www.provost.wisc.edu/

Employee Assistance Office
526 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon Street
263–2987: Steve Pearson, Director: eao.wisc.edu/

Dean of Students Office
70 Bascom Hall 263–5700
www.wisc.edu/students/

University of Wisconsin Police Department
1429 Monroe Street 262–2957 (24 hours) 265–9558
www.uwpd.wisc.edu

University Health Services
608-265–5600 www.uhs.wisc.edu
UHS is the campus health clinic for all registered students:

- **Medical Services:** 333 E. Campus Mall
- **Counseling & Consultation Services:** 333 E. Campus Mall 608-265–5600 (business hours and after-hours crisis line): Greta Guenther, Counselor http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/home.jsp?cat_id=36

Campus Women's Center (a student organization offering information and referrals): Memorial Union 4th floor , 800 Langdon Street, 608-262–8093

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS 36.11(22)(1)(d) Wis. Stats.

If You Are Concerned About Possible Sexual Harassment

- We encourage early contact–consultation is not escalation. Timely discussion of people's concerns may allow resolution before alternatives become limited. The university will protect confidentiality to the extent possible under the law.
- Seek advice. Consult with your department chair, another divisional resource person, OED or another campus resource (listed above) to discuss options for resolution.
- Consider informing the individual(s) involved that the conduct is unwelcome and that you expect it to stop.
- Keep notes of what happened, when, where, and who was present. Retain copies of any correspondence.
- You may find it helpful to seek support from a trusted colleague. Be aware of your interest in keeping the matter as confidential as possible.

If You Are Accused of Sexual Harassment

- Early consultation may help avoid claims of retaliation and facilitate resolution of the situation.
- You will be informed of any complaint filed against you and provided with an opportunity to respond to the specific allegations.
- You should contact the OED or another campus resource (listed above).
- You may choose to seek private legal advice.
- Be honest when questioned about alleged conduct and explain its context.

If You Are in a Position of Authority

(E.g., Principal Investigator, Manager/ Supervisor, Department Chair/Director, Dean)

- Sexual harassment can arise in a healthy environment but it often develops in negative climates. If you have concerns about the climate in your area, consult with one of the resources listed above to learn about proactive measures to improve the climate for all individuals.
- Distribute the Prohibited Harassment Policy to new faculty and staff and to all employees periodically and when there are modifications to the policy.
- Periodically remind employees of your expectation that they maintain a harassment free environment. Provide resources (e.g., this document, a link to the sexual harassment Web site).
- Schedule Sexual Harassment Informational Sessions and promote attendance by all department members.
- Encourage employees and students to come forward with questions, concerns, and allegations. Avoid discouraging persons from "going outside the department with problems." (A person may not be comfortable reporting within the department and may not seek help if the department's culture discourages outside assistance.)
- Take every complaint seriously and ensure that others do as well. Ensure that your department appropriately addresses all complaints. If you have questions about the scope of your responsibility, contact OED or another campus resource.
- Keep allegations confidential except on a "need to know" basis.
- Ensure that no retaliation occurs against the person making the allegations and that the person charged with harassment is not assumed guilty and/or disciplined on the basis of allegations.
- For the protection of both parties, comply with all applicable university procedures and ensure that your department fully cooperates with any investigation.

If You Are Approached by a Colleague or Peer

Listen to the allegation of harassment sympathetically but objectively.

Sexual Assault And Sexual Harassment

- Encourage the individual to contact someone who can explain alternatives available to resolve the situation (a Sexual Harassment Contact Person, department chair or other divisional resource, the OED, or other campus resources listed above).
- If requested, and if you are comfortable doing so, assist the individual in reporting the behavior.

- Keep allegations confidential, except as necessary to cooperate with appropriate university officials.

OTHER DEFINITIONS AND PENALTIES 36.11(22)(1)(a)Wis. Stats.

Sexual Harassment (In Employment) 111.32(13) Wis. Stats.

"Sexual harassment" means unwelcome sexual advances, unwelcome requests for sexual favors, unwelcome physical contact of a sexual nature or unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

"Sexual harassment" includes conduct directed by a person at another person of the same or opposite gender.

"Unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature " includes but is not limited to the deliberate, repeated making of unsolicited gestures or comments of a sexual nature; the deliberate, repeated display of offensive sexually graphic materials which is not necessary for business purposes; or deliberate verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, whether or not repeated, that is sufficiently severe to interfere substantially with an employee's work performance or to create an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

Harassment 947.013 Wis. Stats.

947.013(1)(a)
"Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose.

947.013(1)(b)
"Credible threat" means a threat made with the intent and apparent ability to carry out the threat.

947.013(1)(c)
"Personally identifiable information" has the meaning given in s. 19.62 (5).

947.013(1)(d)
"Record" has the meaning given in s. 19.32 (2).

947.013(1)(1m)

947.013(1m)(a)
Strikes, shoves, kicks or otherwise subjects the person to physical contact or attempts or threatens to do the same.

947.013(1m)(b)
Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which harass or intimidate the person and which serve no legitimate purpose.

947.013(1r)
Whoever violates sub. (1m) under all of the following circumstances is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor:

947.013(1r)(a)
The act is accompanied by a credible threat that places the victim in reasonable fear of death or great bodily harm.

947.013(1r)(b)
The act occurs while the actor is subject to an order or injunction under s. 813.12, 813.122 or 813.125 that prohibits or limits his or her contact with the victim.

947.013(1t)
Whoever violates sub. (1r) is guilty of a Class E felony if the person has a prior conviction under this subsection or sub. (1r), (1v) or (1x) or s. 940.32 (2), (2m), (3) or (3m) involving the same victim and the present violation occurs within 7 years of the prior conviction.

947.013(1v)
Whoever violates sub. (1r) is guilty of a Class D felony if he or she intentionally gains access to a record in electronic format that contains personally identifiable information regarding the victim in order to facilitate the violation under sub. (1r). 947.013(1x) Whoever violates sub. (1r) under all of the following circumstances is guilty of a Class D felony:

947.013(1x)(a) (a)
The person has a prior conviction under sub. (1r), (1t) or (1v) or this subsection or s. 940.32 (2), (2m), (3) or (3m). 947.013(1x)(b) (b) The person intentionally gains access to a record in order to facilitate the current violation under sub. (1r).947.013(2) (2) This section does not prohibit any person from participating in lawful conduct in labor disputes under s. 103.53.

Sexual Exploitation by a Therapist 940.22 Wis Stats 940.22(2)

Sexual exploitation by therapist; duty to report. (2) Sexual contact prohibited. Any person who is or who holds himself or herself out to be a therapist and who intentionally has sexual contact with a patient or client during any ongoing therapist-patient or therapist-client relationship, regardless of whether it occurs during any treatment, consultation, interview or examination, is guilty of a Class C felony. Consent is not an issue in an action under this subsection. 940.22(3) Reports of sexual contact. 940.22(3)(a) If a therapist has reasonable cause to suspect that a patient or client he or she has seen in the course of profes sional duties is a victim of sexual contact by another therapist or a person who holds himself or herself out to be a therapist in violation of sub. (2), as soon thereafter as practicable the therapist shall ask the patient or client if he or she wants the therapist to make a report under this subsection. The therapist shall explain that the report need not identify the patient or client as the victim. If the patient or client wants the therapist to make the report, the patient or client shall provide the therapist with a written consent to the report and shall specify whether the patient's or client's identity will be included in the report."

University Misconduct Policies and Procedures

Every member of the University of Wisconsin–Madison community has the right to conduct his or her academic and social life in an environment that is free from threats, danger, harassment, or other disruption.

UWS Chapter 17

The UW System and UW–Madison have devised regulations defining responses to behavior of students which interferes with the life and work of the University and its members. Chapter UWS 17 is a part of the University of Wisconsin Administrative Code and was adopted by the Board of Regents as a set of disciplinary procedures for the University System. It defines conduct by students that may result in University discipline because it causes harm either to another member of the University community or to the University itself. UWS 17 also describes the penalties which may be imposed and the procedures

for carrying out disciplinary actions. Of course, due process for students accused of misconduct is an important part of these procedures. (Note: Academic misconduct is covered in UWS 14. UWS 17 applies to student conduct; faculty and staff are governed by other regulations.)

Non-academic conduct rules cover a broad spectrum of conduct involving students':

- behavior toward other community members
- actions on university property or
- actions related to a university activity.

A student may be subject to discipline for conduct that is or already has been the subject of a police citation or criminal action. This means that a student ticketed for an alcohol violation or charged with vandalism may also be subject to misconduct proceedings. A student may also be subject to discipline for conduct that is or has already been addressed by a University Housing breach of contract action.

UWS 17 defines prohibited conduct in the following areas:

(Note: See the UWS 17 policies for a complete description of offenses & penalties; see the UWS 17 procedures for campus specific implementation guidelines.)

UWS 17.09 Conduct subject to disciplinary action.
In accordance with s. UWS 17.08, the university may discipline a student for engaging in, attempting to engage in, or assisting oth¬ers to engage in any of the following types of nonacademic mis¬conduct:

(1) DANGEROUS CONDUCT. Conduct that endangers or threat¬ens the health or safety of oneself or another person.
(2) SEXUAL ASSAULT. Conduct defined in s. 940.225, Stats.
(3) STALKING. Conduct defined in s. 940.32, Stats.
(4) HARASSMENT. Conduct defined in s. 947.013, Stats.
(5) HAZING. Conduct defined in s. 948.51, Stats.
(6) ILLEGAL USE, POSSESSION, MANUFACTURE, OR DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES. Use, possession, manufacture, or distribution of alcoholic beverages or of mari¬juana, narcotics, or other controlled substances, except as expressly permitted by law or university policy.
(7) UNAUTHORIZED USE OF OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. Unautho¬rized possession of, use of, moving of, tampering with, damage to, or destruction of university property or the property of others.
(8) DISRUPTION OF UNIVERSITY-AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES. Con¬duct mat obstructs or impairs university-run or university-autho¬rized activities, or that interferes with or impedes the ability of a person to participate in university-run or university-authorized activities.
(9) FORGERY OR FALSIFICATION. Unauthorized possession of or fraudulent creation, alteration, or misuse of any university or other governmental document, record, key, electronic device, or identi¬fication.
(10) MISUSE OF COMPUTING RESOURCES. Conduct that involves any of the following:
  (a) Failure to comply with laws, license agreements, and contracts governing university computer network, software, and hardware use.
  (b) Use of university computing resources for unauthorized commercial purposes or personal gain.
  (c) Failure to protect a personal password or university-autho¬rized account.
  (d) Breach of computer security, invasion of privacy, or unau¬thorized access to university computing resources.
(11) FALSE STATEMENT OR REFUSAL TO COMPLY REGARDING A UNIVERSITY MATTER. Making a knowingly false oral or written statement to any university employee or agent of the university regarding a university matter, or refusal to comply with a reason¬able request on a university matter.
(12) VIOLATION OF CRIMINAL LAW. Conduct that constitutes a criminal offense as defined by state or federal law.
(13) SERIOUS AND REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF MUNICIPAL LAW. Serious and repeated off-campus violations of municipal law.
(14) VIOLATION OF CH. UWS 18. Conduct that violates ch. UWS 18, including, but not limited to, provisions regulating fire safety, theft, and dangerous weapons.
(15) VIOLATION OF UNIVERSITY RULES. Conduct that violates any published university rules, regulations, or policies, including provisions contained in university contracts with students.
(16) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS. Con¬duct that violates a sanction, requirement, or restriction imposed in connection with previous disciplinary action.

UWS 17.10 Disciplinary sanctions.
(1) The disciplin¬ary sanctions that may be imposed for nonacademic misconduct, in accordance with the procedures of ss. UWS 17.11 to 17.13, are any of the following:
  (a) A written reprimand.
  (b) Denial of specified university privileges.
  (c) Payment of restitution.
  (d) Educational or service sanctions, including community service.
  (e) Disciplinary probation.
  (f) Imposition of reasonable terms and conditions on continued student status.
  (g) Removal from a course in progress.
  (h) Enrollment restrictions on a course or program.
  (i) Suspension.
  (j) Expulsion.

History: CR 08-099: cr. Register August 2009 No. 644, eff. 9-1-09.

The Disciplinary Process

If a report is received alleging that a student has engaged in conduct which is in violation of UWS 17, an Investigating Officer will investigate the matter. The student will be invited to meet with the investigating officer in an informal meeting. The purpose of that meeting is to hear any statements the student wishes to make and to answer questions about the procedures. The student may be accompanied by a person of his/her choosing at the meeting. If the student lives in Residence Halls and the alleged misconduct occurred in Residence Halls, a University Housing staff person will serve as an Investigating Officer. Otherwise, a staff member from Student Assistance & Judicial Affairs will serve as an Investigating Officer.

If it appears that misconduct has occurred, the Investigating Officer will prepare a report describing the misconduct and the sanction he or she believes is warranted.

The Right to a Hearing

If the investigator determines that misconduct occurred, the student has the right to a formal hearing to contest the decision that the student engaged in misconduct, the disciplinary action imposed, or both. The hearing may be available at the student's request or may be scheduled automatically, depending on the sanction imposed. When the discipline imposed is less severe, the student may request a hearing by submitting a written notice within 10 calendar days after the finding of misconduct. In cases where the discipline imposed includes suspension or expulsion, UWS 17 provides for the hearing to be scheduled automatically unless the student waives the right to the hearing in writing.

Hearings are conducted either by a hearing committee or by a hearing examiner, at the student's choice. Separate academic and non-academic misconduct hearing committees are appointed by the chancellor and include faculty, academic staff, and student members. The committee for a specific case is composed of at least three members with at least one student member. A hearing examiner is appointed by the chancellor from the faculty or academic staff. A hearing examiner or hearing committee conduct hearings in the same manner and under the same policies and procedures.

In any hearing (whether by student election or automatically scheduled) the student maintains:

- the right to have a representative present on his/her behalf, including the right to be advised by counsel at his/her own expense;
- the right to question witnesses;
- and the right to obtain a transcript of the proceedings at his/her own expense.

Can I Make a Report?

If you are being harassed, threatened or harmed by a student, or if you observe conduct which you believe may be in violation of university rules, you are encouraged to contact the Dean of Students Office in 70 Bascom Hall (263–5700). A staff member will be happy to talk to you in confidence about the situation. Staff will then review with you which disciplinary procedures might apply, as well as other avenues for solving problems or taking action.

***Note:** UWS 17 covers non-academic student misconduct. Faculty and staff are subject to other university policies and procedures. The policies and procedures for student academic misconduct (cheating) are contained in UWS 14.*

UWS Chapter 18

UWS Chapter 18 provides the UW System statutes for all behavior on university property. Regulations address topics ranging from traffic rules and criminal behavior to ticket scalping and distribution of political materials.

A link to these policies and procedures can be found at: http://www.wisc.edu/students/saja/pdf/UWS18.pdf

Links to Relevant Wisconsin State Statutes

The following Wisconsin State Statutes are linked to the Revisor of Statutes Bureau www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html; search under Folio Format by entering the statute number (i.e. 940.225 or 36.12).

36.12 Student discrimination prohibited

947.013 Harassment

940.225 Sexual assault

940.22 Sexual exploitation by therapist; duty to report

948.02 Sexual assault of a child

948.025 Engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of he same child

939.50 Classification of felonies

939.51 Classification of misdemeanors

939.52 Classification of forfeitures

950.04 Basic bill of rights for victims and witnesses

950.055 Child victims and witnesses; rights and services

Appendix 1

State Report on Sexual Assault as required by the State of Wisconsin (Wisconsin State Statute 36.11(22)(1)(a))

2011 Narrative Report to UW System

as required by Wis. Stat. §36.11(22)

Programming and Services on Sexual Assault/Harassment Prevention, Education, and Victim Assistance

UW System Institution:
University of Wisconsin–Madison
Person completing this report:
Tonya Schmidt
Title: Assistant Dean of Students
Email: tschmidt@studentlife.wisc.edu
Telephone: 608-263-5700
Date: 02/01/2012

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please type in this electronic document to respond to the following questions and submit via email to agoodwin@uwsa.edu by February 24, 2012.

1. Provide a description of the method used to annually distribute the required information, as described in Wis.Stat. §36.11(22)(1)(a-d), to all new and continuing students electronically or in printed format.

First-year students and their parents are provided with information about sexual assault, consent, and resources for victims as part of their orientation to campus through a Health and Safety panel at SOAR (Student Orientation, Advising, and Registration) facilitated by University Health Services and University of Wisconsin Police Department officials. An hour-long online learning program about sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking is deployed to first year students prior to their arrival to campus, and additional information about sexual assault is printed in orientation and welcome week materials. Further information about sexual assault is available via the annual security report, which is distributed each fall via e-mail.

2. Provide an explanation how the chosen methods ensure that all new and continuing students annually receive the required information. Wis.Stat. §36.11(22)(2).

The attendance rate at orientation is 99.9+%, and the health and safety planner is distributed during check-in process, ensuring that all who attend students are given a copy. The information is also referenced verbally during the program. All students and employees are issued a university e-mail account to which the annual campus security report is distributed per the federal Clery Act. This report is available through the www.safeu.wisc.edu, the campus safety website. Since students are more inclined to use electronic media, UW–Madison utilizes e-mail, websites, and social media outlets such as Twitter and Facebook to communicate.

3. Provide a summary of the format, focus, goals, and size of the orientation programming which includes the required oral and written information to new students, as described in Wis. Stat. §36.11(22)(1)(a-d).

New freshmen and transfer students attended an orientation session prior to attending fall and spring semester courses. Approximately 150–180 students (and their parents) attend each of these sessions. The primary focus of these programs is academic advising and course enrollment, however; other introductory information is shared in print and during presentations.

4. Describe two or three best examples of institutional initiatives, programs or services which assist student victims of sexual violence. The description should include the impact, benefit, or significant innovation of these highlighted programs.

a. Adoption of Responsible Action Guidelines

With support from the End Violence on Campus Coordinating Council and the Associated Students of Madison (student government), the Chancellor's Alcohol Policy Group instituted a set of guidelines for alcohol use on campus. This action created a formal statement of UW–Madison's practice of not penalizing the underage alcohol use of crime victims. The clause in the guidelines states: "**Victims of Crime** - In those cases where a student has been a victim of sexual assault and/or a violent crime while under the influence of alcohol, neither the Dean of Students, University Housing nor UW–Madison Police will pursue disciplinary actions against the student victim (or against a witness) for his or her improper use of alcohol (e.g., underage drinking). A student victim who is under the influence of alcohol at the time of a sexual assault is entitled to university and community assistance and encouraged to seek help." For more information about the responsible action guidelines, see: http://www.students.wisc.edu/alcoholinfo/resp_action_guide.html

b. "EVOC" Videos (End Violence on Campus)

Students do not often access victim services on campus or in the community, in part because they do not know the service is available or do not think the service is for them to utilize. In response to this, UHS violence prevention staff worked with University of Wisconsin Police Department, the Meriter Hospital SANE program, University Health Services Counseling and Consultation, Dean of Students Office, Rape Crisis Center, and Domestic Abuse Intervention Services to create a series of short videos that help students know what services are available at UW–Madison and what they can expect if they access them. These videos can be seen at the EVOC youtube channel: www.youtube.com/uwevoc

c. End Violence on Campus Coordinating Council

In January of 2011, the newly-appointed campus-wide committee on sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking met for the first time. This body, which was established by the Dean of Students and the Executive Director of University Health Services, is charged with the following: 1) To serve as the campus coordinated response to violence against women and the corresponding services for students; 2) To provide support, multidisciplinary feedback to staff/offices responsible for addressing sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking against UW–Madison students; 3) To ensure institutional compliance with relevant laws, procedures, practices, and polices; 4) To ensure victim-centered procedures; and 5) To create a campus that does not tolerate sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and/or stalking. The council has representation from many campus and community offices who have roles in preventing or responding to sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, as well as the Chancellor's nominee on the Dane County Commission on Sensitive Crimes and representatives from the faculty, student, and staff shared governance bodies. For more information, contact violenceprevention@uhs.wisc.edu.

5. Describe two or three best examples of ways the institution offers education or training in sexual assault prevention and protective behaviors, and the impact, benefit or significant innovation of these highlighted programs.

a. First Year Sexual Assault Prevention-online

From fall 2008-2011, UW–Madison delivered an online educational program to incoming undergraduate students designed to prevent sexual assault perpetration, empower bystanders to intervene in unsafe situations, and empower students with skills to use when faced with a sexual aggressor. This video program was distributed to students prior to their arrival on campus, and e-mail reminders were sent through the first semester on a regular basis. The program was highly effective in changing student knowledge about sexual assault: the average pre-test score for women was 59% and 53% for men, while the average post-test scores were 87% and 86%, respectively. This program also provided information about campus and community services for victims, the penalties for perpetrating sexual assault, and the non-academic misconduct code.

b. University of Wisconsin Police Department training

UHS violence prevention staff, the Rape Crisis Center (RCC), Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS), and University of Wisconsin Police Department (UWPD) collaborated to develop two department wide trainings for all UWPD officers. RCC staff provided training on sexual assault to UWPD officers over the course of 6 shift briefing trainings. The trainings focused on what sexual assault commonly looks like on campus using David Lisak's research, how to respond to a sexual assault incident and what resources are available on campus and in the community. DAIS staff worked with UWPD to provide domestic violence training for all officers during the annual fall in-service. The training focused on domestic violence dynamics, how to respond to domestic violence incidents, and what resources are available on campus and in the community.

c. University of Wisconsin Division of Student Life/Dean of Students Hearing Panel training

UHS violence prevention staff, Student Assistance and Judicial Affairs of the Division of Student Life, UW Legal and the SANE Program collaborated to develop the first sensitive case training for disciplinary hearing panel members. (In each case, a hearing panel consists of one faculty, one staff and one student.) In order to be eligible to hear a case involving sexual assault, dating/domestic violence and/or stalking, a hearing panel member must attend a sensitive case training. The trainings are held once every semester. The training includes information about WI statutes, the criminal process, the student misconduct process, victim and accused rights, Chapter 17 & 18, victim empathy and response, and vicarious trauma.

d. Finally, it should be noted that UW–Madison is honored to be home to student organizations such as **PAVE: Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment** , who functions independently from the institution, but provides peer education services, awareness events, and education about sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking to the student body, including all new social Fraternity and Sorority members.

In addition, on 24 October 2011, Provost Paul M. DeLuca, Jr. sent an annual memo to all employees regarding mandatory sexual assault reporting, the university's *Sexual Harassment Information & Resources* initiative, and Title IX compliance responsibilities (by e-mail, with supervisors posting copies for employees without e-mail addresses): www.provost.wisc.edu/mandsas-old.htm

Like the provost's memo, the Office for Equity & Diversity *"How to File a Complaint of Discrimination"* brochure has been updated to include a section on Title IX.

Sexual Harassment: Defining & Addressing a Community Concern brochures are provided to individuals attending sexual harassment informational sessions; participants in the Office of Human Resource Development's Managers & Supervisors (MSD) Series; employees at New Employee Orientation sessions offered each month; graduate students attending Graduate Assistant Equity Workshops, offered for TAs and PAs each year since 1990; and undergraduate students attending Student Orientation, Advising & Registration (SOAR).

In 2010-2011, 366 employees participated in 18 sexual harassment informational sessions held across campus.

In Fall 2011, an additional 98 employees attended 4 sessions. At these interactive sessions, facilitators provided information about the law, university policies, and campus resources; shared advice about responding compassionately and effectively to sexual harassment concerns; and addressed sexual assault reporting requirements and resources. Attendance has been mandatory for limited appointees since November 2005. Among 571 employees who currently hold limited appointments, 465 (81.4%) have completed the requirement and 106 (18.6%) are expected to attend sessions to be held in Spring 2012. In 2010-2011, the Office for Equity & Diversity educated 838 graduate assistants at 22 Graduate Assistant Equity Workshops and sessions offered by the College of Engineering and the School of Education.

Notes about reporting numbers
Research indicates that nearly 1 in 4 college women experience sexual assault while in school. Recognizing this, UW–Madison took steps in 2011 to ensure that all first-hand disclosures of sexual victimization—including experiences that happened prior to a student's arrival to campus—were reflected in this report. The increase in assaults recorded here (from 112 in 2010 to 123 in 2011)) is assumed to be linked to the efforts of the End Violence on Campus (EVOC) initiative, which educated students, increased access to victim services, and provided information to employees about their responsibilities to respond by sharing the disclosure (victim name withheld) with the appropriate campus offices.

UHS Counseling and Consultation services began reporting these numbers in the 2010 report. Staff at UHS use their own in-house reporting sheet and often only state that one assault occurred and do not give any additional information about where it happened, what degree, if the perpetrator was an acquaintance or if alcohol was involved. These reports will be categorized the location as other, since there is not an unknown location option.

2011 Statistical Report of Sexual Assaults
As required by Wis.Stat. § 36.11(22)

UW System Institution:	University of Wisconsin-Madison
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Date:	

Victim and Assailant Are Acquaintances (6)

	On Campus (1)	In Residence Halls (2)	Non-campus (1)	Public Property (1)	Campus Total (3)	Off Campus (4)	Other (5)	Combined Totals (3+4+5)	Alcohol/ Drug Related (2)
1st, 2nd, 3rd degree assaults	11	9	1	1	13	14	11	38	21
4th degree	2	0	0	2	4	3	11	18	8
degree unknown	1	0	2	1	4	3	13	20	7
SUBTOTAL	14	9	3	4	21	20	35	76	36

Victim and Assailant Not Aquaintances (6)

	On Campus (1)	In Residence Halls (2)	Non-campus (1)	Public Property (1)	Campus Total (3)	Off Campus (4)	Other (5)	Combined Totals (3+4+5)	Alcohol/ Drug Related (2)
1st, 2nd, 3rd degree assaults	4	3	1	2	7	5	3	15	14
4th degree	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
degree unknown	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	5	3
SUBTOTAL	4	3	2	2	8	9	4	21	18

Unknown if Victim and Assailant Are Aquaintances (6)

	On Campus (1)	In Residence Halls (2)	Non-campus (1)	Public Property (1)	Campus Total (3)	Off Campus (4)	Other (5)	Combined Totals (3+4+5)	Alcohol/ Drug Related (2)
1st, 2nd, 3rd degree assaults	3	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	2
4th degree	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
degree unknown	2	0	3	0	5	1	14	20	5
SUBTOTAL	6	1	3	0	9	1	16	26	8

TOTAL	On Campus (1)	In Residence Halls (2)	Non-campus (1)	Public Property (1)	Campus Total (3)	Off Campus (4)	Other (5)	Combined Totals (3+4+5)	Alcohol/ Drug Related (2)
	24	13	8	6	38	30	55	123	62

(1) Terms as defined in the Federal Clery Act 20 U.S.C. §1092[f].
(2) This number is a subset and already included in the count of the column immediately preceding.
(3) "Campus Total" combines reports from the categories of "campus", "noncampus" and "contiguous public property" as defined by the federal Jeanne Clery Act 20 U.S.C. §1092[f]
(4) Category specified by each institution to identify a region surrounding the campus, but not controlled by the institution, where substantial numbers of students typically live or congregate.
(5) The "Other" category is for reports, received within the calendar year, that did not have information on location available, did not fit into any of the three Clery defined locations, nor occurred within the restricted boundaries of the region the institution has identified as "off-campus".
(6) For the purpose of this report, an acquaintance is anyone that the victim would define as not a stranger.

Appendix 2

Alcohol And Other Drug Information

as required by the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

Alcohol & Other Drugs: Services and Programs

Campus Resources for Students

Our campus provides a variety of services to students. In order that we may intervene earlier and more effectively with students who are alcohol/other drug troubled, we provide training for counselors, House Fellows in university residence halls, fraternity and sorority members, and any interested faculty and staff to help them identify and refer persons who may be having problems associated with alcohol or other drugs through their own or someone else's use. If you are concerned about your own use of alcohol or other drugs, confidential information, assessment, referral, and short-term counseling services are available at UHS Counseling and Consultation Services (608/265–5600). There are no intensive treatment services available on campus. Insurance affects your ability to use off-campus alcohol and other drug service providers, and we urge all students to have adequate insurance coverage.

Information Resources

A variety of informational resources are available to students. These include a free, confidential, online assessment tool called e-CHUG (which gets 3,000 hits annually) to assess personal drinking, and posters and brochures available to students throughout campus.

An **assessment** is a series of one-on-one sessions with a counselor, who will evaluate the nature of any problems a student is having with drugs or alcohol. The assessment gets the student involved through discussion and consideration of biological, psychological, and social factors affecting alcohol and other drug use and abuse. The counselor can then make recommendations for further treatment, if necessary and appropriate.

For a basic self-evaluation, students can complete a free, confidential online screening called **e-CHUG**. It provides students with personal information regarding their own consumption and risk factors. The feedback includes information which has been shown to be particularly useful to college drinkers and includes: quantity and frequency of drinking; caloric intake; norm comparisons; amount and percent of income spent on alcohol; tolerance level; negative consequences of alcohol use; genetic risk score; explanation, advice, local referral information; amount consumed and peak blood alcohol level. This online screening is not a substitute for an official assessment with a trained professional counselor from the UHS staff. https://interwork.sdsu.edu/echug2/?id=UW-Madison&hfs

Alcohol Smart is the education option designed by Tellurian, Inc., for individuals who have been required by the court to complete an alcohol education class. The class consists of two sessions that are three and a half hours each, held on two consecutive Friday afternoons. The class is offered each month at The Crossing, 1127 University Avenue. Because this program is offered through Tellurian, Inc., there is a fee for participation.

UHS offers individual coaching and group support for students who would like help assessing their current **tobacco use**. Staff will assist students in developing strategies for quitting and the support they need to stick with their decision.

Campus Resources for Employees

Employees who have problems with alcohol or controlled substances are encouraged to contact the Employee Assistance Office Director Steven Pearson (608/263–2987). URL: http://eao.wisc.edu/index.htm. Voluntary contact with EAO may remain confidential.

Community Information and Treatment Resources

There are a variety of alcohol and other drug information, prevention, intervention, and treatment programs and services in the Madison community.

Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources

Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources offers videos, books, brochures and other free materials.

1552 University Ave.
Madison, WI 53705
800/322–1468; 608/262–9157,
800/248–9244;

The Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services will send a pamphlet detailing the statewide and local resources for drug and alcohol abuse treatment. You can request a pamphlet by calling 608/266–2717 or http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/bqaconsumer/AODA_MH?AODAmhDirs.htm

12 Step Groups

AA area Headquarters 608/222–8989

Al-Anon 24-hour hotline 608/241–6644

Narcotics Anonymous 608/258–1747

The following information is provided to comply with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, 20 USC 1011(1)

University Standards of Conduct & University Sanctions Concerning Illicit Drugs & Alcohol

We have a variety of on-campus prevention, education, screening and intervention programs as well as university sanctions designed to reduce alcohol and other drug abuse. We can also help put people in touch with the variety of community resources available to assist persons who are experiencing alcohol and other drug related problems. We know, however, that the most effective catalyst for positive change is the willingness of people who know and care for each other to talk to one another about these issues — to share values and expectations, to ask questions, to convey concern, to offer information and support. We ask you to work on this important communication with us; we will

help in any way we can, and invite you to call us for assistance.

Standards of Conduct

The University of Wisconsin System and University of Wisconsin–Madison prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on university property or as part of university activities. The use or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on university premises, except in faculty and staff housing and as expressly permitted by the chief administrative officer or under institutional regulations, in accordance with s. UWS 18.06(13)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Without exception, alcohol consumption is governed by Wisconsin statutory age restrictions under s. UWS 18.06(13)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. The unlawful use, possession, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of illicit drugs ("controlled substances" as defined in ch. 961, Wis. Stats.,) is prohibited in accordance with s. UWS 18.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Violation of these provisions by a student may lead to the imposition of a disciplinary sanction, up to and including suspension or expulsion, under s. UWS 17.03(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. A program called BASICS is utilized as a conduct sanction for alcohol policy violations committed by UW–Madison students. BASICS is an acronym for Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students. BASICS consists of two programs, Group BASICS and Individual BASICS, both addressing high-risk drinking practices among college students.

University employees are also subject to disciplinary sanctions for violation of these provisions occurring on university property or the worksite or during work time, up to and including termination from employment. Disciplinary sanctions are initiated and imposed in accordance with applicable procedural requirements and work rules, as set forth in Wisconsin statutes, administrative rules, faculty and academic staff policies, and collective bargaining agreements. Referral for prosecution under criminal law is also possible. Further, violations of ss. UWS 18.06(13) and 18.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code may result in additional penalties as allowed under ch. UWS 18, Wis. Adm. Code.

Employees who are convicted of any criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must notify the dean, director or department chair within 5 days of the conviction, if the employees are employed by the university at the time of the conviction.

State of Wisconsin and Federal Laws

State of Wisconsin and Federal Legal Sanctions

The Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 961 of the Wisconsin Statutes, regulates controlled substances and outlines specific penalties for the violation of the regulations. A first-time conviction for possession of a controlled substance can result in a sentence of up to one year in prison and a fine of up to $5,000. Sec. 961.41(3g), Stats. A person convicted of manufacturing a controlled substance, delivering a controlled substance, or possessing a controlled substance with an intent to manufacture or deliver, can be imprisoned for up to 30 years and fined up to $1,000,000. Secs. 961.41(1) and (1m), Stats. Penalties vary according to the type of drug involved, the amount of drug confiscated, the number of previous convictions, and the presence of any aggravating factors. The distribution of a controlled substance to a minor can lead to the doubling of an authorized sentence term. Sec. 961.46, Stats. Wisconsin has formidable legal sanctions that restrict the use of alcohol in various situations. It is illegal to procure for, sell, dispense or give away alcohol to anyone who has not reached the legal drinking age of 21 years. Sec. 125.07(1)(a)(1), Stats. Every adult has a legal obligation to prevent the illegal consumption of alcohol on premises owned by the adult or under the adult's control. Sec. 125.07(1)(a)(3), Stats. A first-time violator of either of the above subsections can be fined up to $500. It is against the law for an underage person to procure or attempt to procure an alcoholic beverage, to falsely represent his or her age for the purpose of obtaining alcohol, to enter premises licensed to sell alcohol, or to consume or possess alcohol on licensed premises. Sec. 125.07(4)(a), Stats. A first-time underage violator of Section 125.07(4)(bs), Stats., can be fined up to $500, ordered to participate in a supervised work program, and have their driver's license suspended.

Federal Laws

Federal Legal Sanctions

Pursuant to federal law, the United States Sentencing Guidelines establish mandatory minimum penalties for categories of drug offenses and provide for penalty enhancements in specific cases. Under these federal guidelines, courts can sentence a person for up to 6 years for unlawful possession of a controlled substance, including the distribution of a small amount (less than 250 grams) of marijuana; a sentence of life imprisonment can result from a conviction of possession of a controlled substance that results in death or bodily injury; and, possession of more than 5 grams of cocaine can trigger an intent to distribute penalty of 10 –16 years in prison.

Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances

1st conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least $1,000 but not more than $100,000, or both. After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least $2,500 but not more than $250,000, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions: At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed 3 years and fined at least $5,000 but not more than $250,000, or both.

21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7) Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment. (See special sentencing provisions re: crack, above.)

21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4) Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844a Civil fine of up to $10,000.

21 U.S.C. 862 Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

18 U.S.C. 922(g) Ineligible to purchase, receive or transport a firearm. Miscellaneous Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc., are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Note: These are only Federal penalties and sanctions. Additional State penalties and sanctions may apply.

Health Effects of Alcohol & Other Drugs: Summary

The following is a partial list of drugs and the consequences of their use. The abuse of alcohol and the use of other drugs is detrimental to the health of the user. Further, the use of drugs and alcohol is not conducive to an academic atmosphere. Drugs impede the learning process and can cause disruption for other students and disturb their academic interests. The use of alcohol or drugs in the workplace may also impede the employee's ability to perform in a safe and effective manner, and may result in injuries to others. Early diagnosis and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse is in the best interests of the student, employee and the university. For additional information concerning the health risks associated with substances covered by the Controlled Substances Act, refer to the chart on pages 24–25 of the U.S. Department of Justice publication, Drugs of Abuse, 1996 edition.

- **Alcohol:** Alcohol is the most frequently abused drug on campus and in society. Alcohol is chemically classified as a mind-altering drug because it contains ethanol and has the chemical power to depress the action of the central nervous system. This depression affects motor coordination, speech and vision. In great amounts, it can affect respiration and heart rate control. Death can result when the level of blood alcohol exceeds 0.40%. Prolonged abuse of alcohol can lead to alcoholism, malnutrition and cirrhosis.
- **Anabolic Steroids:** Concerns over a growing illicit market and prevalence of abuse, combined with the possibility of long-term effects of steroid use, led Congress to place anabolic steroids into Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Although the adverse effects of large doses of multiple anabolic steroids are not well established, there is increasing evidence of serious health problems associated with the abuse of these agents, including cardiovascular damage, liver damage and damage to reproductive organs. Physical side effects include elevated blood pressure and cholesterol levels, severe acne, premature balding, reduced sexual function and testicular atrophy. The CSA defines anabolic steroids as any drug or hormonal substance chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone (other than estrogens, progestins, and corticosteroids), that promotes muscle growth. Those commonly encountered on the illicit market include: boldenone (Equipoise), ethylestrenol (Maxibolin), fluoxymesterone (Halotestin), methandriol, methandrostenolone (Dianabol),methytestosterone, nandrolone (Durabolin, Deca-Durabolin), oxandrolone (Anavar), oxymetholone (Anadrol), stanozolol (Winstrol), testosterone and trenbolone (Finajet).
- **Cannabis:** Three drugs that come from cannabis—marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil—are currently distributed on the U.S. illicit market. These drugs are deleterious to the health and impair the short-term memory and comprehension of the user. When used, they alter the sense of time and reduce the ability of the user to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. They also increase the heart rate and appetite. Motivation and cognition can be altered, making acquisition and retention of new information difficult. Long-term users may develop psychological dependence that can produce paranoia and psychosis. Because cannabis products are usually inhaled as unfiltered smoke, they are damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system and have more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.
- **Depressants:** Depressants produce central nervous system depression. Depressants (i.e., barbiturates, benzodiazepines, glutethimide, methqualone, and meprobamate) can cause physical and psychological dependence that can lead to respiratory depression, coma and death, especially when used in concert with alcohol. Withdrawal can lead to restlessness, insomnia, convulsions and even death. Chloral hydrate, a hypnotic depressant, and alcohol constitute the infamous "date-rape drug" or "Mickey Finn."
- **Hallucinogens:** LSD, PCP, mescaline and peyote are classified as hallucinogens. Hallucinogens interrupt the brain messages that control the intellect and keep instincts in check. Large doses can produce convulsions and coma, heart and lung failure. Chronic users complain of persistent memory problems and speech difficulties for up to a year after their use. Because the drug stops the brain's pain sensors, drug experiences may result in severe self-inflicted injuries. Persistent memory problems and speech difficulties may linger.
- **Narcotics:** The term narcotic derives from the Greek word for stupor. Narcotic use is associated with a variety of unwanted effects, including drowsiness, inability to concentrate, apathy, lessened physical activity, constriction of the pupils, dilation of the subcutaneous blood vessels causing flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea and vomiting and, most significantly, respiratory depression. With repeated use of narcotics, tolerance and dependence develop. Users of narcotics, such as heroin, codeine, morphine, and opium, are susceptible to overdose that can lead to convulsions, coma and death.
- **Stimulants:** Cocaine is the most potent stimulant of natural origin. "Crack" is the chunk form of cocaine that is a ready-to-use freebase. These drugs stimulate the central nervous system and are extremely addictive. They can cause psychological and physical dependency. Stimulants can lead to dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, paranoia, and seizures. They can also cause death by disrupting the brain's control of the heart and respiration. The use of amphetamines and other stimulants can have the same effect as cocaine and cause increased heart rates and blood pressure that can result in a stroke or heart failure. Side effects include dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. They can also lead to hallucinations, paranoia, psychosis, and even a physical collapse. Nicotine is a highly addictive stimulant, whether ingested by smoking or chewing. This drug hits the brain in six seconds and damages the lungs, decreases heart strength, and is associated with many types of cancers when ingested by smoking. The withdrawal symptoms include anxiety, progressive restlessness, irritability, and sleep disturbances.

Myths About Alcohol

- **Everyone drinks.** Actually, 30% of UW–Madison students don't drink at all or classify themselves as light drinkers.

- **The use of alcohol is a personal choice that only affects the user.** You are part of a 40,000+ student community and your substance use choices can affect the people you are with and the things you are doing.
- **I see a lot of people using alcohol to socialize and I want to fit in and make friends.** Choose to see and be with those people who care about themselves and their friends. There are many ways to make friends and many places to fit into the campus - join a student organization (there are 700+ to choose from!), volunteer, hang out at one of the Unions, join an intramural sports team.
- **Make Moderation Part of Your Lifestyle.** A Harvard University study indicated that 65% of UW–Madison undergraduates are high-risk drinkers and that 54% drink to get drunk. Moderation can lessen the negative consequences such as hurting you or others, vandalism, academic problems and failure. Begin by deciding if you're going to drink alcohol or not! If you choose to drink, remember it's not a race. Alternate with nonalcoholic drinks and be sure to eat. Think how much better you'll feel in the morning after a moderate night, not to mention the positive effect moderation will have on your class attendance, grades, and friendships!

Appendix 3

UW–Madison Division of University Housing 2009 Annual Fire Safety Report Residence Hall and Apartment Student Housing

(7/4/09)

Number and cause of each fire in any on-campus housing facility:

University Residence Halls

There were no fires.

University Apartments

There were 2 minor kitchen cooking fires.

Number of injuries from fire that result in medical treatment:

University Residence Halls

No injuries from fires that resulted in medical treatment in 2011.

University Apartments

No injuries from fires that resulted in medical treatment in 2011.

Number of deaths related to fire:

University Residence Halls

No deaths related to fire in 2011.

University Apartments

No deaths related to fire in 2011.

Value of property damage caused by fire:

University Residence Halls

University Residence Halls value of property damage by fire was $0.

University Apartments

University Apartments value of property damage caused by the two fires were $800.

Description of the fire safety "system" in each housing facility:

University Residence Halls

Adams Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, dry standpipe system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Barnard Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Bradley Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Chadbourne Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and supervised resident room smoke detectors.

Cole Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Elizabeth Waters Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, dry standpipe system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Phillips Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Kronshage Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Merit House: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Ogg Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and supervised resident room smoke detectors.

Sellery Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors.

Slichter Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Smith Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Sullivan Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Susan B. Davis House: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Tripp Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, dry standpipe system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

Witte Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and supervised resident room smoke detectors.

Zoe Bayliss Coop: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

University Apartments

Eagle Heights Buildings: Multiplexed addressable fire alarm systems and apart-

ment 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

University Houses Buildings: Apartment stand alone smoke detectors with batteries. There are six basements in the University Houses buildings; all have non-addressable fire alarm systems.

Number of mandatory, supervised fire drills:

University Residence Halls

There are four required fire drills of which one of the four must take place after dark.

University Apartments

There are monthly required fire drills in the community center and University Houses Preschool Lab only. Fire drills are not conducted in apartments.

Policies pertaining to use of portable electric appliances, smoking, open flames; evacuation; fire safety training and education provided for residents and staff:

University Residence Halls

Policies for portable electric appliances, smoking and open flames are available on-line at http://www.housing.wisc.edu/reslife/expectations under Student/Community Expectations.

Procedures for evacuation are posted on all resident and staff floors.

Fire Safety training and education for residents is covered at house meetings by the House Fellow. This is a review of general fire safety information.

Fire Safety training and education for staff includes yearly training. Residence life training includes both hands on (fire extinguisher) and discussion regarding roles in the event of a fire, open door impact, smoke danger and causes of recent fires. Facilities staff training includes hands on (fire extinguisher) and review of a fire safety video.

University Apartments

Policies for portable electric appliances, smoking and open flames are available on-line at http://www.housing.wisc.edu/universityapartments/ under lease information.

Procedures for evacuation are posted at various locations in the Community Center.

Fire Safety training and education for residents is covered in the resident handbook at http://www.housing.wisc.edu/docs/universityapartments_resident_handbook.pdf .

Fire Safety training and education for staff includes hands on semi annual fire alarm system troubleshooting and resetting training.

Plans for future improvements in fire safety:

University Residence Halls

In the short term, our plans are to continue to adhere to stringent inspection, testing and maintenance of all fire safety systems, equipment and devices. All new facilities will be fully sprinklered and fire alarm systems will be replaced as needed with the most up to date technology.

University Apartments

University Houses buildings will be upgraded to multiplexed addressable fire alarm systems by 2015. We continue to adhere to stringent inspection, testing and maintenance of all fire safety systems, equipment and devices.