

# University of Wisconsin Stevens Point

2013 Annual Security Report



University of Wisconsin  
**Stevens Point**

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point 2013 Annual Security Report

October 2014

The safety and success of students, faculty and staff at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point is paramount. A safe environment depends on the cooperation and involvement of individuals like you. We encourage all members of the UW-Stevens Point community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus.

The *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* requires the distribution of an annual security report to all current students, faculty and staff on or before October 1 of each year. We notify all students, faculty and staff of the report and associated web presence via email as well as through informational postings within the campus website. You may obtain the report online at <http://www.uwsp.edu/dos/Pages/Annual-Security-Report.aspx>

This publication contains information to aid in the cooperative effort of creating a safer campus. It contains specific information on safety and security, crime prevention, policies relating to reporting crime, campus disciplinary procedures, state and federal laws, response to sexual violence, and crime statistics. The *Clery Act* requires the reporting of crime statistics for the *previous three years* concerning crimes that occur: (1) on campus, (2) on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, and (3) in or on non-campus buildings or property that the institution owns or controls. The *Clery Act* also requires institutions to report the number of crimes and referrals for campus disciplinary action that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total number of crimes that occurred on campus.

The *2013 Annual Security Report* also includes information from the UW-Stevens Point AODA Prevention Partnership regarding alcohol and drug policies, health effects associated with use of alcohol and other drugs, and university education and prevention efforts. The information shared, in accordance with the requirements of the *Drug Free Schools and Communities Act*, represents a small portion of the current AODA Prevention Partnership strategic plan.

Finally, in addition to this document, the *Clery Act* requires the annual publication of fire safety information for the previous calendar year. You may obtain University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point 2013 Annual Fire Safety Report online at <http://www.uwsp.edu/dos/Pages/firesafetyreport.aspx>

Sincerely,

Troy L. Seppelt  
Dean of Students

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

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# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## Campus and Community Resources

### Safety and Security

#### Dean of Students Office

212 Old Main  
715-346-2611  
dos@uwsp.edu  
[www.uwsp.edu/dos](http://www.uwsp.edu/dos)

#### UWSP Protective Services Department (on campus)

Emergency: 911  
Non-Emergency: 715-346-3456  
[www.uwsp.edu/protsv](http://www.uwsp.edu/protsv)

#### Stevens Point Police Department (off campus)

Emergency: 911  
Non-Emergency: 715-346-1500  
Crime Stoppers 1-866-346-6600

#### Portage County Sheriff's Department (off campus)

Emergency: 911  
Non-Emergency: 715-346-1400

#### Campus Cab

Safe transport service provided by Protective Services officers, on campus and within a five-mile radius of campus  
715-340-4725  
Nightly 6 p.m. to 1 a.m.  
<http://www.uwsp.edu/protsv/Pages/CampusCab.aspx>

### Health

#### UW-Stevens Point Student Health Services

First Floor, Delzell Hall  
715-346-4646  
Monday thru Friday: 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
[www.uwsp.edu/stuhealth](http://www.uwsp.edu/stuhealth)

#### UW-Stevens Point Counseling Center

Third Floor, Delzell Hall  
715-346-3553  
Monday thru Friday: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
[www.uwsp.edu/counseling](http://www.uwsp.edu/counseling)

#### Portage County Family Services 24-Hour Crisis Line

1-866-317-9362

#### Ministry St. Michael's Hospital

900 Illinois Avenue, Stevens Point  
Main: 715-346-5000  
Emergency: 715-346-5100  
Urgent Care: 715-343-3100

### Additional Campus and Community Resources

#### CAP Services, Inc.

24-hour sexual violence, assault, and abuse assistance  
24-Hour Line: 1-800-472-3377

- Sexual Assault Victims Services  
Office: 715-343-7114
- Family Crisis Center  
Office: 715-343-7125
- Domestic Violence Intervention  
Office: 715-343-7129, Stevens Point  
[www.capservices.org](http://www.capservices.org)

#### Residential Living

601 Division Street  
715-346-3511  
[www.uwsp.edu/resliving](http://www.uwsp.edu/resliving)

### National and Statewide Hotlines

#### National Center on Drug Abuse Hotline

1-800-662-HELP (4357)

#### Alcohol Anonymous

24-Hour Help Line: 1-888-292-6677  
[www.aawidistrict04.org](http://www.aawidistrict04.org)

#### Narcotics Anonymous

24-Hour Help Line: 1-866-590-2651  
[www.wisconsinna.org](http://www.wisconsinna.org)

#### National Domestic Violence Hotline

1-800-799-SAFE (7223)

#### National Sexual Assault/Online Message Service

1-800-656-HOPE (4373)  
[www.rainn.org](http://www.rainn.org)

#### National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

24-Hour Help Line: 1-800-273-TALK (8255)  
Veteran-specific services (press 1)  
<http://www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org/>

#### The Trevor Project

Crisis intervention and suicide prevention services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) individuals  
24-Hour Help Line: 1-866-488-7386

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## Communication about Safety and Campus Crime

### When a Crime Occurs

UW-Stevens Point Protective Services 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-Stevens Point 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 nature of the threat (general/specific target)
- The possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts (yes/no)

### Issuing a timely warning

When UW-Stevens Point Protective Services becomes aware of a situation that meets the criteria for a timely warning, Protective Services will issue a timely warning through Hot Topics on MyPoint, all-campus emails and a posting on the Protective Services website.

Other entities on campus learning of an incident in which a timely warning may be needed will share the information with Protective Services. Protective Services will determine if the incident meets the criteria for a timely warning.

#### Time-critical, urgent threats:

In the most time-critical, urgent threats to the campus, UW-Stevens Point Protective Services will inform the university through Pointer Alerts, the university's emergency notification system. These messages may direct the recipients to a location such as the university's webpage or University Relations and Communications' social media channels for additional information and updates. UW-Stevens Point Protective Services will work with university and or community partners and, if in operation, the UW-Stevens Point Emergency Operations Center, regarding the content of additional information to be posted or disseminated.

### Pointer Alerts

*Pointer Alerts* is the name for UW-Stevens Point'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. This is an opt-out service meaning all students and employees are automatically enrolled to receive messages from Pointer Alerts.

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

- Text messaging: UW-Stevens Point will text subscribers in order to reach mobile users who may be away from their computers or offices.
- UW-Stevens Point email: UW-Stevens Point email users may receive a mass e-mail warning message.
- Personal email: Students, faculty, and staff are able to add a personal email address .
- Phone: Campus Centrex phone users are configured to receive a call with a recorded message providing information.
- Campus computers: The campus community is alerted to a concern via a full-screen pop-up.
- Residence Hall Intercom Systems: Messages broadcast to residents within the building via the Simplex Fire Alarm system.

Students, faculty and staff are encouraged to update their contact information or learn more about the Pointer Alerts at <http://www.uwsp.edu/rmgt/Pages/em/pointer-alerts/default.aspx>

### Protective Services Website

The UW-Stevens Point Protective Services department 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-Stevens Point. University community members can learn about crime prevention information, campus resources and emergency procedures at: [www.uwsp.edu/protsv](http://www.uwsp.edu/protsv).

## Risk Management Website

The Office of Risk Management provides important information regarding general risk management, loss prevention and control, worker's compensation, occupational health and safety. More information can be found on their website: [www.uwsp.edu/rmgt](http://www.uwsp.edu/rmgt)

## Crime and Safety Education

### Where to find more information:

#### Protective Services

Crime prevention information, educational videos (such as: *Shots Fired on Campus* and *Flashpoint on Campus*) and timely warnings are provided on the website. [www.uwsp.edu/protsv](http://www.uwsp.edu/protsv)

#### Stevens Point Police Department

Information about the Stevens Point Police Department, including resources, services and community alerts. <http://stevenspoint.com/index.aspx?nid=207>

#### Dean of Students Office

Information about services offered, crime education programs, incident reporting and safety tips. The Community Rights and Responsibilities document, as well as other resources, are published on the office website. [www.uwsp.edu/dos](http://www.uwsp.edu/dos)

#### Campus Cab

Information about how to access free late-night transportation services on and within a five-mile radius of campus.

<http://www.uwsp.edu/protsv/Pages/CampusCab.aspx>

#### Sex Offender Information

Protective Services maintains registered sex offender information on their webpages:

<http://www.uwsp.edu/protsv/Pages/WI-SexOffenders.aspx>

The state of Wisconsin maintains a sex offender listing here:

<http://doc.wi.gov/community-resources/wi-sex-offender-registry>

#### Crime Prevention Education

Protective Services offers the Campus Cab program (funded by the Student Government Association).

Residential Living professional and student staff participate in regular training programs to remain knowledgeable in their positions. Educational programming opportunities (both passive and active) are provided by residence hall staff throughout the academic year. All students living in the residence halls receive the Residential Living Handbook. This document can be found on the Residential Living website: <http://www.uwsp.edu/resliving/Documents/PDF/RLhandbook.pdf>

Student organization officers are required to attend mandatory bi-annual re-recognition training in order to remain recognized as an active student organization. Officers receive a Student Organization Handbook and this

document is published on the Student Involvement and Employment Office website: [www.uwsp.edu/centers/sieo](http://www.uwsp.edu/centers/sieo) Advisers to these organizations are trained upon appointment as a new adviser and every three years after.

Dean of Students staff provides outreach presentations and information to students, faculty and staff regarding incident reporting, services available, and community rights and responsibilities. Additional presentations by university staff and community agencies surrounding topics of alcohol and other drugs, safety and security, monitoring of the physical environment by Protective Services, crime prevention, sexual diseases, sexual assault and harassment are provided throughout the year. The Dean of Students Office publishes the Community Rights and Responsibilities Handbook, located on the Dean of Students Office website:

<http://www.uwsp.edu/dos/Documents/CommunityRights.pdf>

Social fraternities and sororities send representatives to workshops on risk management, alcohol and hazing. These students receive information about risk factors for Greek leaders, liability reduction and creating safer communities. Greek leaders have the opportunity to attend the Association of Fraternal Leadership and Values and National Black Greek Leadership Conference annually.

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## Campus Safety Information

This Annual Security Report is one of many methods used by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point to enhance the safety and security of members and guests to our campus community. Offices with significant responsibility for collecting and reporting crime data include: Dean of Students Office, Protective Services, Residential Living and Student Health Services. In addition, University Relations and Communications, Risk Management and Facility Services 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, other mobile devices 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 Campus Cab (free service). 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 others.

- 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 Cab at 715-340-4725. These services operate from 6 p.m. until 1 a.m. and can provide a safe way to get home.
- If you see something unsafe, say something. Safety is everyone's responsibility.

#### Safety at home:

Inspect your home or contact your landlord to ensure that you:

- Have lights in all entrances
- Have working locks on the entrances to buildings and individual apartments
- Have locks on the windows and alternate entrances such as balcony doors
- Have working smoke detectors
- Have working carbon monoxide detectors on each floor

#### Additional Tips:

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

#### Campus Emergency Telephones

Throughout campus there are emergency telephones and code blue telephones. Each phone connects directly to UW-Stevens Point Protective

Services. Code Blue telephones are found in various outdoor locations across campus and each has a blue light at the top of the kiosk. Additionally, each campus building has a red emergency phone. If the emergency phone has a dial pad, call 911 or 9-911. All emergency phones are labeled "Emergency Phone."

UW-Stevens Point Protective Services regularly responds to calls in university-owned residence halls. The Dreyfus University Center is staffed with at least one Building Manager during hours of operation.

### Safety and Security on Campus

#### University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Protective Services

UW-Stevens Point Protective Services is the University's law enforcement authority, operating 24 hours a day in a full law enforcement capacity. They represent the first line support for emergency response, safety and security of the campus community. The Protective Services department maintains a close working relationship with local, regional, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and all appropriate elements of the criminal justice system. Regular meetings are held, both on a formal and informal basis, and crime-related reports and statistics are routinely exchanged.

Protective Services is also represented on both the Students of Concern and Behavior Intervention Teams, which address campus safety concerns and mental health issues.

**Reporting a Crime**

UW-Stevens Point encourages all campus community members to accurately and promptly report crimes they are victim of or witness. Crimes or other emergencies that occur on campus can be reported to the UW-Stevens Point Protective Services department by calling 911, or by calling the non-emergency number 715-346-3456, or by going to the department at 1925 Maria Drive (001 George Stien Building), Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481.

Crimes that occur off campus can be reported to the Stevens Point Police Department via the non-emergency number 715-346-1500 or by going to the department at 1515 Strongs Avenue, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

Students are also encouraged to report crimes/violations of Community Rights and Responsibilities to the Dean of Students Office to seek assistance for themselves or to begin an investigation: 2100 Main Street (212 Old Main) Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481, 715-346-2611. Reports can also be made online at the Dean of Students office website: <http://www.uwsp.edu/dos/Pages/Anonymous-Report.aspx>.

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

**Crime Log**

UW-Stevens Point Protective Services maintains a log of crimes and incidents that occur on campus and make the log accessible to the public.

This crime log is available at <http://www.uwsp.edu/protsv/Pages/DailyCrimeFireLogs.aspx> and entries are posted online weekly.

**Facility Access**

Chapter UWS 21, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and institutional policies on file in the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Business Affairs, govern general access to and use of the facilities at UW-Stevens Point is governed by

Security is provided in the maintenance of the university's facilities through a number of mechanisms, including limitations on hours of operation, enforced policies on key allocation, restricting access to those bearing proper identification as university staff or students, the provision of adequate lighting, plus exterior emergency "blue light" and interior "red phone" telephone call stations that are connected directly to UW-Stevens Point Protective Services for emergency assistance. Specific security mechanisms may vary with the type of university facility and are managed by the appropriate administrator of each facility.

Residence Hall perimeter doors are locked 24 hours per day and only accessible to current residents with an access card. The front doors are open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., coinciding with front desk operations.

**Emergency Response and Evacuation**

The office of Risk Management provides the UW-Stevens Point campus with leadership and direction in the areas of general risk management, property and liability insurance and claims management, loss prevention and control, worker's compensation management, occupational health and safety, laboratory safety and chemical hygiene, DOT compliance, ergonomics, hazardous materials/wastes management, and environmental management.

Emergency procedures, including the Emergency Management Plan for UW-Stevens Point, are located on the office website:

<http://www.uwsp.edu/rmgt/Pages/em/procedures/default.aspx>.

The purpose of the Emergency Management Plan is to provide guidelines for the preparation for, prevention of, response to, and recovery from natural or induced campus emergencies. An Emergency Planning Team meets as necessary to evaluate campus readiness and plan for improved responses to possible emergency situations. This team is led by the Director of Risk Management and will oversee and evaluate emergency response training on campus.

Protective Services serves as UW-Stevens Point incident command. Any member of the Emergency Operations Team may request activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) via the designated EOC Manager. The EOC Manager will assemble and lead an Emergency Operations Team (EOT) comprised of specialized personnel specific to the event. The EOT shall

- Determine the type and magnitude of the campus emergency;
- Determine how the team will meet and communicate internally;
- Implement the Emergency Management Plan;
- Assess and implement all necessary response steps to ensure safety, health, and promote effective recovery;
- Determine necessary resources for response, including outside assistance as needed;
- Coordinate necessary actions and resources throughout campus and with outside organizations;
- Appoint specialized resource teams/leaders and delegate assignments;
- Notify UW-System Administration and Wisconsin Department of Administration of emergency situation and status;



- Serve as Crisis Communication Team and implement Emergency Communications Plan;
- Consult with the Chancellor on steps to preserve and maintain operational integrity;
- In the recovery phase, debrief, evaluate response and advise improvements to the Chancellor's Office and Emergency Planning Team;
- Delegate any needed response to appropriate UW-Stevens Point staff.

### Dean of Students Office

The Dean of Student's Office works in collaboration with staff from other student affairs departments across the university, including Student Health Services, UW-Stevens Point Protective Services, the Center for Prevention, and Residential Living.

The Dean of Students staff supports the academic mission of UW-Stevens Point by creating a culture of care, fostering personal responsibility, providing referral services, and encouraging involvement as local and global citizens.

### Campus Cab

The Campus Cab program is funded through the Student Government Association and is offered as a free, safe transportation service on and within a five-mile radius of campus. This service is provided by Protective Services officers. Cabs run nightly between 6 p.m. and 1 a.m. and can be requested by calling 715-340-4725.

### Behavioral Intervention Team

The team 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 Dean of Students Office, Protective Services, Residential Living, Counseling Center, Student Health Service and Academic Advising.

### Missing Student Notification for Students Living in University Housing

This policy, with its accompanying procedures, establishes a framework for cooperation among members of the university community aimed at locating and assisting students who are reported missing. A student shall be deemed missing when he or she is absent from the University for more than 24 hours without any known reason. All reports of missing students shall be directed to Protective Services. Protective Services shall investigate each report and make a determination whether the student is missing in accordance with this policy.

All students shall have the opportunity to identify an individual to be contacted by Protective Services in the event the student is determined missing. If a missing student is under 18 years of age, Protective Services is required to notify the parent or guardian of the missing student not later than 24 hours after determination was made that the student is missing. Protective Services will also notify area law enforcement no later than 24 hours after it determines that the student is missing.

#### Notification

Any report of a missing student, from whatever source, should immediately be directed to Protective Services. When a student is reported missing Protective Services shall:

- Initiate an investigation to determine the validity of the missing person report.
- Contact the Dean of Students office.
- Contact University Relations and Communications
- Make a determination as to the status of the missing student.
- Notify the individual identified by the missing student as the emergency contact within 24 hours of making the determination that the student is missing.
- If the missing student is under the age of 18, notify the student's custodial parent or guardian as

contained in the records of the University within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

- Notify the Stevens Point Police Department within 24 hours after determining that student is missing so that NCIC entry can be made.

The Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs and the Director of Residential Living will be notified by staff and the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs shall initiate whatever action he or she deems appropriate under the circumstances in the best interest of the missing student.

Students shall be given an opportunity to designate emergency contact information on the university website and on their emergency information card that is completed while they reside in the residence halls

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

- Residential Living staff gather information from the roommate and other house mates about last contact with student
- Residential Living staff confirms the last time access card was used to access a building
- Dining and Summer Conferences staff confirms the last time the student's meal card was used in the cafeteria
- All information gathered is shared with UW-Stevens Point Protective Services as part of their investigation
- All communication will come from University Relations and Communications

### Security and Safety off Campus

The Stevens Point Police Department (SPPD) has primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus. SPPD routinely works with UW-Stevens Point Protective Services and the Dean of Students office on any serious incidents occurring off campus when a UW-Stevens Point student is involved in accordance with UWS Chapter 17.08.

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence Prevention

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point is an intellectual community founded on mutual respect and is committed to providing a living, learning, and working environment that is free from sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. These acts of violence are detrimental to the learning environment and can have a severe, long-lasting, effect on the survivor. The University of Wisconsin Stevens Point will not tolerate any violations of state law and or violations of the Community Rights and Responsibilities.

### Definitions

#### Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is actual, attempted or threatened sexual contact with another person without that person's consent. (See the definition of consent below) The UW-Stevens Point community is concerned about sexual assault, particularly acquaintance assault which is the most prevalent form of sexual assault.

#### Domestic Violence

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by person who is cohabiting with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth who is protected from the person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

#### Dating Violence

Dating violence is defined as violence committed by a person A) who is or has been in a social relationship or a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on consideration of the following factors:

- The length of the relationship;
- The type of relationship;
- The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

#### Stalking

Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or B) suffer substantial emotional distress.

#### Consent

"Consent," as used in this section, means words or overt actions by a person who is competent to give informed consent indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact. Consent of all parties involved is a critical factor distinguishing acceptable sexual behavior from unacceptable sexual behavior. Consent is informed and freely and actively given. Consent is communicated through mutually understandable words or actions indicating willingness by all of the involved parties to engage in the same sexual activity, at the same time and in the same way.

#### Elements of consent

Consent cannot be freely given if the person's ability to understand and give consent is impaired. Examples of those who are impaired and therefore cannot give consent include:

- Any person who is incapacitated due to the use of alcohol or drugs
- Any person who is unconscious or for any reason is physically incapacitated
- Any person who is mentally impaired
- Any person who is less than 18 years old
- Any person who has experienced the explicit or implicit use of force, coercion, threats and/or intimidation.

Ideally, consent is given verbally.

However, consent (or lack of consent) can be given through gestures, body language, and/or attitude. For example, active reciprocation could express consent and pushing someone away or simply moving away, could express lack of consent.

#### Silence does not equal consent

- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to other forms of sexual activity. Consent may be given for specific activities and not for others.
- Any party has the right to change his/her mind and withdraw consent at any time.
- A prior sexual history between the participants does not constitute consent.
- A person's ability to freely give consent may be jeopardized if the initiator is in a position of power over the person.

### Sexual Assault

#### Statistics

It is difficult to know exactly how many sexual assaults occur because sexual assaults often go unreported. However, below are some facts of which you should be aware:

- National statistics indicate that 1 in 5 young women experience sexual assault during college
- Nationally in 2010, there were 84,767 sexual offenses reported (Federal Bureau of Investigation).
- In Wisconsin, 4,857 sexual assaults were reported in 2010.

- UW System Campuses, there were 257 sexual assaults in 2011. Offenders were acquaintances 191 of these reports.
- UW-Stevens Point, there were two reports of sexual assault during 2011. Both of these sexual assaults were acquaintances.
- In the vast majority of these crimes – between 80% and 90% – the victim and assailant know each other.
- Half of the student victims do not label the incident “sexual assault.” This is particularly true when alcohol was involved and there was no weapon or sign of physical injury.
- In one year, more than 13% of college women indicated they had been stalked, 42% by a boyfriend or ex-boyfriend.
- In 2009, nearly two-thirds of all reported sexual assaults in Wisconsin took place in either the victim’s residence or the offender’s residence.
- Women ages 16 to 24 years old experience the highest per capita rate of intimate violence in the U.S.

## Prevention of Assaults

### Avoid or limit alcohol consumption.

Alcohol does not cause sexual assault but it is often involved or used as a tool. The more alcohol you consume, the more intoxicated you become and the more vulnerable you are to victimization.

**Trust your instincts.** If you feel uncomfortable in a situation, get out of that situation as soon as possible. Do not worry about hurting anyone’s feelings, or explaining reasons for leaving.

**Be clear.** You know yourself better than anyone else and it is important to set limits. Only do what is comfortable and communicate this clearly both verbally and behaviorally.

**Stick with friends.** Check in with friends often and interrupt if you become concerned. Have a “safe word” that can be used with friends when you feel threatened or uncomfortable such as

“It’s getting stale in here, let’s go.” Have your group commit in advance to leaving a situation when the safe word is used.

### Be an active bystander.

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. Remember, it’s your campus, so it’s your business.

### Support survivors

Believe someone who discloses a sexual assault, abusive relationship or experiences with stalking or cyber stalking. Do what you can to connect the person to resources.

Encourage the survivor to seek medical attention. This is an important step to ensure the individual is not physically injured. This is also a time when medical staff can connect the person with an advocate and help them to contact law enforcement

### Signs of an abusive dating partner

- 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.

### Avoid being a perpetrator

Perpetrators bear the burden of preventing sexual assault. There are many ways to decrease the likelihood of being a perpetrator.

- Remember that sexual assault is a crime. It is never acceptable to use pressure or force in sexual situations, no matter what the circumstances.
- Understand consent and adopt a healthy, respectful approach to sexual relations.
- Silence and passivity is not considered consent.
- A person cannot give consent if they are intoxicated or incapacitated by alcohol or drugs.
- Listen carefully. If someone is not being direct, ask for clarification. Don’t fall for the common stereotype that when someone says “No” it really means “Yes.” “No” means “No.”
- Don’t automatically assume that sex is inevitable just because someone drinks heavily, dresses provocatively, or agrees to go to your room.
- Be prepared to resist pressure from friends to participate in violent or criminal acts. Get involved in a situation if someone is at risk.

### Preventing Stranger Assault

#### Walking on or off campus

- Always be aware of what is going on around you. Stay alert to your surroundings.
- Walk with confidence. Hold your head up and shoulders straight.
- At night, stick to well-lighted, populated areas and walk with another person. Avoid walking alone or in isolated areas.
- Use campus escort services.
- Take special precautions in parking lots, stairwells, elevators, bathrooms, and dark areas with shrubbery. Studies show that many assaults by strangers occur in these places.
- If you suspect you are being followed, go to a place where there are other people as soon as possible. If you choose to run, run as fast as you are able and scream to attract attention or summon help.

- Follow your gut instincts. If you sense that you may be at risk or in danger, try to get out of the situation. For example, if you see a suspicious looking person or someone who makes you feel uncomfortable in a parking lot, leave the area. Report your suspicions to the authorities.

#### **In Residence Halls**

- Lock your door at all times, even if you run down the hall for just a few minutes to visit a friend.
- Do not prop security doors open.
- In residence halls accessed only by a special key, do not let anyone without such a key enter, no matter how presentable their appearance or how plausible their request seems. Simply tell them, "I would like to help you out, but we are very concerned about security in this residence," and direct them to campus security for assistance.
- Be especially aware of security during vacation periods when there are fewer people on campus.

## **Programs and Support**

Student Health Service provided students with written, web based and verbal information regarding sexual violence as well as health related care on an individual basis.

In the Residence halls, student staff provided programming to students in an effort to be proactive in the choices they make. Faculty have helped facilitated these programs. Other program efforts were passive (bulletin boards, posters, etc) .

**Safe Point.** The Safe Point team consists of UW-Stevens Point staff and faculty who have been trained in responding to victims of sexual assault. The Safe Point members work with students to access resources both on and off campus. They will keep the circumstances of the assault as confidential as possible. Students are encouraged to contact a Safe Point member.

- Jennifer Anderson-Richmond (Admissions) 715-346-2443
- Stacey Duellman (Student Health Promotion) 715-346-4271
- Carol Lanphear-Cook (Student Academic Advising) 715-346-3361
- Jen Schoepke (Student Health Services) 715-346-5274
- Julie Zsido (Residential Living) 715-346-3832
- Liz Gilmore (Student Involvement & Employment) 715-346-4499
- Jeremy Riesenber (Residential Living) 715-346-4444
- Martha Yonke (International Students and Scholars) 715-346-3849

#### **Campus Resources**

Counseling Center – CONFIDENTIAL  
Delzell Hall - 3rd Floor  
715-346-3553

Dean of Students Office  
212 Old Main  
715-346-2611

Equity and Affirmative Action Office  
103 Old Main  
715-346-2002

Protective Services  
George Stein Building 001  
715-346-3456

Residence Hall Directors  
601 Division  
715-346-3511

Student Health Promotion  
004 Allen Center  
715-346-4313

Student Health Services  
Delzell Hall - 1st Floor  
715-346-4646

Women's Resource Center  
Lower Level Dreyfus Univ. Center  
715-346-4851

#### **Community Resources**

Family Crisis Center  
1616 River Drive  
715-343-7125;  
800-472-3377

Portage County Health and Human Services  
817 Whiting Avenue  
715-345-5350

Portage County Sheriff's Dept.  
1500 Strongs Avenue  
715-346-1400

Sexual Assault Victim Services, Inc. (SAVS)  
1616 West River Drive  
Office: 715-343-7114  
Crisis: 715-343-7125 or 800-472-3377

St. Michael's Hospital  
900 Illinois Avenue  
715-346-5000  
715-346-5100 (24 hour emergency services)

Stevens Point Police Dept.  
1515 Strongs Avenue 715-346-1500

#### **Information for Male Survivors**

Sexual Assault is a male issue too. Research shows that 10-20% of men will be victims of sexual assault at some time during their lives.

Our culture endorses ideas that can prevent male survivors from speaking out about sexual assault. Society can label male survivors of sexual assault as less manly for "allowing" themselves to be victimized.

The myth that men assaulted by other men must be gay can add to this stigma. Sexual assault is not about sexual orientation or desire. It is an act of power and control. The motivation of the perpetrator is to humiliate and/or brutalize another person.

If you are a male survivor, it is important to know there is help out there for you as well.

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## 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.
- 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 assailant right to appeal the outcome of a formal disciplinary 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 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/>

## **Sexual Harassment**

### **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.

### **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:**

- Sexual and/or based on gender
- Unwelcome, and
- 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.

Information about the sexual harassment policy and procedures on campus:

<http://www.uwsp.edu/dos/Pages/Sexual-Harrasment-Policy.aspx>

## 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, Human Resources 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.

- Staff should contact Human Resources
- Students should contact the Dean of Students Office.
- 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 Sexual 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
- 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 Human Resources or the Dean of Students Office.
- 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 all 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 Title IX Coordinator or Investigator, department chair or other divisional resource, Human Resources, Dean of Students Office 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 professional 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-Stevens Point 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-Stevens Point 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 others to engage in any of the following types of nonacademic misconduct:

- (1) DANGEROUS CONDUCT. Conduct that endangers or threatens 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 marijuana, narcotics, or other controlled substances, except as expressly permitted by law or university policy.

(7) UNAUTHORIZED USE OF OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. Unauthorized 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. Conduct that obstructs or impairs university-run or university-authorized 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 identification.

(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-authorized account.
- (d) Breach of computer security, invasion of privacy, or unauthorized 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 reasonable 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. Conduct that violates a sanction, requirement, or restriction imposed in connection with previous disciplinary action.

#### **UWS 17.10 Disciplinary sanctions.**

(1) The disciplinary 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 the Dean of Students Office 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. The academic and non-academic misconduct hearing committee is comprised of a faculty/or academic staff member appointed by the chair of Faculty Senate, a student appointed by the Student Government Association and a hearing examiner. The committee for a specific case is composed of a minimum of three members with at least one student member. 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.

### Procedures to Follow if You Have Been Sexually Assaulted

Seek medical attention immediately. A hospital visit is highly recommended. It is important to preserve evidence toward the proof of sexual assault. Health Services can also carry out a non-evidentiary exam at no cost to you, and will keep your visit confidential.

Reports of any sexual assault or attempted sexual assault should be immediately reported to a university official. Consider options of initiating disciplinary action through the Dean of Students Office and/or seeking a legal response by reporting the assault to Protective Services or the Stevens Point Police Department. It is always the victim/survivor's choice about what course of action, if any, to pursue.

Seek assistance from a professional counselor. Free counseling is available at the UWSP Counseling Center and is a confidential reporting location.

### 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 212 Old Main (715-346-2611). 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.uwsp.edu/dos/Documents/CommunityRights.pdf#page=27>.

### 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](http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/stats.html)  
search under Folio Format by entering the statute number (i.e. 940.225).  
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 the 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

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## Campus Crime Statistics

The *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act* requires the reporting of crime statistics for the previous three years concerning crimes that occur: (1) on campus, (2) on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, and (3) in or on non-campus buildings or property that the institution owns or controls. The *Clery Act* also requires institutions to report the number of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total number of crimes that occurred on campus.

### Definition of terms:

#### Geography

##### On-Campus

- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
- Any building or property that is within or reasonable contiguous to the area identified in first statement of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another

person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or other retail vendor).

##### Non-Campus Property

- Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or
- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area of the institution.

##### Public Property

- All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

##### Note

- The *Clery Act* does not require the reporting of crimes that fall outside of one of the above defined geographical categories, even if a UW-Stevens Point student or employee is involved.

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## Maps and Site Locations

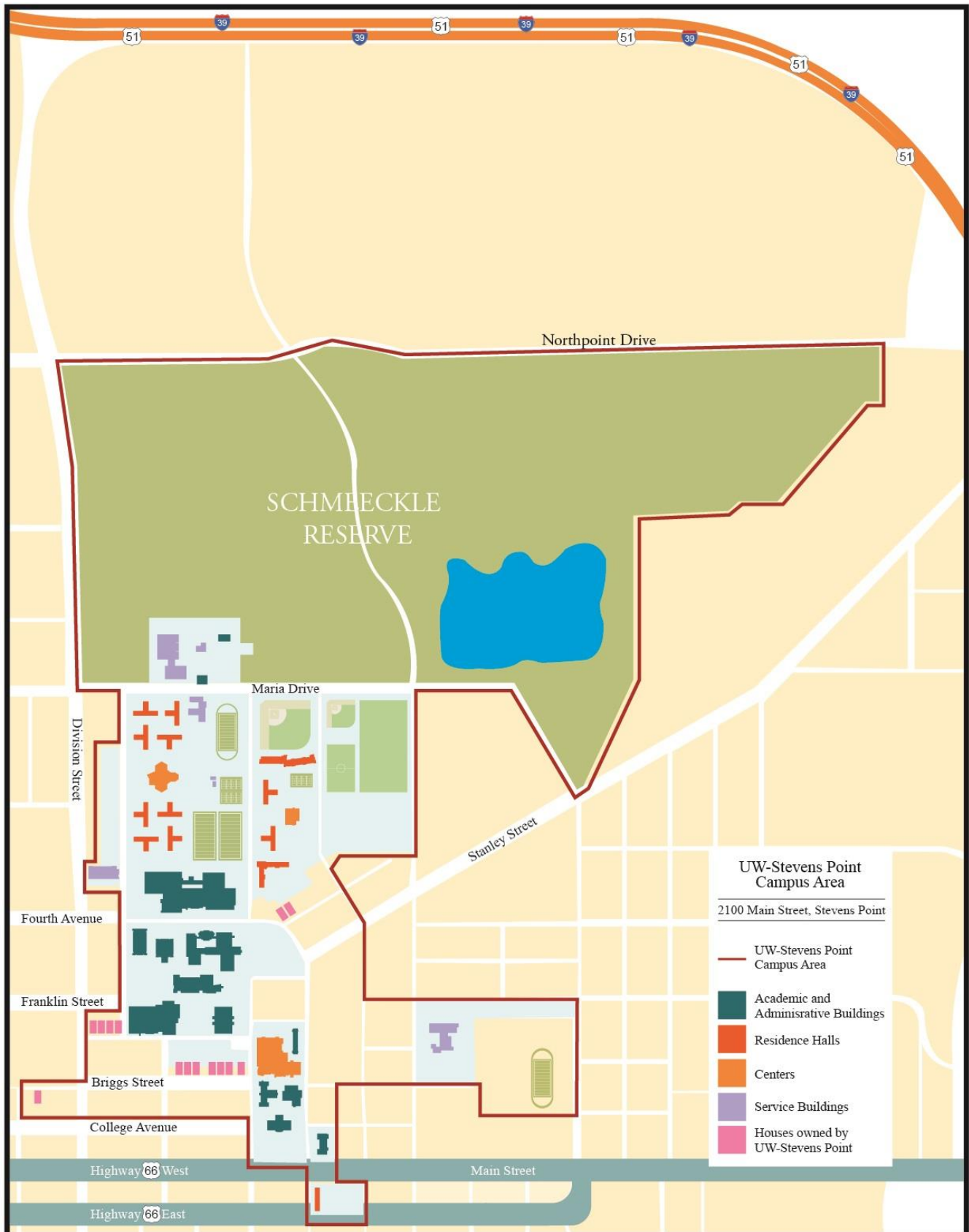
Maps outlining UW-Stevens Point *on-campus* boundaries, associated *public property*, and the two *non-campus properties of Treehaven and the Central Wisconsin Environmental Station* are included below. Other *non-campus properties* as defined by the *Clery Act* are shared here.

UW-Stevens Point Non-Campus Properties		
Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity	1632 Main Street	Stevens Point, WI 54481
Northern Aquaculture Demo Facility	36445 State Hwy 13	Bayfield, WI 54814
WWSP Radio Tower Site	2401 Cty. PP	Stevens Point, WI 54481
Boston School Forest	5084 Lincoln Avenue	Plover, WI 54467
McCloud Memorial Forest	Parcel #004-21-0918:03	Town of Almond, WI
Henry C. Kurtz Memorial Forest	Parcels #002013090000 and #002013040000	Friendship, WI
Buena Vista Prairie	T22N-R7E, Section 26 S½SE¼	Portage County, WI

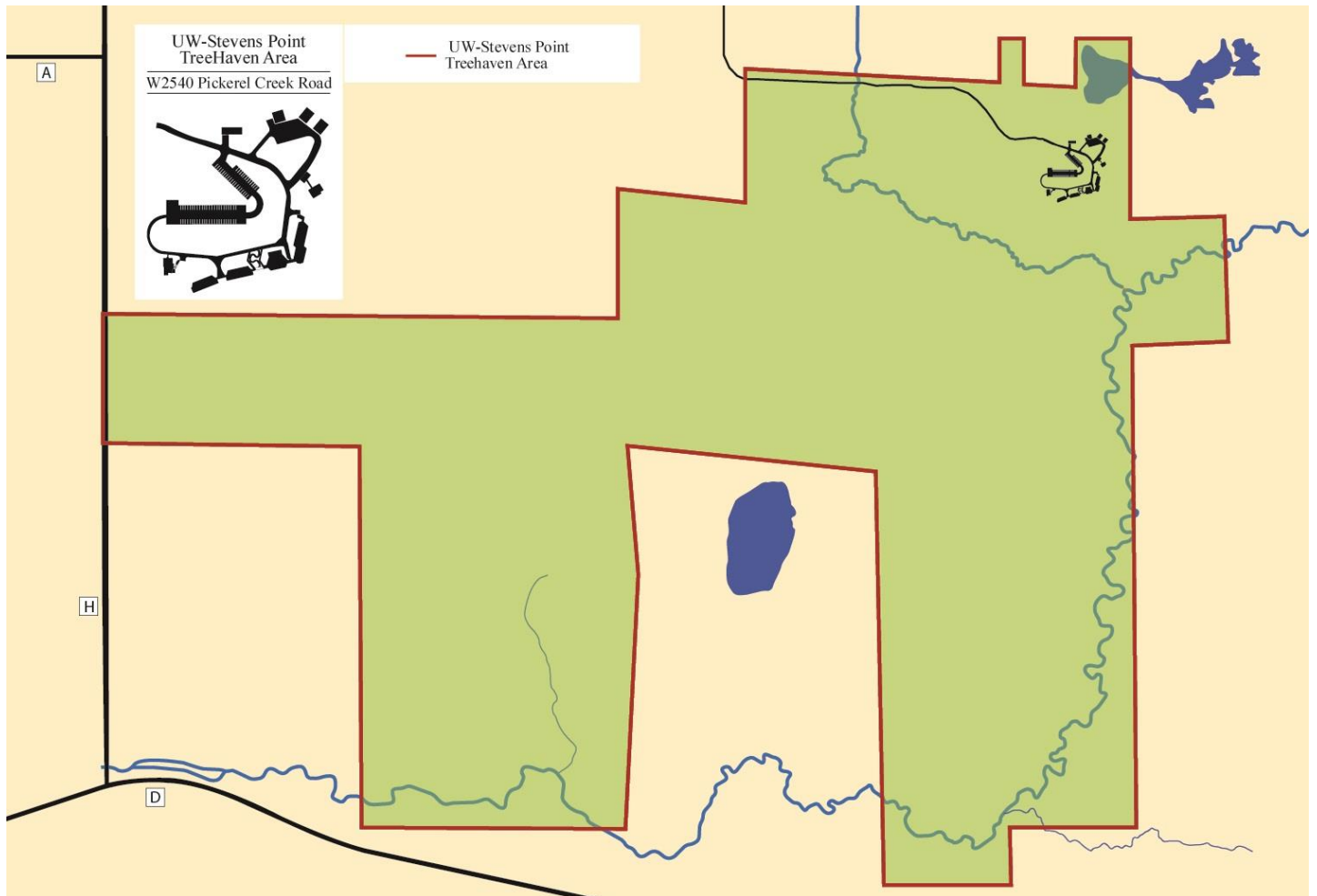
### Site Locations within Wisconsin



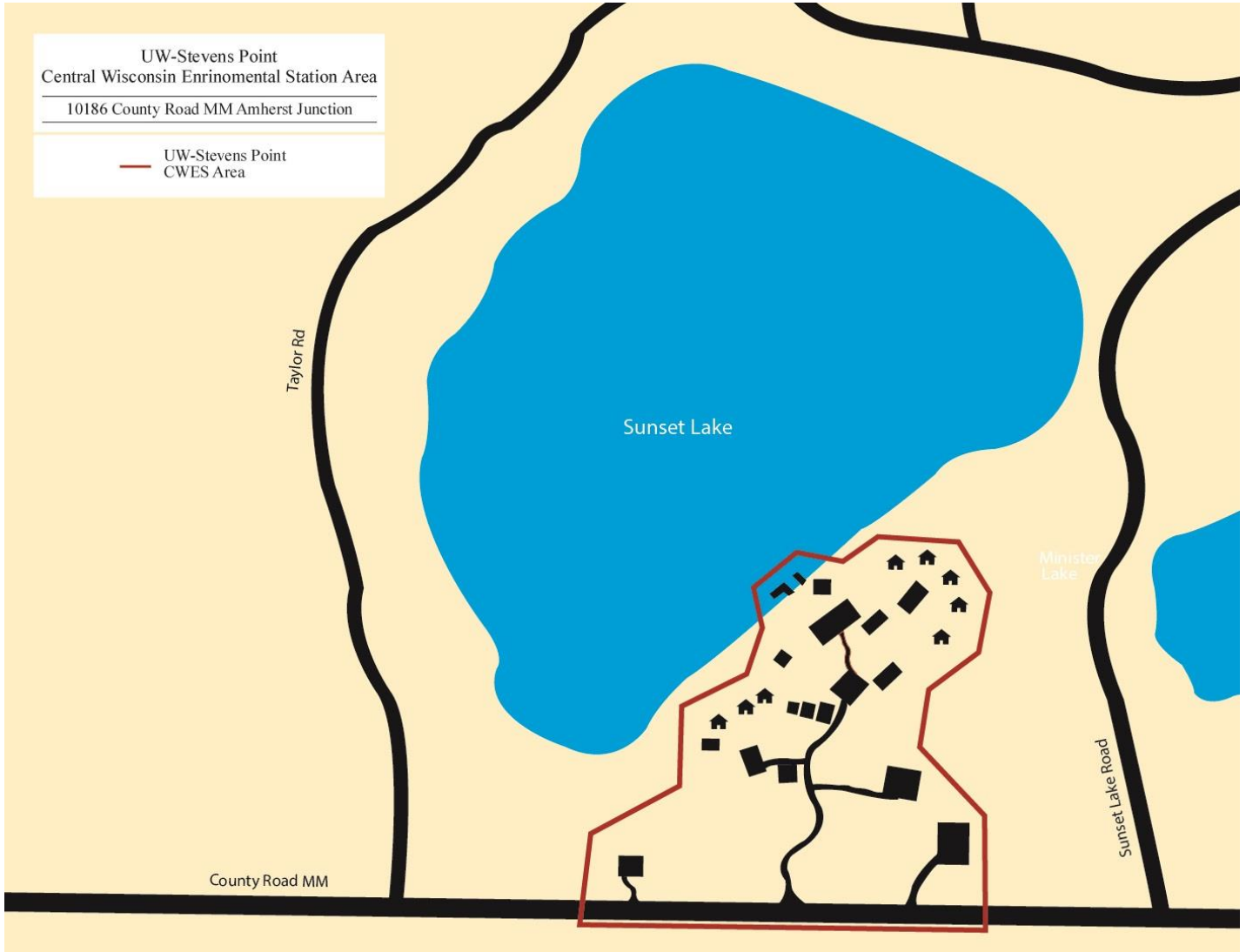
# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Campus Map



### Treehaven Field Station W2540 Pickerel Creek Road, Tomahawk, WI 54487



## Central Wisconsin Environmental Station (CWES) 10186 County Road MM, Amherst Junction, WI 54407



## Definition of terms: *Clery Act Reportable Crimes*

### Criminal Homicide, Murder and Non Negligent Manslaughter

- The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

### Criminal Homicide, Manslaughter by Negligence

- The killing of another person through gross negligence.

### Sexual Offenses, Forcible

- Crimes categorized as forcible sex offenses are: forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object and forcible fondling. Any sexual assault against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

### Sexual Offenses, Non-forcible

- Non-forcible sex offenses include: incest and statutory rape. Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

### Robbery (definition includes attempted robbery)

- The taking, or attempting to take, of anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody or care of another person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

### Motor Vehicle Theft

- The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle operating a motor vehicle without the owner's consent.

### Arson

- Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

### Liquor Law Violations

- Violations of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, furnishing, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages.

### Drug Abuse/Controlled Substance Violations

- Violations of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and the derivatives (morphine, heroine, codeine); marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

### Weapons Possession

- Violations of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons offenses, regulatory in nature, such as the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, illegal carry or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons and all attempts of the aforementioned.

### Hate Crimes

- Any of the reportable Clery crimes or others that involve bodily injury, larceny/simple assault, damage/vandalism or property, or intimidation is committed against a victim who was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias or the perpetrator perceived the person to be in one of the protected categories (race, gender, gender

identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/national origin, disability).

### Domestic Violence

- Asserted violent misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by the victim's current or former spouse, current or former cohabitant, person similarly situated under domestic or family violence law, or anyone else protected under domestic or family violence law.

### Dating Violence

- Violence by a person who has been in a romantic or intimate relationship with the victim. Whether there was such relationship will be gauged by its length, type and frequency of interaction.

### Stalking

- A course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for her, his or others' safety, or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

## Referrals for Disciplinary Action under the *Clery Act*

The *Clery Act* also requires the reporting of the number of referrals to the campus disciplinary process for certain crimes, specifically:

- Liquor Law Violations
- Drug Abuse Violations
- Weapons Possession Violations.

Definitions for reportable crimes are the same as above.

Statistics for referrals for disciplinary action do not include those arrested for a crime or for violations of only an institutional policy.



### Crime Statistics for 2011, 2012 and 2013 Calendar Years

		Location of Incidents				
Crime	Year of	On-Campus	University Residence Halls (Subset of On-campus)	Non-Campus Property	Public Adjacent Property	Totals for the offense
Murder / non-negligent manslaughter	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses - Forcible	2011	0	0	0	2	2
	2012	0	0	0	4	4
	2013	5	4	0	0	5
Sex offenses- Nonforcible	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	2	2
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2011	1	0	0	7	8
	2012	0	0	0	7	7
	2013	1	1	0	0	1
Burglary	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	1	1	0	0	1
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle theft	2011	0	0	0	1	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2011	1	0	0	0	1
	2012	4	4	0	1	5
	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Hate crimes	2011	1	0	0	0	1
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	1	0	0	1

Note: The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 has added reporting of statistics for incidents of *Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking* to annual security reporting requirements.

Incident Type	Year of	Location of Incidents				Totals for the offense
		On-Campus	University Residence Halls (Subset of On-campus)	Non-Campus Property	Public Adjacent Property	
Domestic Violence	2013	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2013	1	1	0	0	1
Stalking	2013	2	2	0	0	2

**Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action:  
Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Weapons Possession Violations  
for 2011, 2012 and 2013 Calendar Years**

Law Violation	Year of	Location of Incidents				Totals for the offense
		On-Campus	University Residence Halls (Subset of On-campus)	Non-Campus Property	Public Adjacent Property	
Liquor law violations - Arrests	2011	62	17	0	46	108
	2012	143	39	0	54	197
	2013	44	31	0	0	44*
Liquor law violations - Disciplinary referrals	2011	458	455	0	0	458
	2012	501	467	0	0	501
	2013	423	416	1	0	424
Drug law violations - Arrests	2011	14	13	0	8	22
	2012	22	13	0	0	22
	2013	19	19	0	0	19
Drug law violations - Disciplinary referrals	2011	40	36	0	0	40
	2012	122	85	0	0	122
	2013	150	135	1	0	151
Weapons Possessions - Arrests	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	2	2
	2013	2	2	0	0	2
Weapons Possession Disciplinary referrals	2011	1	0	0	0	1
	2012	4	1	0	0	4
	2013	2	1	0	0	2

\* Liquor Law Arrests for 2013: Underage drinking is a civil offense in the state of Wisconsin, not a criminal offense, and therefore tickets issued for underage drinking are not classified as "arrests," as per Clery Act regulations. This clarification explains the drop in liquor law arrest numbers from 2012 to 2013.

# University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

## Alcohol and Other Drugs Information

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, in collaboration city and community agencies, has created the UW-Stevens Point AODA Prevention Partnership. The AODA Prevention Partnership seeks to employ best practices to address the alcohol and other drug use culture among members of the UW-Stevens Point community to foster an environment that optimizes learning and engagement. The information shared below, in accordance with the requirements of the *Drug Free Schools and Communities Act*, represents a small portion of the current AODA Prevention Partnership strategic plan.

### Services and Programs

Upon entering the institution UW-Stevens Point students participate in *Think About It*, a mandatory alcohol education program. Electronic Check-up to Go (E-CHUG) for Alcohol and for Marijuana are online programs available to students 24/7 at no cost. Also, several units and departments offer alcohol education including Residential Living, Student Health Promotion and Greek-letter organizations. Additional early intervention and educational services include brief motivational interventions for students.

The Student Health Service screens its patients using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT). The Dean of Student's Office refers students involved in policy violations to an alcohol education class.

More information about the UW-Stevens Point AODA Prevention Partnership can be found at <http://www.uwsp.edu/centers/healthweillness/Pages/Center%20for%20Prevention/AODAPrevention.aspx>

### Campus Resources for Employees

For faculty and staff, the Counseling Center supports an Employee Assistance Program. Persons with treatment needs are referred to several community services.

### University Standards of Conduct and Sanctions Concerning Illicit Drugs and Alcohol

UW System Chapter 18 Conduct on University Lands. (The following is excerpted.)

- Smoking tobacco is not allowed in residence halls, nonresidential buildings, or within 25 feet of buildings. Note: The UW-Stevens Point campus is tobacco free effective August 2014.
- The use or possession of alcohol beverages (fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquors containing 0.5% or more of alcohol by volume) is prohibited on all university premises, except in faculty and staff housing and as permitted by the chief administrative officer, subject to statutory age restrictions. No person may procure, sell, dispense or give away alcohol beverages to any person contrary to the provisions of ch. 125, Stats.
- No person may intentionally use or possess marijuana on university lands.
- No person may use, or possess with the primary intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance or controlled substance analog in violation of ch. 961, Stats. In this subsection, the term "drug paraphernalia" has the meaning specified in s. 961.571(1), Stats.; the term "controlled substance" has the

meaning specified in s. 961.01(4), Stats.; and the term "controlled substance analog" has the meaning specified in s. 961.01(4m), Stats

- Sanctions for alcohol and drug policy violations are outlined below.

### Federal and State 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.

#### State of Wisconsin Laws and Potential 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)(b), Stats., can be fined up to \$500, ordered to participate in a supervised work program, and have their driver's license suspended.

#### City of Stevens Point Sanctions

- Underage drinking violation - tavern related (17-20 yr olds), First offense; \$452.50
- Underage drinking violation - non-tavern related (17-20 yr olds), First offense; \$263.50
- Identification card violation - carrying, obtaining, providing, making, altering, duplicating (use of another's id without consent is a felony) (17-20 yr olds); \$515.50
- Sale of alcohol beverage without license/permit - (illegal taverns or house parties) First offense; \$389.50
- Procure for/sell/dispense/give alcohol to an underage person - 1st offense; \$389.50
- Being Loud, abusive, arguing, etc.; \$186.00
- Aggravated loudness, abusiveness, profanity, involving property damage; \$326.50
- Fighting, resisting arrest; \$263.50

- Open intoxicant or malt beverage on public way; \$236.50
- Causing damage to property/graffiti; \$263.50
- Urinating/defecating on public/private property without owner's consent \$175.50

#### Health Effects of Alcohol and Other Drugs

This is a brief summary of some of the principal health risks and hazards associated with the use of illicit drugs and alcohol. It is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. For more detailed information concerning the dangers of drugs and alcohol, students should consult your doctor or a drug and alcohol rehabilitation counselor.

#### Alcohol and Other Depressants

(barbiturates, sedatives and tranquilizers) Addiction, accidents as a result of impaired ability and judgment, alcohol overdose, overdose when used with other depressants, causes damage to a developing fetus, heart and liver damage.

#### Marijuana

Impairs short-term memory, thinking and physical coordination. Can also cause panic reaction and increase the risk of lung cancer and emphysema. Can interfere with judgment, attention span, concentration and overall intellectual performance. Impairs driving ability. May cause psychological dependence and compromise the immune system.

#### Cocaine

Addiction, cardiovascular system damage including heart attack, brain damage, seizures, lung damage, severe depression, paranoia, psychosis. Similar risks are associated with other stimulants, such as speed and uppers.

#### Nicotine

Tobacco smoke contains thousands of chemical compounds, many of which are known to cause cancer. Nicotine, which is a central nervous system stimulant, produces an increase in heart

and respiration rates, blood pressure, adrenaline production and metabolism. People can rapidly become physically and psychologically dependent on tobacco. Nicotine compromises the immune system.

**Inhalants**

Inhalants are a diverse group of chemicals that easily evaporate and can cause intoxication when their vapors are inhaled. Most inhalants are central

nervous system depressants. Use of these drugs slow down many body functions. High doses can cause severe breathing

Incident	Minimum Sanction Required for Alcohol Violation	Minimum Sanction Required for Drug Violation
Student found not responsible for violation	No sanction; however, follow-up letter describing incident and suggestions for future behavior.  Letter may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not in presence of alcohol until 21, no bottles in room, etc.</li> </ul>	No sanction; however, follow-up letter describing incident and suggestions for future behavior.  Letter may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not in presence of drugs or suggestions for positive personal decision making</li> </ul>
First Violation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial restitution (if damages are incurred)</li> <li>2. Judicial Educator Module 5: Personal Decision Making</li> <li>3. <b>Educational Component:</b> (PACE) Personal Alcohol Control through Exploration class (\$75 program fee and follow up meeting)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Judicial Educator Module 5: Personal Decision Making</li> <li>2. <b>Educational Component:</b> Marijuana 101 – an online marijuana education exercise, 6 lessons, 3 hours (\$75 program fee plus follow up meeting with the Student Health Promotion Office)</li> <li>3. Parent/legal guardian notification by letter</li> </ol>
Second Violation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Financial restitution (if damages are incurred)</li> <li>2. Parental/legal guardian notification by letter</li> <li>3. <b>Educational Component:</b> (BASICS) Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (first 60-minute meeting; personal inventory; second 60-minute meeting; \$125 program fee)</li> <li>4. Alcohol use reflection paper</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Parental/legal guardian notification by phone with student</li> <li>2. <b>Educational Component:</b> (CASICS) Cannabis Screening and Intervention for College Students (first 60-minute meeting; personal inventory; second 60-minute meeting; \$125 program fee)</li> <li>3. On campus residence hall relocation</li> <li>4. Drug use reflection paper</li> </ol>
Third Violation <i>Referred to the Dean of Students Office</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 12 months University Disciplinary Probation</li> <li>2. On campus residence hall relocation</li> <li>3. Parental/legal guardian notification via phone call by the Dean of Students Office</li> <li>4. Financial restitution (if damages are incurred)</li> <li>5. Signed statement of suspension</li> <li>6. <b>Educational Component:</b> Referral to UWSP AODA Counselor (\$175 program fee) or external agency referral</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 12 months University Disciplinary Probation</li> <li>2. Residence Hall contract termination</li> <li>3. Parental/legal guardian notification via phone call by the Dean of Students Office</li> <li>4. Signed statement of suspension</li> <li>5. <b>Educational Component:</b> Drug check-up at Counseling Center (\$175 program fee) or external agency referral</li> </ol>
Fourth Violation or Possession with intent to deliver (for drug violation) <i>Referred to the Dean of Students Office</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suspension from UWSP for 12 months</li> <li>2. Cancellation of housing contract, no refund</li> <li>3. Financial restitution (if damages are incurred)</li> <li>4. Parental/legal guardian notification via phone call by the Dean of Students Office</li> <li>5. 12 months disciplinary probation upon return</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Suspension from UWSP for 12 months</li> <li>2. Cancellation of housing contract, no refund</li> <li>3. Parental/legal guardian notification via phone call by the Dean of Students Office</li> <li>4. 12 months disciplinary probation upon return</li> </ol>
Fifth Violation <i>Referred to the Dean of Students Office for adjudication</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Referred to the University Administrative Hearing Board for adjudication</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Referred to the University Administrative Hearing Board for adjudication</li> </ol>