Dear Campus Community:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Lori Berquam
Dean of Students
Division of Student Life
Unsafe in my eyes. Easier said than done, I suppose. The old saying that if something doesn’t feel right, it probably isn’t is something I’ve learned over the years to be wary of. It’s a cliché, sure, but it’s a trite one because it’s usually true.

I’ve been involved with campus safety since I was a student myself, and I know firsthand how difficult it can be to balance the need for security with the need for safety. You don’t want to be afraid to go out at night, but you also don’t want to feel like you’re sitting ducks.

That’s why I’m grateful to have such a dedicated team of officers working around the clock to keep our community safe. They do an excellent job, and I’m proud to be a part of this team.

Of course, the ultimate responsibility for our safety lies with each of us. We all need to take steps to protect ourselves, whether that means locking our doors, being aware of our surroundings, or just being a little more cautious.

And if something does happen, we need to know how to react. That’s why I’ve included a list of resources and contacts at the end of this guide. We all need to be prepared, and we all need to be informed.

But the most important thing is to remember that you’re not alone. There are people out there who want to help you, and who want to keep you safe. You just have to reach out to them when you need to.

So use this guide as a tool. Use it to learn more about your campus, your city, and your community. And use it to keep yourself safe.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Blue Light Emergency Telephones

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

UWPD officers regularly respond to calls in university-owned residence halls. A committee comprised of police officers, residents, staff, and professional staff of these residence halls meets regularly to address the security concerns of the students occupying these facilities. Both student officers are also regularly patrol areas and provide informal assistance to students.

Emergency Reporting

To report crimes, call the police at 911 or (608) 262-2929 as needed. Call 911 immediately if you witness a crime or threat to safety. If you believe you have been the victim of a crime or threat to safety, you can complete the UWPD online crime report form.

Incidents that occur off campus may be reported to the Madison Police Department (MPD) by calling their 911 Communications Center, or by calling the non-emergency number 608-266-4757 (COPS), or by going to the department at 1429 Monroe St, Madison, WI 53726. Incidents that occur on campus can be reported to the Madison Police Department via the non-emergency number 608-262-4422 or by going to the department at 211 S. Carroll St., Madison, WI 53709.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus Safety Guide 2012-13: This Guide is a summary of the policies, procedures, and resources available to the campus community to protect themselves and to assist others. The University of Wisconsin-Madison is committed to providing a safe environment for all members of the campus community. The Guide contains information about a variety of programs that are available to help you make informed decisions about your own safety as well as the safety of others.

The Guide is intended to assist you in making informed decisions about your own safety as well as the safety of others. You should consult with campus officials, who may be able to provide additional information or assistance. You should also contact campus officials if you have any questions or concerns about the information contained in the Guide.

A detailed description of the policies and procedures described in the Guide can be found in the University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus Safety Guide and in the Campus Safety Guide online at www.uwpd.wisc.edu. The Guide is updated annually and is available in print and online.

Emergency Planning

The University of Wisconsin-Madison is committed to providing a safe environment for all members of the campus community. The Guide contains information about a variety of programs that are available to help you make informed decisions about your own safety as well as the safety of others. You should consult with campus officials, who may be able to provide additional information or assistance. You should also contact campus officials if you have any questions or concerns about the information contained in the Guide.

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Communication about Campus Crimes and Safety

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

When a Crime Occurs

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

Other entities on campus are trained in incident management and emergency response and may be notified. The UW Police Department to determine if it meets the criteria for a timely warning. In the event a timely warning is needed, the UW Police Department determines which appropriate agencies to contact. The UW Police Department works with community colleges and the Madison Police Department and other community partners.

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

WiscAlerts
Launched in 2004, WiscAlerts is the name for UW–Madison’s mass emergency notification system. The system is designed to provide information about an active emergency situation that requires the community to take immediate action in order to stay safe. Depending on the exact nature of the situation, the system may utilize one or many of the components described below:

- Text messaging: UWPD will text sub-scribers in order to reach mobile users who may be away from their computers or offices. This is an opt-in service.
- Students, faculty and staff who have not yet enrolled in WiscAlerts Text Messaging can do so by logging into the My UW Portal and looking for the WiscAlerts registration is simple and takes just a few moments.
- Email WiscMail users may receive a mass e-mail warning message.

Campus Safety Website
UWPD regularly publishes and distributes a newsletter called The Badger Beat, which contains information about recent crimes on and near campus, police department updates, and personal safety.

Madison Police Department:
- www.cityofmadison.com/police
- Information about the Madison Police Department, including incident reports and community alerts.

Division of Student Life:
- www.wisc.edu/students
- Information about crime education programs, safety tips
- SAFE Nighttime Services (late-night cab, bus, walking service)
- http://www2.fpm.wisc.edu/trans/SafeNighttimeServices
- Contact: Women's Resources Office: 608-262-2182, http://www2.fpm.wisc.edu/
- www.facebook.com/SAFENighttimeServices

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

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

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

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

Chimera Self-Defense
Chimera self-defense teaches verbal assertiveness skills and physical techniques to prevent and stop harassment and assault. Programs available on campus upon request. Contact: Rape Crisis Center: www.dane countyrcs.org; 608-251-5126
Violence Prevention at UW–Madison

Signs of an abusive dating partner may include:
- calls you names, insults you, or continually criticizes you
- does not trust you and acts possessive or jealous
- tries to isolate you from family or friends
- monitors where you go, who you call, and who you spend 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 friends, your pets, or your animals
- threatens and/or uses a weapon against you
- harasses, stalks, coverts, 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
- men message or calls you obscenely, try to find out where you are and what you are doing

Facts (not myths) about sexual assault and dating violence:
- Most victims of sexual assault know the perpetrator (boyfriends, classmates, same- one they meet at a party, coach, etc.). On college campuses, only about 10 percent of assaults are committed by a stranger.
- Sexual assault is defined by the perpetrator, the victim, or both. It is not the victim’s resistance to dating violence or stalking.

An absence of a NO does not mean YES. If you aren’t sure, ask.

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

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

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

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

Victimization data:
- Please note that sexual assault and dating violence are among the most underreported crimes in the nation; the numbers represented here represent responses to victimization studies rather than the required crime data reporting contained elsewhere in this report.
- The majority of sexual assaults on college/legue campuses occur when women are incapacitated primarily due to alcohol use.
- Sexual assault encompasses a continuum of behaviors from unwanted touching to forcible rape.
- Nearly 1 in 5 undergraduate women experience sexual victimization during their college/legue career.
- 9 of 10 victims of sexual assault are victimized by men they know, rather than strangers.
- In one year, more than 13% of college women indicated they were victimized by men they knew, rather than strangers.
- The majority of sexual assaults on college/legue campuses occur when women are incapacitated primarily due to alcohol use.
- Violent partner relationships are forms of abuse that occur in intimate relationships. In intimate relationships, the perpetrator gains power and control over another person through fear, and the classrooms that are distracted.

Preventing Perpetration and Protecting Yourself: Strategies to Prevent Perpetration

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

Strategies to Interrupt Victimization:
- Practice being assertive about your boundary.
- If you are being stalked or TSP is too hard, consider seeking a divorce or the safety of your partner, family, or community.
- Learn more about your options.

Bystander Intervention:
- Many people think that sexual assault only affects the victim, when in fact entire families, friends, and communities are hurt. Campus suffers from the victims who drop out, the perpetrators who cause fear, and the classrooms that are distracted.


Kirk, C. et al. (2000). Campus Sexual Assault: The University of Wisconsin, Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice


Women ages 16 to 24 years old expend more than 85% of the rate of intimate violence in the U.S.


Kirk, C. et al. (2000). Campus Sexual Assault: The University of Wisconsin, Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice


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

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

Programs Available:

Students

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

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

All students and student groups may request a free, peer-led, hour-long workshop about consent, sexual assault and dating violence from PAVE (Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment), a student organization. PAVE also hosts many ongoing events, lectures, discussions, and campaigns to raise awareness about sexual assault and dating violence on campus.

Thousands of students are served each year. PAVE also sponsors many educational events during October, January, and April, national awareness months of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault, respectively.

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

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

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

Faculty/Staff

Faculty and staff who wish to learn more about sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking or who wish to specialize in these fields themselves, can contact the Violence Prevention Office: 251-1237. There is a confidential resource available to provide training upon request.

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

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

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

Services and Reporting Options for Victims/Survivors:

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

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

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

The Rape Crisis Center (RCC) provides free counseling services to survivors of dating/domestic violence, including emergency shelter, legal advocacy, community education, and support groups. See above for contact information.

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

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

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

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

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

The Rape Crisis Center (RCC) provides a wide range of medical care services for UW-Madison student, including SANE follow-up exams, pregnancy testing, emergency contraception, STI testing, and STI treatment. Medical personnel in the Women's Clinics are specifically trained to respond to the needs of sexual assault victims who are getting annual exams.

For appointments: 265-5600 www.uhs.wisc.edu

3. Where can I go for a physical exam?

Students can go to a physical exam, STI testing, pregnancy testing, or a follow-up exam.

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

200 South Park Street www.meriter.com/sane

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For appointments: 265-5600 www.uhs.wisc.edu

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

The Dean of Students Office of the Division of Student Life provides assistance to student victims in proving them with information about academic accommodations available to them. You may approach your TA or professor on your or find an Assistant Dean if you want help doing so. Students who seek help from the Dean of Students Office should know that Assistant Deans are required to investigate all known incidents of sexual violence.

Office: 75 Bascom Hall www.studentlife.wisc.edu saja 263-5700

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

University Housing, for students who live in university-owned property, can offer different housing accommodations upon request when it is reasonable to do so. For more information, contact your House Fellow or a professional Housing staff member. Slichter Hall, 625 Babcock Drive www.housing.wisc.edu 262-2522
The Dean of Students Office, unit of the Division of Student Life, can provide you with assistance in working with your landlord if you live in a non-university-owned property. See above for contact information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting Options:
For clarity, “reporting” means the formal making a report, Assistant Deans to the extent possible. Even if you are not an investigation of the accused will pursue enforcement or a campus investigating officer (Assistant Dean of Students). If you report the incident to an Assistant in the campus disciplinary process.

For clarity, “reporting” means the formal investigation. Campus officials are required to provide you with information and assist you in making contact with law enforcement personnel if you request permission, and:
- Filing a report will generally involve an interview with law enforcement officer or investigating officer from the Dean of Students Office (or both, if you choose to report to both agen-
cies). With UWPD, you may request a same-gender officer to take your statement.
- A police report needs to be filed in the jurisdiction in which the incident took place. Madison Police Department: www.cityof-
madison.com/police/
UW Police Department: www.uwpd.wisc.
edu

Sexual Assault Victim’s Bill of Rights

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

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

Wisconsin State Law outlines the following:
- UW System 17 outlines the campus dis-
ciplinary process. Students have the right to know the range of sanctions the institu-
tion can impose on the accused [UWS 17.10(1)], which include the full/fully written reprimand; denial of specified university privileges, impossibility of reasonable terms and conditions on con-
tinued student status; restitution; removal of the student from the course in progress; disciplinary probation, suspension; and expulsion. Full text of this UWS 17 can be found online here: http://www.legis.state.
wis.us/rsb/code/uws/uw017.pdf
- Victims have the right to know that any disclosure of a sexual assault made to a university employee can result in a report (name withheld) as an annual crime statistic.
- Students have the right to decide whether or not to sign a release of infor-
mation form/confidentiality waiver. A confidentiality waiver allows campus units to communicate with one another about the case files.
- Students have the right to receive sexual assault education and information on an annual basis.

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

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- Victims can obtain a free forensic exam from a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner without filing a police report or involving the police in any way. Other hospital charges may apply; please ask.

Wisconsin State Law outlines the following:
- UW System 17 outlines the campus dis-
ciplinary process. Students have the right to know the range of sanctions the institu-
tion can impose on the accused [UWS 17.10(1)], which include the full/fully written reprimand; denial of specified university privileges, impossibility of reasonable terms and conditions on con-
tinued student status; restitution; removal of the student from the course in progress; disciplinary probation, suspension; and expulsion. Full text of this UWS 17 can be found online here: http://www.legis.state.
wis.us/rsb/code/uws/uw017.pdf
- Victims have the right to know that any disclosure of a sexual assault made to a university employee can result in a report (name withheld) as an annual crime statistic.
- Students have the right to decide whether or not to sign a release of infor-
mation form/confidentiality waiver. A confidentiality waiver allows campus units to communicate with one another about the case files.
- Students have the right to receive sexual assault education and information on an annual basis.

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

Wisconsin State Law outlines the following:
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mation form/confidentiality waiver. A confidentiality waiver allows campus units to communicate with one another about the case files.
### 2010 Campus Crime Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Category</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>University Residence Halls</th>
<th>Non-Campus Property</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/non-negligent manslaughter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forcible sex offenses</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Non-forcible sex offenses</td>
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<td>Aggravated assault</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
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<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hate crimes</td>
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<td>Weapons possession – disciplinary referrals</td>
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### 2009 Campus Crime Statistics

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<th>University-Owned Residence Halls</th>
<th>Non-Campus Total</th>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
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<td>Burglary</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
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<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hate crimes</td>
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<td>Weapons possessions – Arrests</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weapons possession – University disciplinary referrals</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 who freely and voluntarily agrees 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 mentally incapacitated or seriously 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 tangible injury is defined as an intentional touching of the intimate parts of a person, otherwise than 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 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 area, including the entry of any object into or part of another person’s body, or oral-gential 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 first is evidence of the victim’s past conduct with the assailant, evidence that could show the source or origin of the victim’s state of mind or disbelief 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 disagrees 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 mentally incapacitated or seriously 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 sexual assault is defined as sexual intercourse or sexual contact with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.

Second Degree Sexual Assault
Whoever disagrees 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 mentally incapacitated or seriously 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 sexual assault is defined as sexual intercourse or sexual contact with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.

Sexual Harassment

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 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 employer’s or a student’s academic career, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work, learning or program environment.

Conduct is not always offensive or unwelcome. Verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitutes 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 employer’s or a student’s academic career, or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work, learning or program environment.
- Conduct is not offensive or unwelcome to the same degree when planned by sexual assault, or occurs on the basis of force or violence.

Courts use a “reasonable person” standard to determine whether the conduct of another person constitutes sexual harassment.

- Sexual assault or rape.
- Sexual harassment must be a significant component in sexual assault.

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

1. Sexual and/or based on gender
2. Unwelcome, and
3. Sufficiently severe and pervasive to interfere with a person’s work, learning, or program performance or to create a hostile, intimidating or offensive environment.

The determination of sexual harassment is made on a case-by-case basis looking at the whole record, including any circumstances (e.g., the nature of the sexual advances) and the context in which the alleged incidents occurred. Some behavior, which may be acceptable in certain contexts, is 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 acquire 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 be a tangible injury (e.g., emotional, 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 of the harasser or the person being harassed.
- Conduct is not offensive or unwelcome to the same degree when planned by sexual assault, or occurs on the basis of force or violence.

- In an academic or program setting, offensive work, learning or program environment.
- In an academic or program setting, offensive work, learning or program environment.

- Court’s use a “reasonable person” standard to determine whether the conduct of another person constitutes sexual harassment.

- In an academic or program setting, offensive work, learning or program environment.

Sexual Harassment

Any sexual harassment that involves complaint. They are equipped to address initial concerns and refer appropriate oversight and more information about sexual harassment and the names of Sexual Harassment Contact persons can be found on the sexual harassment resource website at: www.oed.wisc.edu/sexualharassment.html

Office for Equity and Diversity

The OED is available to receive complaints of sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination or prohibited harassment when the allegation is of misconduct by a university employee. If the allegation is against a student, the OED will refer the matter to Student Assistance & Judicial Services. When complaints are received, the OED will conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations when formal
complaints are filed. If informal resolution is an appropriate alternative, the OED will work with individuals to facilitate a resolution that assures that sexual harassment is corrected and reocurrence prevented. For more information on the OED’s complaint procedures, see: www.oed.wisc.edu

PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORS 36.11(22)(1)(d) Wis. Stats. If You Are Concerned About Possible Sexual Harassment

► We encourage early contact—consultation is not excusable. Timely discussion of people’s concerns may allow resolution before alternatives become limited. The university will protect confidentiality to the extent possible under the law

► Seek advice. Consult with your department chair, another divisional resource person, OED or another campus resource (listed above) to discuss options for resolution.

► Consider informing the individual(s) involved that the conduct is unwelome 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.

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

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

University of Wisconsin Police Department
1429 Monroe Street 262-2957 (24 hours)
665-9589
www.uwpd.wisc.edu

University Health Services
608-265-5600 www.uws.wisc.edu
UHS is the campus health clinic for all regular students.

► Medical Services 333 E. Campus Mall
► Counseling & Consultation Services 333 E. Campus Mall 608-265-5600 (business hours and after-hours crisis line: Greta Guenther, Counselor http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/home.jsp?cat_id=36
Campus Women’s Center (a student organi- zation offering information and referrals): Memorial Union 4th floor, 600 Langdon Street, 608-262-8093

► Distribute the Prohibited Harassment Policy to new faculty and staff and to all employees periodically and when there are modifications to the policy.

► Periodically remind employees of your expectation that they maintain a harassment free environment. Provide resources (e.g., this document, a link to the sexual harassment resources).

► Schedule Sexual Harassment Informational Sessions and promote attendance by all department members.

► Encourage employees and students to come forward with questions, concerns, and allegations. Avoid discouraging persons from “going outside the depart- ment with problems.” A person may not be comfortable reporting within the department and may not seek help if the department’s culture discourages outside assistance.

► Take every complaint seriously and ensure that others do as well. Ensure that your department appropriately addresses all complaints. If you have questions about the scope of your responsibility, contact OED or another campus resource.

► Keep allegations confidential except on a “need to know” basis.

► Ensure that no retaliation occurs against the person making the allegations and that the person charged with harassment is not assumed guilty and/or disciplined on the basis of allegations.

► For the protection of both parties, comply with all applicable university procedures and ensure that your department fully cooperates with any investigation.

If You Are Affected by Sexual Harassment

► Early consultation may help avoid claims of retaliation and facilitate resolution of the situation.

► You will be informed of any complaint filed against you and provided with an opportunity to respond to the specific allegations.

► You should contact the OED or another campus resource (listed above).

► You may choose to seek private legal advice.

► Be honest when questioned about alleged conduct and explain its context.

If You Are in a Position of Authority

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

► Sexual harassment can arise in a healthy environment but it often develops in negative climates. If you have concerns about the climate in your area, consult with one of the resources listed above to learn about proactive measures you can take to improve the climate for all individuals.

► Distribute the Prohibited Harassment Policy to new faculty and staff and to all employees periodically and when there are modifications to the policy.

► Periodically remind employees of your expectation that they maintain a harassment free environment. Provide resources (e.g., this document, a link to the sexual harassment resources).
UWS Campus Safety Guide 2012-13

**Non-academic misconduct 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:**

- See UWS 17 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 17.38, 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. 940.22, 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. 948.15, 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 or unauthorized misuse 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 FALSESPICATION.** Unauthorized possession of or fraudulently created, 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, or 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 reason-able request on a university matter.
12. **VIOLATION OF CRIMINAL LAW.** Conduct that constitutes a criminal offense as defined by state or federal law.
13. **SERIOUS AND REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF MUNICIPAL LAW.** Serious and repeated off-campus violations of municipal law.
14. **VIOLATION OF 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 UWS 17.10 Disciplinary sanctions.
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 discipline—any 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. 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.

**The Right to a Hearing**

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 informed of the time and date of the hearing and of the evidence to be presented. The student will be afforded the opportunity to respond to any charges which may be pending. The hearing will be conducted by a hearing examiner or a hearing committee as defined by the procedures of the UWS 17. The student will have the right to the following:

- 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;
- The right to obtain a transcript of the proceedings at his/her own expense.

**Links to Relevant Wisconsin State Statutes**

The following Wisconsin State Statutes are linked to the Revisor of Statutes Bureau: [www.legis.state.wi.us/islb/stats.html](http://www.legis.state.wi.us/islb/stats.html)

- 36.12 Student discrimination prohibited
- 940.22 Sexual assault
- 940.22 Sexual exploitation by therapist, duly to report
- 940.02 Sexual assault of a child
- 940.025 Entering 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

**Can I Make a Report?**

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

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

**UWS Chapter 18**

UWS Chapter 18 provides the UW System procedures for all behavior on university property. Regulations address topics ranging from traffic rules and criminal behavior to ticket scalping and distribution of political materials. A link to these policies and procedures can be found at [http://www.wisc.edu/students/sja/pdf/UWS18.pdf](http://www.wisc.edu/students/sja/pdf/UWS18.pdf)
Appendix 1
State Report on Sexual Assault as required by the State of Wisconsin (Wisconsin State Statute 36.11(22)(a)(1))

2011 Narrative Report to UW System as required by Wis. Stat. §36.11(22)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Students do not often access victim services on campus or in the community, in part because they do not know the service is available or do not think the service is for them to utilize. In response to this, UW–Madison provides programming which addresses the needs of forthcoming UW–Madison police, the Marquette Hospital SANE program, University Health Services Counseling and Consultation, Dean of Students Office, Rape Crisis Center, and Domestic Abuse Intervention Services to create a series of short videos that highlight victim services that are available at UW–Madison and what they can expect if they access them. These videos can be seen at the EVOC youtube channel: www.youtube.com/uwvec.

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

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

b. “EVOC” Videos (End Violence on Campus)

Students do not often access victim services on campus or in the community, in part because they do not know the service is available or do not think the service is for them to utilize. In response to this, UW–Madison provides programming which addresses the needs of forthcoming UW–Madison police, the Marquette Hospital SANE program, University Health Services Counseling and Consultation, Dean of Students Office, Rape Crisis Center, and Domestic Abuse Intervention Services to create a series of short videos that highlight victim services that are available at UW–Madison and what they can expect if they access them. These videos can be seen at the EVOC youtube channel: www.youtube.com/uwvec.

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

a. First Year Sexual Assault Prevention Training

From fall 2008-2011, UW–Madison delivered an online educational program to incoming undergraduate students designed to prevent sexual assault perpetration, empower bystanders to intervene in unsafe situations, and empower students with skills to use when faced with a sexual assault. This program was distributed to students prior to their arrival on campus, and e-mail reminders were sent to new students once per semester on a regular basis. The program was highly effective in changing students’ knowledge and attitudes about sexual assault: the average pre-test score for women was 19% and 53% for men, while the average post-test scores were 87% and 86%, respectively. This program also provided information about campus and community services for victims, the penalties for perpetrating sexual assault, and the non-academic misconduct code.

b. University of Wisconsin Police Department Training

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

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

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

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

In addition, on 24 October 2011, Provost Paul M. Debevec, in his annual memo to all employees regarding mandatory sexual assault reporting, the university’s Sexual Harassment Information & Resources initia- tive, and Title IX compliance responsibilities (by e-mail, with supervisors posting copies for employees without e-mail address): www.provost.wisc.edu/mandas-old.htm

Like the provost’s memo, the Office for Equity & Diversity “How to File a Complain of Discrimination brochure has been updated to include a section on Title IX.

Sexual Harassment: Defining & Addressing a Community Concern

Brochures are provided to individuals attending sexual harassment and Title IX trainings; participants in the Office of Human Resources Development’s Managers & Supervisors (M3S) Series, employees at New Employee orientations, offered each month; graduate students attending Graduate Assistant Equity Workshops, offered for TAs and PAs each year since 1990; and undergraduate students attending Student Orientation, Advising, and Registration (SOAR).

In 2010-2011, 366 employees participated in 18 sexual harassment informational ses- sions held across campus. In Fall 2011, an additional 98 employees attended 4 sessions. At these interactive sessions, facilitators provided information about the law, university poli- cies, and campus resources; shared about campus and community efforts to effectively to sexual harassment concerns; and addressed sexual assault reporting requirements and resources. Attendance has been mandatory for limited appoin- tees since November 2005. Among 571 employees who currently held limited appointments, 465 (81.4%) have com- pleted the requirement and 106 (18.6%) are currently enrolled in this session to be held in Spring 2012. In 2010-2011, the Office for Equity & Diversity educated 838 graduate assistants in 3 sessions and 1107 undergraduates in 18 Equity Workshops and sessions offered by the College of Engineering and the School of Education.
On Campus (1) is assumed to happen prior to a student’s arrival to campus—were reflected in this report. The victimization—including experiences that all first-hand disclosures of sexual assault, while in school. Recognizing this, UW–...& Other (5)

Non-campus (4)

Off Campus (4)

Other (5)

Drug Related

0 0 1 0 1 3 1 5 3

4th degree

2 0 0 2 4 3 11 18 8

4th degree

on Campus (EVOC) initiative, which edu-
cated students, increased access to victim
services, and provided information to
employees about their responsibilities to respond by sharing the disclosure (victim
name withheld) with the appropriate campus
offices. UHS Counseling and Consultation
services began reporting these numbers in
the 2010 report. Staff at UHS use their
own in-house reporting sheet and often
only state that one assault occurred and
do not give any additional information
about where it happened, what degree,
if the perpetrator was an acquaintance or
if alcohol was involved. These reports will
be categorized the location as other, since
there is not an unknown location option.

APPENDIX 2

Alcohol And Other Drug Information

as required by the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act

Alcohol & Other Drugs: Services and Programs

Our campus provides a variety of services to students. In order that we may inter-
vene earlier and more effectively with students who are alcohol/other drug
troubled, we provide training for counselor-
...ers and brochures available to students
and other drug service providers, and
we urge all students to have adequate
insurance coverage.

Information Resources

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

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

For a basic self-evaluation, students
can complete a free, confidential online
screening called e-CHUG. It provides
students with personal information
regarding their own consumption and risk
factors. The feedback includes information
which has been shown to be particularly
useful to college drinkers and includes:
quantity and frequency of drinking, caloric intake; norm comparisons; amount
and percent of income spent on alcohol; tolerance level; negative consequences of
alcohol use; genetic risk score; explanation,
advice, local referral information;
amount consumed and peak blood
alcohol level. This online screening is not
a substitute for an official assessment with a trained professional counselor from the
UHS staff. https://interwork.sdu.edu/
echug/2?d=UWMadison\&h

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

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

Campus Resources for Employees

Employees who have problems with alcohol information, prevention, interven-
tion, and treatment programs and services
in the Madison community.

Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources

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

1125 University Ave.
Madison, WI 53705
800/322–1468; 608/262–9157,
800/248–9244.

The Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services will send a pamphlet
detailing the statewide and local resources for drug and alcohol abuse treatment.
We can also put people in touch with the community resources available to assist persons
who are experiencing alcohol and other drug related problems. We know, however, that
the most effective catalyst for positive change is the willingness of people who
know and care for each other to talk to one another about these issues — to share
values and expectations, to ask questions, to convey concern, to offer information
and support. We ask you to work on this important communication with us; we will

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

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

The University of Wisconsin System and University of Wisconsin-Madison prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of illicit drugs and alcohol on university premises and in university housing or in any university that is governed by Wisconsin statutory age restrictions under s. UWS 18.06(13) and Wis. Adm. Code. A person convicted of any crime related to drug possession or distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of illicit drugs (“controlled substances” as defined in ch. 961, Wis. Stats.) is prohibited in accordance with s. UWS 18.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code.

Disciplinary Sanctions

Violation of these provisions by a student may lead to the imposition of a disciplinary sanction, up to and including suspension or expulsion, under s. UWS 17.05(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. A person convicted of a crime related to drug possession or distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of illicit drugs (“controlled substances” as defined in ch. 961, Wis. Stats.) is prohibited in accordance with s. UWS 18.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code.

State of Wisconsin and Federal Laws

State of Wisconsin and Federal Legal Sanctions

The Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 961 of the Wisconsin Statutes, regulates controlled substances and outlines specific penalties for the violation of the regulations. A first 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(3), Stats. A person convicted of manufacturing a controlled substance, delivering a controlled substance, or possessing a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture or deliver, can be imprisoned for up to 30 years and fined up to $100,000. Secs. 961.41(11) and 914.30(1), Stats. Penalties vary according to the type of drug involved, the amount of drug confiscated, the number of prior 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 under s. UWS 18.06(13)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. A program called BASICS is an acronym for Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students. BASICS consists of BASICS I and Individual BASICS, both addressing high-risk drinking practices among college students. University employees are also subject to disciplinary sanctions for violation of these provisions occurring on university property or the workplace or during work time, up to and including termination from employment. Disciplinary sanctions imposed and imposed in accordance with applicable procedural requirements and work rules, as set forth in Wisconsin administrative rules, faculty and academic staff policies, and collective bargaining agreements. Referral for prosecution under criminal law is also possible. Further, viola-
tions of s. UWS 18.06(13) and s. 18.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code may result in additional penalties as allowed under ch. UWS 18, Wis. Adm. Code.

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

in a supervised work program, and have their driver’s license suspended.

Federal Laws

Federal Legal Sanctions

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

Penalalties 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 $10,000, 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 $50,000, 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 $25,000, or both.

21 U.S.C. 835(a) and 811(a)(7) Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to control a substance or proceed to manufacture or to transport a controlled or a counterfeit controlled substance.

21 U.S.C. 844a Civil fine of up to $10,000. Use of a device or apparatus to procure an alcoholic beverage, to falsify 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. 125.704(a), Stats. A first-time underage violator of Section 125.704(a), Stats., can be fined up to $500, ordered to participate in a supervised work program, and have their driver’s license suspended.

Health Effects of Alcohol & Other Drugs: Summary

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

- Alcohol: Alcohol is the most frequently abused drug on campus and in society. Alcohol is a stimulant called a depressant because of its ability to depress the action of the central nervous system. This depression affects motor coordination, speech and vision. After 2 or more prior drug convictions:

- Controlled Substances

41

- Alcohol and Other Drugs

Myths About Alcohol

- Alcohol is chemically classified as a depressant because of its ability to depress the action of the central nervous system. This depression affects motor coordination, speech and vision. After 2 or more prior drug convictions:

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- Alcohol and Other Drugs

Myths About Alcohol

- Alcohol is chemically classified as a depressant because of its ability to depress the action of the central nervous system. This depression affects motor coordination, speech and vision. After 2 or more prior drug convictions:
The use of alcohol is a personal choice that only affects the user. You are part of a 40,000+ student community and your substance use choices can affect the people you are with and the things you are doing.

I see a lot of people using alcohol to socialize and I want to fit in and make friends. Choose to see and be with those people who care about themselves and their friends. There are many ways to make friends and many places to fit into the campus - join a student organization (there are 700+ to choose from), volunteer, hang out at one of the Unions, join an intramural sports team.

Make Moderation Part of Your Lifestyle.
A Harvard University study indicated that 65% of UW–Madison undergraduates are high-risk drinkers and that 54% drink to get drunk. Moderation can lessen the negative consequences such as hurting you or others, vandalism, academic problems and failure. Begin by deciding if you’re going to drink alcohol or not! If you choose to drink, remember it’s not a race. Alternate with nonalcoholic drinks and be sure to eat. Think how much better you’ll feel in the morning after a moderate night, not to mention the positive effect moderation will have on your class attendance, grades, and friendships!

Appendix 3

UW–Madison Division of University Housing
2009 Annual Fire Safety Report
Residence Hall and Apartment Student Housing
(7/4/09)

Number and cause of each fire in any on-campus housing facility:
University Residence Halls
There were no fires.
University Apartments
There were 2 minor kitchen cooking fires.

Number of injuries from fire that result in medical treatment:
University Residence Halls
No injuries from fires that resulted in medical treatment in 2011.
University Apartments
No injuries from fires that resulted in medical treatment in 2011.

Number of deaths related to fire:
University Residence Halls
No deaths related to fire in 2011.
University Apartments
No deaths related to fire in 2011.

Value of property damage caused by fire:
University Residence Halls
University Residence Halls value of property damage by fire was $50.
University Apartments
University Apartments value of property damage caused by the two fires were $5800.

Description of the fire safety “system” in each housing facility:
University Residence Halls
Adams Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, dry standpipe system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Barnard Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Bradley Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Chadbourne Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and supervised resident room smoke detectors.
Cole Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Elizabeth Waters Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, dry standpipe system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Kronshage Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

University Apartments
Ogg Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Sellery Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors.
Slichter Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Smith Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Sullivan Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Susan B. Davis House: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Tripp Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, dry standpipe system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.
Witte Hall: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system, full building sprinkler system and supervised resident room smoke detectors.
Zoe Bayliss Coop: Multiplexed addressable building fire alarm system and resident room 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

University Apartments
Eagle Heights Buildings: Multiplexed addressable fire alarm systems and apart-
ment 110v stand alone smoke detectors with battery backup.

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

Number of mandatory, supervised fire drills:
University Residence Halls
There are four required fire drills of which one of the four must take place after dark.

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

Policies pertaining to use of portable electric appliances, smoking, open flames; evacuation; fire safety training and education provided for residents and staff:
University Residence Halls
Policies for portable electric appliances, smoking and open flames are available on-line at http://www.housing.wisc.edu/reslife/expectations under Student/Community Expectations.
Procedures for evacuation are posted on all resident and staff floors.
Fire Safety training and education for residents is covered at house meetings by the House Fellow. This is a review of general fire safety information.
Fire Safety training and education for staff includes yearly training. Residence life training includes both hands on (fire extinguisher) and discussion regarding roles in the event of a fire, open door impact, smoke danger and causes of recent fires. Facilities staff training includes hands on (fire extinguisher) and review of a fire safety video.

University Apartments
Policies for portable electric appliances, smoking and open flames are available on-line at http://www.housing.wisc.edu/universityapartments/under lease information.
Procedures for evacuation are posted at various locations in the Community Center.
Fire Safety training and education for residents is covered in the resident handbook at http://www.housing.wisc.edu/docs/universityapartments_resident_handbook.pdf.
Fire Safety training and education for staff includes hands on semi annual fire alarm system troubleshooting and resetting training.

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

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