



# UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

## Campus Safety Guide

Academic Year 2007-2008

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### CREATING A SAFER, MORE WELCOMING CAMPUS COMMUNITY

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Following the 1986 tragic sexual assault and murder of a young woman named Jeanne Clery at Lehigh University in Pennsylvania, her parents organized and lobbied to establish standards for crime reporting on all college campuses in the nation. The result of their effort was the passage of the Student Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act in 1990. In 1998 the act was amended and renamed The Jeanne Clery Act. Wisconsin Statutes also require the provision of specific information about sexual assault and sexual harassment issues. In passing these laws, the Federal government and the State of Wisconsin

have made a commitment to enhance safety by requiring the University to provide specific information to you. To learn more about Jeanne Clery and the act created in her name, go to <http://securityoncampus.org/>

To comply with the Federal Jeanne Clery Act and the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, as well as with Wisconsin State Statute 36.11(22), we have organized this information in accordance with these specific regulations. The total report can be found at <http://www.wisc.edu/students/faculty/safety.htm>

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#### Additional Web-based Information of Interest:

Offices of the Dean of Students Homepage  
<http://www.wisc.edu/students/>

UW Police Homepage  
<http://www.uwgd.wisc.edu>

University Health Services Violence Prevention Page  
<http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault>

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## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT CAMPUS SAFETY: THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

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The University supplies information to you on crime prevention, procedures for reporting crime, resources for victims, and crime statistics to enhance the safety and security of everyone who visits, studies, or works on our campus.

668.46(b)(2)  
668.45(b)(2)(ii)

This report is filed as required by the federal "Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act" (most recently amended and re-named the Jeanne Clery Act in October of 1998). The purpose of this report is to provide our faculty, staff and students with accurate and timely campus safety information including crime statistics and procedures to follow to report a crime. The report is prepared by the Offices of the Dean of Students and is electronically available at <http://www.wisc.edu/students/faculty/safety.htm>. Any questions regarding this publication should be directed to Rm. 75, Bascom Hall or 608/263-5700.

This report is a reflection of the collaborative work of a variety of campus and community offices, including the Offices of the Dean of Students, University Police, Office for Diversity and Equity, University Health Services, University Communications, the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault/Dating Violence and student organization PAVE: Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment. Crime data and relevant policies were compiled by the Offices of the Dean of Students and University Police. Information about existing programs, events, and services is was provided to an ad-hoc workgroup convened by the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault and Dating Violence with representation from the offices mentioned above.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison Police  
[www.uwupd.wisc.edu](http://www.uwupd.wisc.edu)  
668.46(b)(4)(i)

The University of Wisconsin-Madison Police Department is a full service, 24-hour agency with 68 sworn officer positions. Officers are armed and deputized. All officers have received 520 hours of basic training and are certified by the State of Wisconsin. They are also required to continually upgrade their skills through quarterly in-service training sessions. They have Enhanced 911 and Computer - Aided Dispatch in the Communications Center and mobile data computers in all marked squad cars. They are a leader in policing and possess nationally recognized special units in the bike and mounted patrols. UW Police, as the first campus agency in the state to establish a "community police officer" position with a satellite office, currently has four community police officers with plans for more. They

are a diverse and progressive organization with quality goals and objectives.

UW-Madison Police are represented on University committees that address sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, traffic safety, moped safety, Arboretum safety and security, white collar crime, alcohol and other drugs (including the Chancellor's alcohol group and AOD Task Force), and the intervention team which addresses campus safety concerns and mental health issues.

Planning and development is a specialized unit within the University Police Department the mission is to promote a high level of safety and security through accessing the campus in areas of physical security and emergency management, access control, and infrastructure security. Security management is also involved with preparing for and training response for emergency situations such as a tornado, major fire, explosion, and terrorist attack. The University Police department is also involved in the campus wide community response team which was developed prior to 9/11. Mock disaster drills are also coordinated through the UW Police emergency management unit.

UW-Madison police receive continued training throughout the year for professional development. The training includes four separate in-services, two crowd control in-service, and daily shift briefings. Officers are informed of legal update information, stalking, cyber-stalking, sexual assault, firearms qualification, domestic violence, rapid shooter drills, emergency vehicle operations, computer forensics, evidence collection, terrorist threats, narcotics/gangs, CPR/AED and first aid, weapons of mass destruction, and crime scene preservation.

Crime Reporting Options  
668.46(b)(2)  
668.46(b)(2)(iii)  
668.46(b)(4)(ii)  
668.46(b)(4)(iii)

UW Police, as the primary enforcement authority, will respond to and investigate all crimes that occur on university lands. It is the policy of University Police to encourage accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the department or the appropriate local police authority.

Crimes, suspicious behavior, and emergencies may be called into the 911 Emergency Response system, the non-emergency departmental dispatcher at 608/264-COPS (264-2677) (voice or TTY) or callers may report information anonymously to the Madison Crimestoppers, Inc. program at 608/266-6014.

Please note that the offices listed below allow student victims and student witnesses to report crime on a voluntary, confidential basis. Information regarding these crimes may be shared with University Police for crime prevention and/or statistical purposes but no formal investigation will be initiated. Counselors (religious, medical or psychological) who learn about the commission of a crime from a student(s) they are counseling may inform those student(s) that crimes may be reported to the Offices of the Dean of Students on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the universities crime statistics only. Offices of the Dean of Students: 608/263-5700, UW Housing-Residence Life: 608/262-0914.

#### Enforcement Authority 668.46(b) (4)(i)

General access to and use of the facilities at UW-Madison is governed by Chapter UWS 21, Wisconsin Administrative Code and institutional policies on file in the Office of the Chancellor. In accordance with s. 36.11(2), Wisconsin Statutes, UW Police is staffed by peace officers who meet the standards of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board and have the power to arrest and bring before the proper courts persons violating the law on University property. The University's peace officers cooperate with local police and other state and federal authorities in the exercise of their responsibilities.

#### Timely Notice Warning 668.46(b) (2)(i) 668.46(c)(9)(e)

University Police 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 for them to make informed decisions regarding their personal safety and security.

University Police work on a case by case basis with the Madison Police Department, University Communications, University Housing, University Health Services, the Offices of the Dean of Students and other relevant campus bodies to determine how safety information will be disseminated to members of the campus community through a wide variety of communication methods (e-mail, web, communication through hall directors, etc).

#### Registered Sex Offender Information

Contact the University Police Department for registered sex offender information. Information is available on the University Police Department website.  
<http://www.uwpd.wisc.edu/Sex%20Offender.html>

#### Daily Log 668.46(c)(9)(f)

University Police maintain a daily log of crimes and incidents that occur on campus that is accessible to the

public upon request. This information includes date, time, general location, and a summary description of the event. This daily log is available at Police Headquarters, 1429 Monroe St. during normal business hours, Monday – Friday, 8 a.m.- 4 p.m., except holidays. Log entries for the previous day are updated each morning by 8 a.m. In order to protect an ongoing criminal investigation or the identity of a victim, the Chief of Police or her designee may classify information as “confidential” and prohibit its release.

#### Security & Access to Campus Facilities 668.46(b)(3)

Security is provided in the maintenance of the University's facilities through a number of mechanisms, including limitations on hours of operation, policies on keys, restricting access to those bearing proper identification as University staff or students, the issuance of after-hour building passes for academic buildings, the provision of adequate lighting, and making available outside “blue light” telephone call boxes which are hooked up directly to the UW Police dispatcher for emergency assistance. Specific security mechanisms may vary with the type of University facility.

#### Security & Campus Student Residences 668.46(b)(3)

UW Police officers regularly respond to calls in University-Owned Residence Halls. A committee comprised of police officers, security officers, House Fellows, Residence Life Area Coordinators and students meets regularly to address the security concerns of the students occupying these facilities. Both student unions are also regularly patrolled by uniformed police officers.

Additionally, UW Police offers a designated staff liaison to University Apartments/Eagle Heights, Southeast, Central, and Lower Campus Residence Halls. These officers meet regularly with building managers, and look at crime trends in their areas. The officers identify the root cause for the crime trends and utilize crime prevention and problem solving techniques to promote campus safety.

#### Off-Campus Locations of Student Organizations officially recognized by the Institution 668.46(b)(7)

The Madison Police Department has primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus. When a UW-Madison student is involved in an off-campus offense, UWPD officers may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. Madison Police routinely work and communicate with UWPD and campus judicial affairs officers on any serious incidents occurring off campus.

Madison Police Department has a designated staff liaison who serves as the Langdon Neighborhood Police Officer, the off-campus area that is home to many officially recognized student organizations (fraternities and sororities). Under advisement of the Fraternity and

Sorority Advisor, student members of the Greek community governing boards (Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Association) are in regular communication with the Langdon Neighborhood Police Officer regarding safety concerns and local ordinances.

In addition to regular consultation, the executive officers of the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Association will schedule a risk management education meeting at the beginning of each academic semester for the purpose of educating chapter officers on the appropriate use of Madison Police Department resources, University policy and procedures, and Greek Community social policies. The Langdon Neighborhood Police Officer will be invited to give a short presentation at this meeting each semester. It is a goal of the Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Council to uphold all applicable laws and regulations of the city, county, state, and university, per the council's constitution and bylaws.

The Greek Judicial Board has the responsibility of hearing all complaints resulting from the actions of any chapter affiliated with the Interfraternity Council or the Panhellenic Association at the University of Wisconsin - Madison. It is the purpose of the Judicial Board to uphold all rules, policies and state and local laws that govern the Greek Community. An online reporting form to the board can be found at <http://www.uwgreek.com/community/complaint.html>, and allows students, faculty, staff, and community members to bring safety concerns or policy violations to the attention of an adjudicating body.

The Committee on Student Organizations (CSO) is a committee established by the Chancellor's Policy on the Conduct and Discipline of Registered Student Organizations (RSOs). A shared-governance committee of the Associated Students of Madison (ASM), the CSO is comprised of students, staff, and faculty and includes representatives of the Student Organization Office, Dean of Students Office and the Chancellor's Office. The Committee serves the following functions: to carry out the registered student organization disciplinary process as established in the Policy on the Conduct and Discipline of Registered Students Organizations as listed in the Student Organization Handbook, review disciplinary process and procedures and set policy relevant to Registered Student Organizations.

#### Interfraternity Council Bylaws, Article IV, Section 1. Legal Issues

The possession, use, sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages, while on the premises of a member organization, or in any event or situation sponsored or endorsed by a member organization, regardless of location, must be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of the city, county, state and university. This includes, but is not limited to underage drinking, service to intoxicated individuals, open containers in public, and the

sale of alcoholic beverages. All required permits from government agencies must be obtained with copies delivered to the IFC and PHA office 4 days prior to the event.

#### Interfraternity Council Bylaws, Article V, Section 1. Anti-Hazing Policy, Definition

Whereas, for the purposes of the Interfraternity Council of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, hazing is defined as any means, action, or situation that recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of initiation or admission into or affiliation with any organization operating under the jurisdiction of the Interfraternity Council of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

#### Section 2. Anti-Hazing Policy

Hazing, as defined above, is strictly prohibited at all times by any person(s) affiliated with or under the jurisdiction of the Interfraternity Council.

#### Interfraternity Council Bylaws, Article I, Section 6. Vice President of Risk Management

The Vice President will be responsible for the following tasks:

- Organize a Risk Management seminar for chapter risk management chair and social chairs at the beginning of each semester.
- Organize a meeting once a semester with the Madison Police Department.

#### Campus Security Informational and Educational Programs

668.46(b)(5)  
668.46(b)(6)

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 the prevention of crimes through the following programs and literature distributions:

#### Online Crime & Safety Information

University Police convey information through their website: [www.uwupd.wisc.edu](http://www.uwupd.wisc.edu). The website includes information such as campus sex offender registry, crime alerts, computer safety tips, information on bicycle/moped safety, theft prevention, personal safety at ATMs, University of Wisconsin Systems administrative code information, and general safety tips. Safety information can be found at [www.uwupd.wisc.edu/crime%20prevention.html](http://www.uwupd.wisc.edu/crime%20prevention.html).

The Offices of the Dean of Students provides information about a wide variety of safety tips and resources online for students, parents, and employees at <http://www.wisc.edu/students/faculty/safety.htm>. This is the host site for this document, the Annual Security Report, which is distributed to all students, faculty, and staff (and others upon request) each year via e-mail. Transportation Services, the unit that hosts SAFE, UW-Madison's nighttime escort and transportation programs, also provides information online about accessing SAFE services and personal/community safety: <http://www2.fpm.wisc.edu/trans/Safe/SafeOther.htm>.

New Student Orientation & Wisconsin Welcome Week  
UW-Madison welcomes approximately 5600 first year students to campus each year, most of whom attend SOAR (Student Orientation, Advising, and Registration), a two day series of programs for incoming students and parents. Each year, staff from University Police (officers and detectives), Health Services, Housing, and staff from the Offices of the Dean of Students present to students and/or parents about campus safety concerns. There are a variety of presentations on these issues, including presentations from law enforcement officers, safety forums with student personnel professionals, written materials, and resource fairs. Topics stressed include: sexual assault, stalking, theft, computer safety, bicycle/moped theft, alcohol (binge drinking and detoxification center) and narcotics.

The first seven to ten days of the fall semester are called "Wisconsin Welcome Week," and each year events and programs are made available to new and returning students about health, safety, academic integrity, and campus services. [www.newstudent.wisc.edu](http://www.newstudent.wisc.edu)

#### Printed Educational Materials

University Police publish a monthly (while school is in session) newsletter called "The Badger Beat," which contains information about recent crimes on campus, community and personal safety, and articles from community officers and residence hall liaisons about the areas they cover. The newsletter is sent to all UW-Madison student/faculty/staff members via e-mail. To promote additional safety education, University Police have developed and regularly distribute pamphlets on hate crimes, bicycle and moped laws, sexual assault, acquaintance rape drugs, and dating violence, theft, crime reporting options, alcohol, emergency procedures, and information about campus/community resources.

The Offices of the Dean of Students and University Communications regularly update students on campus crime, safety tips, and campus resources. These updates are provided as part of timely warnings, through printed materials (such as a poster about online safety for students using facebook), and consultation with campus offices. In the 2006-2007 academic year, the Dean of Students sent out an e-mail to all students discussing

campus safety. Additionally, the Chancellor and Dean both addressed the state of crime on campus, alcohol use, and safety through letters to incoming students, press releases, and at campus/residence hall convocations.

All new employees at UW-Madison are provided with information about sexual harassment and campus safety resources in their orientation packets.

#### Safety Education Presentations

University Police and representatives from Student Advocacy and Judicial Affairs unit of the Offices of the Dean of Students are available to present to academic classes, departments, student organizations, campus offices and residence halls (both private and university owned) regarding campus safety. Presentations highlight steps to enhance personal safety as well as community responsibility for creating a safer campus. In the 2006-2007 academic year, University Police conducted 131 safety presentations to students, faculty, and staff on topics such as sexual assault, stalking, narcotics, workplace violence, theft, and crime prevention.

The University Police department meets with student union representatives prior to every Union special event including a dance, concert or other registered student event to discuss security and event guidelines. On October 17, 2006, the University Police Department, the Student Organization Office and the Memorial Union Staff teamed up to train students who host large social events in the student unions about how to run an event safely. Topics covered included: promoting the event, hiring security guards, and safety issues specific to late-night events. This training was a part of a pro-active approach to deal with ongoing safety concerns for large events. About 40 student leaders were in attendance.

#### Sorority and Fraternity Safety Promotion and Education

The Langdon Street Neighborhood Watch Program was created in the Fall of 2006 as a collaborative effort between the Madison Police Department and the UW-Madison Greek Community to improve the safety of the Langdon neighborhood on weekend nights. Fraternity and Sorority members volunteer to patrol the off-campus neighborhood in which they live on Friday and Saturday nights from 11pm-3am. Flashlights, LEDs, and reflective vests are provided. In the 2006-2007 year, approximately 400 Greek students participated in this effort. <http://www.uwgreek.com/safety.asp>

Each semester, every chapter president, risk management chair, and social chair attend 1) the Greek Risk Management workshop, and 2) "What's all the Fuss about Risk Management?" program. These students receive education about how to host a social event in their houses safely and securely. They also receive

training from a Madison City Police Officer about staying safe on and off campus. The programs give students information about risk factors for Greek leaders, liability reduction, and creating safer facilities. In the 2006-2007 academic year, Greek Risk Management workshops were held on September 19, 2006 and February 6, 2007 with approximately 100 attendees each semester. The "What's all the Fuss about Risk Management?" program was held on October 5, 2006 and February 20, 2007 with approximately 100 attendees each semester.

Student leadership from Greek organizations also attend the program "Hazing: Will it End?" each semester. This program educates students about what practices are considered hazing and why it's not only illegal and unsafe to haze members, but also doesn't create better members for their organizations. In the 2006-2007 academic year, the program was held on October 5, 2006 and February 20, 2007 with approximately 100 attendees each semester.

Ongoing events to address contemporary issues in Greek Life are hosted each year. The President's Leadership retreat served as a leadership development opportunity for Greek chapter presidents focused on safety. The Langdon Neighborhood officer followed up with attendees with monthly e-mails about crime in the area, safety tips, and local safety forums. This event was hosted on February 3, 2007 for 40 students.

Students involved in Greek life are required to attend the program "Drink Think: A Personal Approach to Alcohol" upon joining a chapter. This program addresses personal choice concerning alcohol use, and it highlights the safety concerns of alcohol use, including: sexual assault; violence and fights; binge drinking and alcohol abuse; and planning social events responsibly. In the 2006-2007 academic year, this program was offered on October 5th, 2006 and February 20th, 2007. Approximately 600 students attended the October presentation, and approximately 200 attended the spring program. Since this is a requirement of new members in social fraternities and sororities, most of the attendees are first year students.

SAFE Nighttime Services, Badger Watch, and Citizens Academy

SAFE (Safe Arrival For Everyone) Nighttime Services are the University's comprehensive late night transportation system, available to students, faculty, staff and university guests. The goal of SAFE is to promote personal and community safety through offering a safe means of nighttime transportation and educating the UW community on matters of nighttime safety. SAFE has three components: SAFERide Bus, which provides free circular bus transportation during work and night hours on and near campus; SAFERide Cab, which provides a limited number of free cab rides to students/staff/faculty who need to get from campus to home safely at night; and SAFEWalk, a free nighttime

escort service on campus. University Police provide a liaison to the Safe Walk program, who is involved in training the staff members. Safe Walk has direct communication with the Police Department via hand held radio in case they have any safety concerns.

Badger Watch, a volunteer based crime prevention effort modeled after the national Neighborhood Watch program, involves over 600 student, faculty, and staff volunteers each academic year who are trained to promote personal safety, office safety, and responding to unwanted building patrons. UW-Madison Police provides continuing support to the volunteers and provides direct access to specific campus personnel. The UW Police Department 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. Badger Watch was started in 2002 at UW-Madison.

In 2005, UWPD started a 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. The academy promotes crime prevention through UWPD's commitment to problem oriented policing. 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; this growing program is very popular among students studying criminal justice, law, and psychology.

## Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

### Other Information about Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

668.46(b)(8)  
668.46(b)(9)  
668.46(b)(10)

The possession, use, and sale of alcohol and illegal drugs are regulated at UW-Madison in accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, applicable provisions of State and Federal law and the University of Wisconsin System (UWS) Administrative Code Chapter UWS 18. UW Police enforces violations of underage drinking laws, and other violations of State and Federal laws regulating the possession, use and sale of alcohol and illegal drugs. UW Police is also a full-time member of the Dane County Narcotics Enforcement Team. In addition, the UW-Madison University Health Service (UHS) offers drug and alcohol abuse programming for UW Madison students. The UHS Wisconsin Clearinghouse for Prevention Resources works toward substance abuse prevention

through education, connection and involvement for those working in K-12 educational settings. The UHS Counseling & Consultation Services offers students assessment of their alcohol and drug use, short-term counseling, referral, and support services concerning the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The UHS PACE Project at UW-Madison is a multi-year program that works to change the campus culture to reduce high risk drinking. The UHS Campus Community Partnerships Team takes a cultural change approach to improving the overall health of the campus community, through a variety of student services and programs.

#### Sexual Offense Prevention and Awareness

668.46(b)(11)

668.46(b)(11)(i)

Violence and the fear of violence can disrupt the working and learning processes of the university community. The effects are costly, not only to individual victims but also to society as a whole: fear replaces safety, doubt replaces confidence, and distraction replaces concentration. While campus safety and all forms of violence are deeply concerning on the university campus, sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence are crimes that require a distinct set of interventions and preventions. In part, this is due to the insidious nature of sexual and dating violence, which are largely perpetrated by someone who the victim knows and in many cases, trusts.

University Health Services is home to the UW-Madison Violence Prevention Specialist, a full time professional staff working across campus to develop primary violence prevention initiatives at UW-Madison. Primary prevention efforts systematically address violence before it occurs by addressing root causes, environmental factors, and community attitudes. Some strategies for promoting primary prevention include: actively engaging the leadership of men as allies in violence prevention, facilitating broad-based violence prevention collaborations such as planning teams and campus-community partnerships, and skill-building in the areas of bystander intervention, and promoting protective factors such as skill development in healthy intimate relationships.

More information about sexual assault, relationship violence, stalking, and violence prevention strategies can be found at [www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault).

#### Campus and Community Collaboration

Since the University of Madison-Wisconsin is extraordinarily large and decentralized campus, successful sexual and dating violence prevention efforts rely on active and ongoing collaborations between community members, survivors, the violence prevention specialist, victim advocates, judicial bodies, faculty, students, and a variety of campus offices. There are two campus collaborative bodies focusing explicitly on sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence.

First, the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault and Dating Violence is a campus-wide body focused on institutional planning, response, and information sharing on sexual assault and dating violence. The Subcommittee reports to the Dane County Community Coordinated Response to Sexual Assault (CCRSA) out of the District Attorney's Commission on Sensitive Crimes and advises other campus offices as applicable. In the 06-07 academic year, the Subcommittee met monthly and had representation from the Offices of the Dean of Students, University Health Services, University of Wisconsin Police, University Housing, International Student Services, University Athletics, the Dane County District Attorney's Office, the Dane County Rape Crisis Center, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, and student organizations. Central accomplishments include: an end of year retreat/strategic planning session, an educational cell phone drive, the sponsorship of several prevention education events, professional development workshops, and ongoing needs/opinion assessments of the campus.

Similarly, University Health Services is home to an interdisciplinary internal working group on sexual assault and relationship violence to promote training, screening, compassionate response, understanding campus services, and violence prevention efforts in the four divisions of University Health Services. In the 06-07 academic year, the working group met monthly and had representation from a Nurse Practitioner, Psychologists, a student, the violence prevention specialist, a Psychiatric Nurse, a rape victim advocate, and an MD. Central accomplishments include: a half-day all staff training for UHS employees about the dynamics of sexual violence/intimate partner violence, unit wide health care response to these crimes (for all staff members, including reception, administration, and call center staff), ongoing assessment of training needs, and the development of patient education materials.

#### Violence Prevention at UW-Madison

The prevention efforts of sexual assault and intimate partner violence are multi-faceted and ongoing at UW-Madison. These efforts are also linked to, but do not replicate campus safety education activities. For the purposes of this report, prevention efforts are organized into four central categories (interactive prevention programs; professional development; events and activities; and informational materials). Members of the aforementioned campus collaborations on sexual assault and dating violence are largely responsible for the following ongoing initiatives.

Interactive violence prevention programs offered at UW-Madison:

PAVE (Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment) Violence Prevention Workshops. PAVE is a student organization dedicated to ending sexual assault and dating violence through education and activism. Trained PAVE educators offer one-hour, student-led presentations about sexual assault and dating violence to

students, faculty, staff, and community members. The focus of these programs is supported by research in primary violence prevention education and campus input. Activities include: clearly defining sexual assault and dating violence, defining consent, encouraging bystander intervention strategies, role play activities that encourage the audience members to empathize with survivors, information about the options survivors have for reporting, identifying and responding to root causes of sexual violence, and encouraging healthy intimate relationships. Information about PAVE can be found at [uwpave.rso.wisc.edu](http://uwpave.rso.wisc.edu).

In the 06-07 academic year, PAVE members facilitated violence prevention programs for approximately 600 students and 400 staff, faculty, and community members.

Greek New Member Education: PAVE Sexual Assault Prevention. In concert with the Student Organization Office, University Health Services, the Panhellenic Association, and the Interfraternity Council, PAVE provides a violence prevention workshop (described above) to all pledges of fraternities and sororities belonging to the Panhellenic Association and Interfraternity Council, who have policies in place mandating this education for all new members.

In the 06-07 academic year, PAVE members facilitated violence prevention programs for approximately 700 new members in the Greek community.

Fraternity Action Coalition: A collaborative project of PAVE, University Health Services, the School of Social Work, the Dane County DELTA Project, the Panhellenic Association and Interfraternity Council, the Fraternity Action Coalition (FAC) is a closed, intensive one-credit class for men in fraternities to learn from one another (and from victim services professionals) about the intersections of masculinity, sexism, homophobia and violence against women. Central topics include: bystander intervention, supporting a survivor, and creating counter stories of masculinity. FAC is offered each semester and meets for two hours each week for six weeks. The class draws from research-based curricula developed by Men Can Stop Rape, D. Malstead's Fraternity Violence Education Program, mens' experiences, and works support existing violence prevention efforts on campus through a model of social norms change, particularly in the Greek system.

In the 06-07 academic year, the Fraternity Action Coalition served approximately 60 men in class settings, resulting in the creation of a neighborhood watch, editorials about the role of men in ending violence against women, and developing leadership skills in young Greek men to become educators in sexual assault/dating violence.

New Student Orientation (SOAR): Each year, the UHS violence prevention specialist works with the Office of New Student Programs to develop a training segment on sexual assault and dating violence for students attending

SOAR. The segment provides clear definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, and consent, focuses on violence as a community (not personal) concern, and outlines available resources on campus for survivors. This information is duplicated in the SOAR Guidebook each year, and is repeated during the safety sessions and resource fairs at SOAR.

In the 06-07 academic year, approximately 5000 students attended the SOAR and the corresponding safety/expectation programs.

Student Athletes: In partnership, the Athletics Department, Offices of the Dean of Students, Rape Crisis Center, PAVE, and the UHS violence prevention specialist work with student athletes to further their understanding of sexual assault, consequences for perpetrators, and reporting options. In addition to classroom presentations for student athletes and consulting with athletic academic advisors, student athletes were also

In the 2006-2007 academic year, over 400 male student athletes attended a presentation about the role of male athletes in ending violence against women and sexism. The presentation was offered by Don McPherson, a former NFL quarterback who now speaks publicly about consent, sexual assault, and masculinity. This presentation was also attended by an additional 200 non athletes.

Other Interactive Violence Prevention Efforts. Other student organizations and campus offices often consult with the violence prevention specialist, the Dane County Rape Crisis Center, and leadership of the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault/Dating Violence to provide violence prevention education throughout the year. These programs include education in the following areas: the Campus Women's Center; Sex Out Loud; University Housing; private residence halls; the Multicultural Student Coalition; academic departments such as the School of Social Work, Women's Studies, Psychology, and Nursing; and academic advisor/student personnel professional organizations.

In sum, interactive violence prevention programs and efforts at UW-Madison during the 2006-2007 academic year served a recorded 7,360 individuals (this number does not reflect attendees of programs not recorded in this report).

Professional Development and Capacity Building to Address Sexual Assault/Dating Violence

Professional development and training sessions on violence prevention and intervention efforts are also made available each year for students, faculty, and staff in order to better to promote an institutional response to sexual assault and dating violence. These trainings and professional development opportunities are focused on: root causes of violence and social norms change; campus and community resources and options for survivors; bystander intervention, responsibilities for supporting survivors who chose to disclose/report, campus policies, engaging men as allies, and judicial processes.

Additionally, PAVE, the student organization that provides much of the student-led education at UW-Madison, provides 30 hours of training for their facilitators each semester in a two-credit class setting. These sessions are also open to the entire student.

In the 06-07 academic year, over 1,200 students, faculty, and staff participated professional development workshops related to sexual assault and dating violence coordinated by the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault and Dating/Domestic Violence. Specific presentations included topics on: responsibilities for University Housing staff; crisis response and mental health response for Counseling and Consultation Staff; information on restraining orders and stalking; promoting consent-based education, domestic violence services in Dane County, a forum on campus safety provided by WISCAPE; and two media breakfast events focused on responsible reporting of these crimes.

Events and activities promoting sexual assault and dating violence education

Each year, student organizations and campus offices, including PAVE, the Campus Women's Center, University Health Services, University of Wisconsin Police Department, the Offices of the Dean of Students, Multicultural Student Coalition, Student Personnel Association, the Women's Studies Department, and the University Subcommittee on Dating Violence/Sexual Assault regularly host events to further discussion of the impact of sexual assault and dating violence on campus. These events involve lectures for students in helping professions to understand the skills needed to respond to rape survivors, improve/comedy presentations on consent and sexuality, statewide conferences, small group discussions about the intersections of sexual assault and race, and vigils to honor victims of domestic violence.

These are only a few select highlights of sexual assault/dating violence prevention and awareness events during the 2006-2007 year; events and activities like these are regularly supported and attended by members of the campus community:

August, 2006: The Wisconsin Union Directorate Music Committee and PAVE hosted a Wisconsin Welcome Week funk concert against sexual assault. Over 4,000 students attended this event, where they received condoms, temporary tattoos, informational material, and information delivered from onstage about the community problem of sexual assault and campus resources. This event engaged a wide base of students who may not have been interested in attending a program on sexual assault in a fun and safe atmosphere.

October 2006: The Madison community observed Domestic Violence Awareness Month with a vigil for victims of domestic violence, an educational cell phone drive, and a breakfast for media personnel on responsible journalism. An estimated 400 people were in attendance at these large events.

December 2006: Over 400 sorority women and UW Female Athletes attended a self-defense workshop by T.A.K.E. Defense Training Program. This program provided the students with hands-on self defense and assertiveness techniques. Several Campus organizations formed a coalition to observe World AIDS day, with a specific event focused on the connections between STI prevention and sexual violence. 30 people attended this event.

March 2007: "Sex Signals," a popular comedy show about the intersections of dating and sexual assault, visited UW-Madison. Over 200 students were in attendance.

April 2007: In observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month, PAVE and University Health Services hosted a series of violence prevention programs with guest speaker Mike Domritz and his violence prevention program "Can I Kiss You?" 250 students were in attendance. A student-led production about the realities of survivors' lives called "Silence is Violence" was staged twice during this month, with an estimated attendance of 70.

Informational Materials on Campus Violence

University Health Services, the Campus Women's Center, PAVE, the Offices of the Dean of Students, UW Greek Life, the Dane County Rape Crisis Center University Health Services, and University Police publish information about sexual assault, dating violence stalking on their websites as well as in paper form. Please see [www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault) for more information.

A select overview of printed informational materials include: a brochure outlining campus/community options for survivors (offices that may be able to help, information on reporting), information for men's leadership, building healthy relationship, bystander intervention, and basic information about the dynamics of sexual assault and dating violence. The content of this material encourages perpetrator accountability, community safety, and de-bunking the myths of sexual/dating violence as part of creating a safe community. This material encourages students to be empowered to make safe choices for themselves without sending victim blaming messages.

The University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault and Dating/Domestic Violence maintains a campus wide e-mail list to disseminate information about meetings, events, and relevant news stories. The subscription to this list is over 200 campus members. Members of the campus and/or community can join by sending a blank e-mail to [join-preventviolence@lists.wisc.edu](mailto:join-preventviolence@lists.wisc.edu).

Regularly, student organizations produce advertisements in campus newspapers, posters, flyers, and promotional materials about sexual assault, consent, and dating violence. These materials are newly developed and distributed each year through University Housing, private residence halls, at events, and resource fairs.

Procedures to Follow When a Sex Offense Occurs  
668.46(b)(11)(ii)

Following a sexual assault, victims are urged to get support and information immediately by reporting to the Dane County Rape Crisis Center, 608/251-7273, the city or campus Police, the Offices of the Dean the Students, 608/263-5700 or University Health Services 608/265-5600. Individuals at these agencies can provide emotional and counseling assistance, advise you about your rights, inform you how to preserve evidence, and discuss your formal and informal complaint options. They can also connect you to sensitive and specialized emergency medical treatment and evaluation services. The police need all the clothing worn at the time of a sexual assault. Do not change clothes or wash, shake or brush off your clothes. Also, do not take a shower, bathe or douche since this will affect the physical exam and evidence obtained during the exam. The clothing may be returned after the conclusion of the case. The following sections provide details on how and why to report to the Police and information about services available from the Dane County Rape Crisis Center, the Offices of the Dean of Students, and University Health Services.

Notification of Law Enforcement in Cases of Sex Offenses  
668.46(b)(11)(iii)

The UW-Madison Police are concerned about sexual assaults occurring both on and off campus. In order to combat this serious problem, we request and urge any victim/survivor of a sexual assault or attempted sexual assault to call 911 immediately. Depending upon the location of the phone being used to make the report, the call will be directed to the appropriate police department—either UW-Madison Police or the Madison Police Department. Statistics on sexual assaults reported to campus authorities during 2004 are available in page 13 of this report.

Remember; making a report of sexual assault does not mean that victims/survivors must press charges. Although the police prefer that victims/ survivors sign a complaint against the assailant, it is ultimately their decision and the UW-Madison Police will respect that decision. UW-Madison Police encourages victims/survivors to make a report, even if they are uncertain about whether or not they want to press charges. If a victim/survivor would like to have someone accompany him or her when making a police report or when having a physical exam they are welcome to do so. Some victims/survivors have had friends, roommates, House Fellows/resident assistants or an advocate from the Dane County Rape Crisis Center accompany them through these processes.

Both the UW-Madison Police and Madison Police departments have female officers available to interview female victims/survivors of sexual assault. The police realize negative feelings about reporting sexual assaults exist among women in the community. The only way this

feeling can be eliminated is through positive, effective contact with qualified police personnel. Both Departments employ Detectives who have received special training in the area of sexual assault and other sensitive crimes. Victims/survivors of sexual assault often know their assailants; they may be friends, acquaintances or family members. Victims/survivors of these assaults may be more reluctant to report the incident, and the police understand the reasons for their hesitation. However, the police believe there can be restitution for victims/survivors of acquaintance sexual assault and encourage reporting of any and all sexual assaults. If you have questions about how sexual assaults are investigated, please feel free to call the UW-Madison Police Department Detective Bureau at 608/265-2598. The 24-hour non-emergency police dispatch number is 608/262-2957. If you are in immediate danger, or need immediate assistance, call 911.

Resources and Counseling for Victims of Sex Offenses  
668.46(b)(11)(iv)

Whether or not you report the crime, obtain emotional support as soon as possible. Call the Dane County Rape Crisis Center, the Offices of the Dean of Students, University Health Services Counseling and Consultation Services, or a trusted friend or relative. Delayed emotional reactions are common. Also, it is important to consult with a medical provider following a sexual assault for a physical exam and to discuss concerns regarding pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection. For a physical exam including forensic evidence collection, contact: Meriter Hospital, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner at 608/267-5916. University Health Services can also provide physical exams but does not provide forensic evidence collection (608/265-5600).

Dane County Rape Crisis Center (RCC), 608/251-7273 for 24-hour crisis line, 608/251-5126 for administration line  
[www.danecountyrc.org](http://www.danecountyrc.org)

RCC offers 24-hour crisis intervention services and medical and legal advocacy; one-to-one short-term counseling; support groups for victims/survivors (and their friends and family) of all forms of sexual violence including recent sexual assaults, past sexual assault, sexual harassment, incest, and sexual exploitation/violation. RCC maintains a campus office located at 115 N Orchard Street where one-to-one counseling services are available. Services are also available at the main RCC office. To make an appointment at either location, call the 24 hour crisis line at 251-7273.

Chimera, 608/251-5126

Chimera self-defense teaches verbal assertiveness skills and physical techniques to prevent and stop harassment and assault. This aspect of the Dane County Rape Crisis Center's prevention programming spreads awareness and safety to the community, including youth, victims of domestic violence, and other vulnerable populations.

Offices of the Dean of Students, Student Advocacy & Judicial Affairs (SAJA), 608/263-5700  
[www.wisc.edu/students/saja](http://www.wisc.edu/students/saja)

The Student Advocacy & Judicial Affairs (SAJA) unit of the Offices of the Dean of Students provides support services to students who are victims of sexual assault, dating/domestic violence and stalking. SAJA Staff can assist if a victim/survivor wants to discuss their options (including who to report to in order to file a criminal complaint), and/or learn more about the University's disciplinary process for assailants who are students. Students can also learn about on and off campus resources (including mental health and counseling resources, academic support/options, and housing options) by calling the SAJA On-Call Dean, Monday-Friday from 8:30-11:30am and 1:00pm-4:30pm.

University Health Services (UHS), 608/265-5600  
[www.uhs.wisc.edu](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu)

University Health Services Counseling and Consultation Services provides a 24-hour crisis line (265-5600) for students and their friends and family members who've been affected by sexual violence. Services include short-term counseling, group counseling, consultation and referral. UHS provides same-day service and a same-gender counselor to sexual assault victims/survivors on request. UHS conducts women's support groups for undergraduate and graduate students and, based upon need, will provide support groups for sexual assault survivors. UHS works closely with the Dane County Rape Crisis Center and provides office space within the same building as UHS' Counseling and Consultation Services.

Options for Changing Victim's Academic and Living Situations Following Alleged Sex Offense  
668.46(b)(11)(v)

Students who have experienced a sexual assault can contact the Offices of the Dean of Students, 608/263-5700, to review their academic options. A Dean can assist in working with faculty to consider adjustments that may assist a victim of a sexual assault. In addition, a staff member can assist the victim/survivor in negotiating with housing staff regarding changes in living arrangements.

Procedures for Campus Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Sex Offenses  
668.46(b)(11)(vi)(A)(B)  
668.46(b)(11)(vii)

Sexual assaults are covered in the University student misconduct code as part of the University of Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter 17, "Non-Academic Student Misconduct." Following a report of an alleged sexual assault, an Assistant Dean in the Offices of the Dean of Students - Student Advocacy and Judicial Affairs team will initiate the following process: the Dean meets with the victim to ensure the victim understands how to report the incident to the police. If the victim is willing, the Dean will assist the victim in contacting the police.

Once the student victim's safety and needs are attended to, the Dean will review the disciplinary process, discuss informal options and connect them to other support services. If the alleged assailant is a student, the Dean will schedule a second appointment with the victim to describe the student discipline process in detail and answer questions. IF the victim is willing to have the University consider disciplinary action against the alleged student assailant(s), the Dean conducts an investigation as follows:

- Reviews statement from victim and police report if available.
- Sends letter to alleged assailant(s) describing allegations and requesting meeting as part of disciplinary investigation.
- Meets with alleged assailant(s) to gather information and explain process.
- Collects additional information, interviews other witnesses, etc.
- Consults with University Office of Administrative Legal Services.

When the investigation is complete, the Dean writes a report on the findings. If the Dean concludes that sufficient evidence of misconduct, in accordance with University of Wisconsin System Administrative Code Chapter 17, exists to warrant disciplinary action, the report will include recommended sanctions. This report is sent to the alleged student assailant and to the alleged student victim. If the Dean recommends University Disciplinary action of suspension or expulsion, a hearing is scheduled automatically. The alleged assailant has the right to waive this hearing and accept the sanction without going to hearing if he/she wishes. The hearing is conducted by an Hearing Examiner or the Non-Academic Misconduct Hearing Committee (at the choice of the accused assailant). The Hearing Examiner or committee hears from the Investigating Officer (the Assistant Dean) and the alleged student assailant to determine if misconduct occurred and, if so, imposes a disciplinary sanction. In any disciplinary hearing, it is the Dean's responsibility to present witnesses and argument to support the allegation. The alleged student victim and the alleged student assailant each have the same right to be accompanied by one representative. Following the hearing the examiner or committee deliberates and the written decision is mailed to the committee/examiner, investigating officer, alleged assailant and victim. The disciplinary sanctions available to the Investigating Officer and the Committee/Examiner are disciplinary reprimand, probation, suspension, or expulsion. In cases where the sanction is suspension or expulsion, the student may make an appeal to the Chancellor. Detailed Information on the University Student Misconduct Code and disciplinary procedures is available online at:  
<http://www.wisc.edu/students/> (click the Student Conduct link in the left menu).

Campus Crime Statistics  
668.46(b)(1)  
669/46(b)(7)

UW-Madison is one of the approximately 400 colleges and universities in the United States who annually report their crime statistics to the FBI under the UCR (Uniform Crime Report). In addition to the statistics compiled by UW Police, additional information is obtained from the Madison Police Department, which is reported directly to the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Offices of the Dean of Students, Student Advocacy & Judicial Affairs unit.

These two police agencies frequently work together on investigations involving students. UW-Madison cooperates with local police authorities to monitor and record information concerning criminal activity occurring away from the campus, but involving University students or University recognized student organizations. UW Police is currently involved in several joint foot patrol efforts with the Madison Police Department in heavily student-populated areas contiguous to the University. Detectives,

Patrol Sergeants and Senior Management from both agencies also attempt to meet regularly to discuss issues and share information of mutual concern.

UW Police is one of only three agencies in the county having a permanent employee assigned to the Dane County Narcotics Enforcement Team (Dane County NET). This employee's duty time is dedicated solely to the Narcotics Enforcement Team. UW-Madison Police annually reports their crime statistics to the FBI under the UCR (Uniform Crime Report). The following is a summary of these statistics for 2003, 2002, and 2001.

Amendments to the Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, effective Oct 1, 1998, required additional reporting requirements. Crime statistics are now reported by location. Statistics are also expanded to include crimes that occurred in buildings or on property owned or controlled by the university or university-recognized student organizations and in public areas adjacent to the campus, such as sidewalks, streets, and parking areas. Specific statutory definitions of the categories are explained below in the respective footnotes.

UW-MADISON CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS 2004-2006

2006 Campus Crime Statistics	On Campus Total <sup>1</sup>	University-Owned Residence Halls <sup>2</sup>	Non-Campus Total <sup>3</sup>	Public Property Adjacent to the Campus <sup>4</sup>
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Forcible sex offenses <sup>5</sup>	8	5	0	0
Nonforcible sex offenses <sup>5</sup>	1	0	0	0
Sex offenses - reported to Student Advocacy & Judicial Affairs, Offices of the Dean of Students <sup>6</sup>	9	5	0	0
Robbery	5	0	0	5
Aggravated assault	6	0	0	8
Burglary	157	19	12	0
Motor vehicle theft	15	0	3	1
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Arson	3	3	5	3
Hate crimes	4	2	0	0
Liquor law violations - Arrests	427	146	23	163
Liquor law violations - University disciplinary referrals	609	831	0	7
Drug law violations - Arrests	70	30	0	22
Drug law violations - University disciplinary referrals	37	74	0	0
Weapons possessions - Arrests	8	0	0	1
Weapons possession - University disciplinary referrals	0	0	0	0

2005 Campus Crime Statistics	On Campus Total <sup>1</sup>	University-Owned Residence Halls <sup>2</sup>	Non-Campus Total <sup>3</sup>	Public Property Adjacent to the Campus <sup>4</sup>
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Forcible sex offenses <sup>5</sup>	14	6	1	0
Nonforcible sex offenses <sup>5</sup>	0	0	1	0
Sex offenses - reported to Student Advocacy & Judicial Affairs, Offices of the Dean of Students <sup>6</sup>	14	6	1	0
Robbery	4	1	1	3
Aggravated assault	2	1	5	3
Burglary	22	7	11	0
Motor vehicle theft	30	0	6	8
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Arson	1	1	0	3
Hate crimes	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations - Arrests	611	248	291	69
Liquor law violations - University disciplinary referrals	510	230	1	27
Drug law violations - Arrests	98	58	2	5
Drug law violations - University disciplinary referrals	39	34	0	0
Weapons possessions - Arrests	5	0	0	0
Weapons possession - University disciplinary referrals	2	2	0	0

2004 Campus Crime Statistics	On Campus Total <sup>1</sup>	University-Owned Residence Halls <sup>2</sup>	Non-Campus Total <sup>3</sup>	Public Property Adjacent to the Campus <sup>4</sup>
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Forcible sex offenses <sup>5</sup>	14	10	4	1
Nonforcible sex offenses <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses - reported to Student Advocacy & Judicial Affairs, Offices of the Dean of Students <sup>6</sup>	14	10	2	2
Robbery	2	0	3	2
Aggravated assault	9	0	1	3
Burglary	45	21	7	0
Motor vehicle theft	53	11	5	2
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Arson	2	1	0	0
Hate crimes	0	0	0	0
Liquor law violations - Arrests	646	120	47	93
Liquor law violations - University disciplinary referrals	419	161	2	5
Drug law violations - Arrests	79	29	11	0
Drug law violations - University disciplinary referrals	51	39	1	0
Weapons possessions - Arrests	5	0	3	0
Weapons possession - University disciplinary referrals	1	1	0	0

<sup>1</sup> The term "campus" means (1) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) property within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). [ref. 20 USCA1092 (f)(5) (A)(i)]

<sup>2</sup> These numbers are included in the "On Campus Total."

<sup>3</sup> The term "non-campus building or property" means (1) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and (2) any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. [ref. 20 USCA 1092(f)(5)(A)(ii)]

<sup>4</sup> The term "public property" means all public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution if the facility is used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes. This information is provided by the City of Madison Police Department. [ref. 20 USCA 1092(f)(5)(A)(iii)]

<sup>5</sup> As defined by the Clery Act guidelines.

<sup>6</sup> State and national statistics on rape, as well as statistics on reports of sexual assault reported to campus officials, that may or may not have been reported to police, are available on pages 13 of this report.

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## SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

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

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

Wis. Stat. 940.225: Sexual Assault

### First Degree Sexual Assault

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

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes pregnancy or great bodily harm to that person.

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of use of a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon.

- Is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.

### Second Degree Sexual Assault

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

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes injury, illness, disease or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ, or mental anguish requiring psychiatric care for the victim.

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person who suffers from mental illness or deficiency which renders that person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the person's conduct, and the defendant knows of such condition.

- Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person who the defendant knows is unconscious.

- Is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person.

### Third Degree Sexual Assault

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

### Fourth Degree Sexual Assault

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

The following information is provided to comply with Wisconsin State Statute 36.11(22)(1)(a)

Definitions and Penalties for Sexual Assault Campus, State And National Statistics On Sexual Assault 36.11(22)(1)(b) Wis. Stats.

Sexual assault remains an under-reported crime. At the University of Wisconsin-Madison, we actively encourage students to report assaults so that they may receive assistance in dealing with the aftermath of an assault and so that they may have accurate information about formal and informal complaint options. In Wisconsin, sexual assault is defined as "unwanted sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person." The four degrees of sexual assault range from:

- touch (fourth degree)
- unwanted sexual contact or intercourse (third degree)
- assault involving weapons, injury, force, or involving a victim unable to give consent (first and second degrees).

These statistics represent the number of UW-Madison students who reported that they had been sexually assaulted. Criteria for inclusion are based on the University of Wisconsin System requirements, which are less restrictive than the Federal requirements of the Jeanne Clery Act.

#### UW-Madison Reports of Sexual Assault in 2006

From January to December of 2006, 46 UW-Madison students reported that they had been sexually assaulted in the Madison area.

2006 Total reported assaults.....46

Number which occurred on campus.....14

As in previous years, most assaults involving UW students are not stranger attacks. In 30 of the 46 cases reported last year, the assailants were known to the survivors. Alcohol had been consumed by at least one of the parties in 28 of the 46 assaults.

#### UW-Madison Reports of Sexual Assault in 2005

From January to December of 2005, 43 UW-Madison students reported having been sexually assaulted. The reports were made to various campus offices. Data about these reported assaults is as follows:

2005 Total reported assaults.....43

Number which occurred on campus.....15

As in previous years, most assaults involving UW students are not stranger attacks. In 30 of the 43 cases reported last year, the assailants were known to the survivors. Alcohol had been consumed by at least one of the parties in 30 of the 43 assaults.

#### UW-Madison Reports of Sexual Assault in 2004

From January to December of 2004, 60 UW-Madison students reported having been sexually assaulted. The reports were made to various campus offices. Data about these reported assaults is as follows:

2004 Total reported assaults.....60

Number which occurred on campus.....18

As in previous years, most assaults involving UW students are not stranger attacks. In 43 of the 60 cases reported last year, the assailants were known to the survivors. Alcohol had been consumed by at least one of the parties in 43 of the 60 assaults.

#### Forcible Rapes Reported Nationwide

(FBI Uniform Crime Reports)

2006 92,455  
2005 93,934  
2004 95,089

#### Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin

(Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance)

2006 1,136  
2005 1,155  
2004 1,133

#### 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.

#### SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

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

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

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

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

Services On Campus And In Community To Assist Victims Of Sexual Assault  
36.11(22)(1)(c) Wis. Stats.

Also see p. 6: Notification of Law Enforcement in Cases of Sex Offenses, and Counseling for Victims of Sex Offenses.

#### Addressing Violence Against Women at UW-Madison

Violence and the fear of violence can disrupt the working and learning processes of the university community. The effects are costly, not only to individual victims but also to society as a whole: fear replaces safety, doubt replaces confidence, and distraction replaces concentration. While campus safety and all forms of violence are deeply concerning on the university campus, sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence are crimes that require a distinct set of interventions and preventions. In part, this is due to the insidious nature of sexual and dating violence, which are largely perpetrated by someone who the victim knows and in many cases, trusts.

University Health Services is home to the UW-Madison Violence Prevention Specialist, a full time professional staff working across campus to develop primary violence prevention initiatives at UW-Madison. Primary prevention efforts systematically address violence before it occurs by addressing root causes, environmental factors, and community attitudes. Some strategies for promoting primary prevention include: actively engaging the leadership of men as allies in violence prevention, facilitating broad-based violence prevention collaborations such as planning teams and campus-community partnerships, and skill-building in the areas of bystander intervention, and promoting protective factors

such as skill development in healthy intimate relationships.

More information about sexual assault, relationship violence, stalking, and violence prevention strategies can be found at [www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault).

#### Campus and Community Collaboration

Since the University of Madison-Wisconsin is extraordinarily large and decentralized campus, successful sexual and dating violence prevention efforts rely on active and ongoing collaborations between community members, survivors, the violence prevention specialist, victim advocates, judicial bodies, faculty, students, and a variety of campus offices. There are two campus collaborative bodies focusing explicitly on sexual assault, stalking, and intimate partner violence.

First, the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault and Dating Violence is a campus-wide body focused on institutional planning, response, and information sharing on sexual assault and dating violence. The Subcommittee reports to the Dane County Community Coordinated Response to Sexual Assault (CCRSA) out of the District Attorney's Commission on Sensitive Crimes and advises other campus offices as applicable. In the 06-07 academic year, the Subcommittee met monthly and had representation from the Offices of the Dean of Students, University Health Services, University of Wisconsin Police, University Housing, International Student Services, University Athletics, the Dane County District Attorney's Office, the Dane County Rape Crisis Center, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, and student organizations. Central accomplishments include: an end of year retreat/strategic planning session, an educational cell phone drive, the sponsorship of several prevention education events, professional development workshops, and ongoing needs/opinion assessments of the campus.

Similarly, University Health Services is home to an interdisciplinary internal working group on sexual assault and relationship violence to promote training, screening, compassionate response, understanding campus services, and violence prevention efforts in the four divisions of University Health Services. In the 06-07 academic year, the working group met monthly and had representation from a Nurse Practitioner, Psychologists, a student, the violence prevention specialist, a Psychiatric Nurse, a rape victim advocate, and an MD. Central accomplishments include: a half-day all staff training for UHS employees about the dynamics of sexual violence/intimate partner violence, unit wide health care response to these crimes (for all staff members, including reception, administration, and call center staff), ongoing assessment of training needs, and the development of patient education materials.

#### Violence Prevention at UW-Madison

The prevention efforts of sexual assault and intimate partner violence are multi-faceted and ongoing at UW-

Madison. These efforts are also linked to, but do not replicate campus safety education activities. For the purposes of this report, prevention efforts are organized into four central categories (interactive prevention programs; professional development; events and activities; and informational materials). Members of the aforementioned campus collaborations on sexual assault and dating violence are largely responsible for the following ongoing initiatives.

Interactive violence prevention programs offered at UW-Madison:

PAVE (Promoting Awareness, Victim Empowerment) Violence Prevention Workshops. PAVE is a student organization dedicated to ending sexual assault and dating violence through education and activism. Trained PAVE educators offer one-hour, student-led presentations about sexual assault and dating violence to students, faculty, staff, and community members. The focus of these programs is supported by research in primary violence prevention education and campus input. Activities include: clearly defining sexual assault and dating violence, defining consent, encouraging bystander intervention strategies, role play activities that encourage the audience members to empathize with survivors, information about the options survivors have for reporting, identifying and responding to root causes of sexual violence, and encouraging healthy intimate relationships. Information about PAVE can be found at [uwpave.rso.wisc.edu](http://uwpave.rso.wisc.edu).

In the 06-07 academic year, PAVE members facilitated violence prevention programs for approximately 600 students and 400 staff, faculty, and community members.

Greek New Member Education: PAVE Sexual Assault Prevention. In concert with the Student Organization Office, University Health Services, the Panhellenic Association, and the Interfraternity Council, PAVE provides a violence prevention workshop (described above) to all pledges of fraternities and sororities belonging to the Panhellenic Association and Interfraternity Council, who have policies in place mandating this education for all new members.

In the 06-07 academic year, PAVE members facilitated violence prevention programs for approximately 700 new members in the Greek community.

Fraternity Action Coalition: A collaborative project of PAVE, University Health Services, the School of Social Work, the Dane County DELTA Project, the Panhellenic Association and Interfraternity Council, the Fraternity Action Coalition (FAC) is a closed, intensive one-credit class for men in fraternities to learn from one another (and from victim services professionals) about the intersections of masculinity, sexism, homophobia and violence against women. Central topics include: bystander intervention, supporting a survivor, and creating counter stories of masculinity. FAC is offered each semester and meets for two hours each week for six

weeks. The class draws from research-based curricula developed by Men Can Stop Rape, D. Malstead's Fraternity Violence Education Program, mens' experiences, and works support existing violence prevention efforts on campus through a model of social norms change, particularly in the Greek system.

In the 06-07 academic year, the Fraternity Action Coalition served approximately 60 men in class settings, resulting in the creation of a neighborhood watch, editorials about the role of men in ending violence against women, and developing leadership skills in young Greek men to become educators in sexual assault/dating violence.

New Student Orientation (SOAR): Each year, the UHS violence prevention specialist works with the Office of New Student Programs to develop a training segment on sexual assault and dating violence for students attending SOAR. The segment provides clear definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, and consent, focuses on violence as a community (not personal) concern, and outlines available resources on campus for survivors. This information is duplicated in the SOAR Guidebook each year, and is repeated during the safety sessions and resource fairs at SOAR.

In the 06-07 academic year, approximately 5000 students attended the SOAR and the corresponding safety/expectation programs.

Student Athletes: In partnership, the Athletics Department, Offices of the Dean of Students, Rape Crisis Center, PAVE, and the UHS violence prevention specialist work with student athletes to further their understanding of sexual assault, consequences for perpetrators, and reporting options. In addition to classroom presentations for student athletes and consulting with athletic academic advisors, student athletes were also

In the 2006-2007 academic year, over 400 male student athletes attended a presentation about the role of male athletes in ending violence against women and sexism. The presentation was offered by Don McPherson, a former NFL quarterback who now speaks publicly about consent, sexual assault, and masculinity. This presentation was also attended by an additional 200 non athletes.

Other Interactive Violence Prevention Efforts. Other student organizations and campus offices often consult with the violence prevention specialist, the Dane County Rape Crisis Center, and leadership of the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault/Dating Violence to provide violence prevention education throughout the year. These programs include education in the following areas: the Campus Women's Center; Sex Out Loud; University Housing; private residence halls; the Multicultural Student Coalition; academic departments such as the School of Social Work, Women's Studies, Psychology, and Nursing; and academic advisor/student personnel professional organizations.

In sum, interactive violence prevention programs and efforts at UW-Madison during the 2006-2207 academic year served a recorded 7,360 individuals (this number does not reflect attendees of programs not recorded in this report).

#### Professional Development and Capacity Building to Address Sexual Assault/Dating Violence

Professional development and training sessions on violence prevention and intervention efforts are also made available each year for students, faculty, and staff in order to better to promote an institutional response to sexual assault and dating violence. These trainings and professional development opportunities are focused on: root causes of violence and social norms change; campus and community resources and options for survivors; bystander intervention, responsibilities for supporting survivors who chose to disclose/report, campus policies, engaging men as allies, and judicial processes. Additionally, PAVE, the student organization that provides much of the student-led education at UW-Madison, provides 30 hours of training for their facilitators each semester in a two-credit class setting. These sessions are also open to the entire student.

In the 06-07 academic year, over 1,200 students, faculty, and staff participated professional development workshops related to sexual assault and dating violence coordinated by the University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault and Dating/Domestic Violence. Specific presentations included topics on: responsibilities for University Housing staff; crisis response and mental health response for Counseling and Consultation Staff; information on restraining orders and stalking; promoting consent-based education, domestic violence services in Dane County, a forum on campus safety provided by WISCAPE; and two media breakfast events focused on responsible reporting of these crimes.

#### Events and activities promoting sexual assault and dating violence education

Each year, student organizations and campus offices, including PAVE, the Campus Women's Center, University Health Services, University of Wisconsin Police Department, the Offices of the Dean of Students, Multicultural Student Coalition, Student Personnel Association, the Women's Studies Department, and the University Subcommittee on Dating Violence/Sexual Assault regularly host events to further discussion of the impact of sexual assault and dating violence on campus. These events involve lectures for students in helping professions to understand the skills needed to respond to rape survivors, improve/comedy presentations on consent and sexuality, statewide conferences, small group discussions about the intersections of sexual assault and race, and vigils to honor victims of domestic violence.

These are only a few select highlights of sexual assault/dating violence prevention and awareness events during the 2006-2007 year; events and activities like

these are regularly supported and attended by members of the campus community:

August, 2006: The Wisconsin Union Directorate Music Committee and PAVE hosted a Wisconsin Welcome Week funk concert against sexual assault. Over 4,000 students attended this event, where they received condoms, temporary tattoos, informational material, and information delivered from onstage about the community problem of sexual assault and campus resources. This event engaged a wide base of students who may not have been interested in attending a program on sexual assault in a fun and safe atmosphere.

October 2006: The Madison community observed Domestic Violence Awareness Month with a vigil for victims of domestic violence, an educational cell phone drive, and a breakfast for media personnel on responsible journalism. An estimated 400 people were in attendance at these large events.

December 2006: Over 400 sorority women and UW Female Athletes attended a self-defense workshop by T.A.K.E. Defense Training Program. This program provided the students with hands-on self defense and assertiveness techniques. Several Campus organizations formed a coalition to observe World AIDS day, with a specific event focused on the connections between STI prevention and sexual violence. 30 people attended this event.

March 2007: "Sex Signals," a popular comedy show about the intersections of dating and sexual assault, visited UW-Madison. Over 200 students were in attendance.

April 2007: In observance of Sexual Assault Awareness Month, PAVE and University Health Services hosted a series of violence prevention programs with guest speaker Mike Domritz and his violence prevention program "Can I Kiss You?" 250 students were in attendance. A student-led production about the realities of survivors' lives called "Silence is Violence" was staged twice during this month, with an estimated attendance of 70.

#### Informational Materials on Campus Violence

University Health Services, the Campus Women's Center, PAVE, the Offices of the Dean of Students, UW Greek Life, the Dane County Rape Crisis Center University Health Services, and University Police publish information about sexual assault, dating violence stalking on their websites as well as in paper form. Please see [www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/assault) for more information.

A select overview of printed informational materials include: a brochure outlining campus/community options for survivors (offices that may be able to help, information on reporting), information for men's leadership, building healthy relationship, bystander intervention, and basic information about the dynamics of sexual assault and dating violence. The content of

this material encourages perpetrator accountability, community safety, and de-bunking the myths of sexual/dating violence as part of creating a safe community. This material encourages students to be empowered to make safe choices for themselves without sending victim blaming messages.

The University Subcommittee on Sexual Assault and Dating/Domestic Violence maintains a campus wide e-mail list to disseminate information about meetings, events, and relevant news stories. The subscription to this list is over 200 campus members. Members of the campus and/or community can join by sending a blank e-mail to [join-preventviolence@lists.wisc.edu](mailto:join-preventviolence@lists.wisc.edu).

Regularly, student organizations produce advertisements in campus newspapers, posters, flyers, and promotional materials about sexual assault, consent, and dating violence. These materials are newly developed and distributed each year through University Housing, private residence halls, at events, and resource fairs.

Sexual Assault prevention programs and information:

- Campus Safety, <http://www.wisc.edu/students/faculty/safety.htm>, a comprehensive web resource containing state and federally mandated information on sexual assault, sexual harassment and information on alcohol and other drugs. Notice of this resource is provided to all prospective students and emailed to all enrolled students in fall of each year.
- Presentations about sexual assault and safety issues are made to fraternities and sororities, and student organizations by the UW Police Department and University Health Services, community organizations, and faculty and staff.
- Chimera is a self-defense program sponsored locally by the Rape Crisis Center that teaches men and women of all cultures, ages, backgrounds and physical abilities that they have the right and ability to protect themselves from actual or intended violence. 6 and 12-hour classes are offered through the Rape Crisis Center. UW students and staff can call the Rape Crisis Center at 608/251-5126 for more information.
- Campus SAFEwalk is a walking service providing nighttime escort on campus and to near campus areas, year round including parking lots. Individuals wishing to reserve an escort for later in the day, or to arrange a regular escort (e.g., after a regularly scheduled late-night lecture or lab) may call 608/262-5000 anytime during the day to make a reservation through the SAFEwalk voice mail.
- Campus SAFERide Bus (262-5000) operates three routes near campus for the night hours (6:30pm-2am) during the academic year. All buses stop at Memorial Union.

- Campus SAFERide Cab (262-5000) provides late-night rides within a 2 mile radius of campus year round. Service is intended for occasional non-round trip use. Individuals are requested to make a \$1.00 donation plus tip when using this service. Available from 10:30pm-3:00am.

- Sexual Assault and Alcohol programs are offered to new members of fraternities and sororities each semester through the Interfraternity Council and the Panhellenic Association.

- Rape Crisis Center, 128 E. Olin Ave., Madison, (24-hour Crisis line:251-7273) serves survivors (and their families and friends) of all forms of sexual violence, including recent sexual assault, past sexual assault, incest, sexual harassment, and sexual exploitation. Services are provided free of charge and include 24-hour crisis intervention and support, short-term counseling, support groups, medical/legal advocacy and accompaniment. RCC serves all Dane County residents. RCC has a satellite office on the UW campus, at 115 N Orchard Street. To arrange services at the campus office call the 24-hour crisis line, 251-7273.

- The Department of Kinesiology offers a co-ed self-defense class for credit.

- Men Stopping Rape (257-4444), a volunteer-run community group consisting of students and non-students in the Madison community, seeks to educate men about sexual assault, dating violence, masculinity, homophobia and rape culture.

- University Health Services sponsors a relationship violence prevention program that focuses on sexual assault and dating/domestic violence prevention. UHS staff works with students and campus professionals to improve the campus climate on relationship violence issues so that everyone understands their roles and responsibilities in these critical student safety issues. For more information about UHS' program, see earlier in this document.

- PAVE (Promoting Awareness and Victim Empowerment) is a student organization dedicated to sexual assault awareness and prevention.

#### Sexual Assault Prevention Brochures and Flyers

The campus provides a number of brochures and flyers that contain information about sexual assault, relationship violence, responding to victims of assault, night-time transportation and safety, and listings of resources on the campus and in the community. Brochures and information are available from CIVC (Campus Information and Visitors Center), the Offices of the Dean of Students, University Health Services and other campus locations. Residence Halls also distribute information on sexual assault and acquaintance rape to residents.

### Physical Facilities to Help Enhance Safety:

- Lighting is constantly upgraded, both inside buildings and throughout campus grounds. A panel is currently working on improvements to the Campus Lightway, which once completed will be a network of well-lit sidewalks and paths for pedestrians. Lightway routes will run along main campus thoroughfares and will be situated adjacent to campus buildings that are heavily used at night. All lightway routes will be marked by reflective yellow decals affixed to light poles. Lightway maps and suggestions for use will be made readily available once the lightway planning and implementation is complete.
- Emergency telephones, providing a direct connection to the University Police Department, are located around the campus. These yellow phones are labeled "Phone for Police Help." A blue light located above the phones makes them easy to find.

### Protective Behaviors

The victim/survivor is not responsible for being assaulted; only perpetrators are responsible for sexual assault and other violent crimes. Most sexual perpetrators know the person they violate--an intimate partner, recent acquaintance, a classmate. As such, most safety precautions listed below might not prevent a sexual assault, but may deter other criminals who prey on vulnerability.

All students can take protective measures to increase their personal safety and the safety of those around them. These measures are intended to promote safety and deter many forms of crime, including but not limited to sexual assault perpetrated by strangers and/or recent acquaintances.

- When going to a party or bar, if possible let a friend or roommate know who you are with and where you will be. Leave an address and phone number when possible.
- When going to a party or bar, it's best to go in groups and ask one member of the group to be the Designated Friend (like a Designated Driver). This person agrees to stay sober and to check in with other members of the group through the night. In some cases, members of the group agree that they won't leave the party with someone else without first checking in with the Designated Friend.
- Be careful with anything you drink at parties. Colorless, odorless, and tasteless drugs are used to facilitate rape and can render a victim defenseless and powerless. Do not accept drinks from a stranger or leave your drink unattended. Remember that alcohol is the substance most commonly used to facilitate sexual assault, so be aware of your consumption, boundaries, and those of your friends.
- Alcohol is the most widely used debilitating agent in sexual assaults. Alcohol does not cause rape, but can

make it more difficult for the parties involved to understand how consent is freely given and expressed.

- Be wary of anyone who doesn't respect your boundaries around alcohol. If you say you've had enough and someone else keeps urging you to have more, this person likely does not have your best interests in mind. If you see someone pushing alcohol on someone else, say or do something to intervene. Take care of your friends.
- When in doubt about your ability to get home safely, call Campus SafeWalk or SafeCab at 262-5000. These services operate until 3 a.m. (6 a.m. during finals week) and can provide a safe way to get home.

### At Home, the Following Recommendations Can Promote Safety

- Do not prop open an outside door for friends who come in late. Many assailants gain entry to apartment buildings and other group housing through doors that were left propped open by well-meaning friends.
- Have lights in all entrances.
- Use deadbolt locks on all doors. Due to a new city ordinance, all apartment buildings must be equipped with locks on all exterior doors, basements and laundry rooms. If your apartment lacks these locks, speak with your landlord or, if necessary, the City of Madison Building Inspectors.
- Equip all windows with secure locks and curtains or blinds.
- Don't put your full name on the mailbox (or in the phone book).
- Always know who is at your door before opening it.
- If a repair person is at the door, ask for identification.
- If a stranger wants to use your phone, offer to make the phone call yourself while the stranger waits outside.
- If you find an intruder in your apartment, leave immediately. If that's not possible, throw something through a window to attract your neighbor's attention.
- If you think you hear a prowler, or feel otherwise suspicious, call the police.

### When Walking Alone, Be Prepared, Alert, and Consider These Precautions:

- Be aware of people walking behind you and/or following you.
- When possible, walk in a brisk manner on well-lighted streets away from bushes or alleys.

- Keep your hands and arms free and unburdened. Have your keys and cell phone accessible. Remain alert and maintain an assertive posture.

- Learn to yell “NO” or “BACK OFF” loud & forcibly to attract attention and help from others. If you hear someone yelling for help, find a way to get them help without endangering yourself. Simply yelling or causing a scene may deter a criminal from further action. Practice this so that IF the time comes you are ready.

#### When Traveling:

- Lock your car doors. Also lock the doors when you get out, and check the back seat before you get back in.
- Park in a well-lighted or busy area or near the entrance of where you are going.
- Have a functioning interior overhead light.
- If you have car trouble, stay in your car and close your windows (when someone approaches). If someone stops, ask them to call for assistance for you.
- If you see someone having car trouble, note the location and call for assistance for them.
- If you feel that you are being followed in your car, drive to a busy, well-lighted area or to the police station. Attract attention by using your horn and lights.

#### When Using Public Transportation:

- Try to wait in a well-lighted place.
- Note who is getting on and off with you.
- Sit near the driver of a bus and don't fall asleep.

#### 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:

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

- Differences in power or status can be a significant component in sexual harassment. A person who seems to acquiesce to sexual conduct may still experience tangible action harassment or hostile environment harassment if the conduct is unwelcome.
- Harassment can occur between men and women or between members of the same gender.
- Sexual harassment may or may not involve a tangible injury (e.g., economic loss, lowered grades). A sexually harassing environment, in and of itself, may constitute a harm.
- Sexual harassment must be addressed and corrected regardless of the position or status of the harasser or the person being harassed.
- Conduct is not always offensive or unwelcome to the same degree when perceived by different people. Courts use a "reasonable person" standard to determine whether the contested behavior constitutes sexual harassment.

- In an academic or program setting, offenders can be faculty, instructors, lecturers, teaching assistants, coaches, tutors, or even fellow students or program participants. In the workplace, offenders can be supervisors, co-workers, or non-employees such as vendors or customers. Extensive information on the sexual harassment policy and procedures on campus: <http://www.oed.wisc.edu/sexualharassment/>.

Services on Campus and In the Community to Assist Victims of Sexual Harassment  
36.11(22)(1)(c)Wis. Stats.

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

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

Office for Equity and Diversity: The OED is available to receive complaints of sexual harassment and other forms of discrimination or prohibited harassment when the allegation is of misconduct by a university employee. If the allegation is against a student, the OED will refer the matter to the Offices of the Dean of Students. While many persons prefer have their concern addressed at the departmental level, the university also provides an option for complaint reporting, investigation and/or resolution through the OED. The OED will conduct prompt, thorough and impartial investigations when formal complaints are filed. If informal resolution is an appropriate alternative, the OED will work with individuals to facilitate a resolution that assures that sexual harassment is corrected and reoccurrence prevented. For more information on the OED's complaint procedures, see their web page at:  
[www.oed.wisc.edu](http://www.oed.wisc.edu)

#### RESOURCES:

Office for Equity and Diversity  
179A Bascom Hall  
263-2378  
Luis Piñero, Assistant Vice Chancellor/Director  
[www.oed.wisc.edu](http://www.oed.wisc.edu)

Administrative Legal Services  
361 Bascom Hall  
263-7400  
Lisa Rutherford, University Legal Counsel  
Office of the Associate Vice Chancellors for Academic Affairs  
117 Bascom Hall  
262-5246  
Linda Greene, Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, and Ombuds For Faculty

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

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

Offices of the Dean of Students  
75 Bascom Hall  
263-5700  
[www.wisc.edu/students/](http://www.wisc.edu/students/)

University of Wisconsin Police Department  
1429 Monroe Street  
262-2957 (24 hours)  
265-9558  
Carol Ann Glassmaker  
[www.uwupd.wisc.edu](http://www.uwupd.wisc.edu)

University Health Services  
608/265-5600  
[www.uhs.wisc.edu](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu)  
UHS is the campus health clinic for all registered students, housing both Medical Services and Counseling and Consultation Services  
Medical Services: 1552 University Avenue  
Counseling & Consultation Services: 115 N Orchard St.  
265-5600 (business hours and after hours crisis line)  
Greta Guenther, Counselor  
[http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/home.jsp?cat\\_id=36](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/home.jsp?cat_id=36)

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

SEXUAL ASSAULT 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, EDRC or another campus resource (listed above) to discuss options for resolution.
- Consider informing the individual(s) involved that the conduct is unwelcome and that you expect it to stop.
- Keep notes of what happened, when, where, and who was present. Retain copies of any correspondence.

- You may find it helpful to seek support from a trusted colleague. Be aware of your interest in keeping the matter as confidential as possible.

#### If You Are Accused of Sexual Harassment

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

#### If You Are in a Position of Authority

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

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

harassment is not assumed guilty and/or disciplined on the basis of allegations.

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

#### If You Are Approached by a Colleague or Peer

Listen to the allegation of harassment sympathetically but objectively.

### SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- Encourage the individual to contact someone who can explain alternatives available to resolve the situation (a Sexual Harassment Contact Person, department chair or other divisional resource, the EDRC, 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) Whoever, with intent to harass or intimidate another person, does any of the following is subject to a Class B forfeiture:

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."

Links to Relevant Wisconsin State Statutes

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

36.12 Student discrimination prohibited

947.013 Harassment

940.225 Sexual assault

940.22 Sexual exploitation by therapist; duty to report

948.02 Sexual assault of a child

948.025 Engaging in repeated acts of sexual assault of 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

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## ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG INFORMATION

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### Alcohol & Other Drugs: Services and Programs

#### Campus Resources for Students

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

#### The PACE Project

University Health Services  
1552 University Ave.  
608/265-5231  
[www.uhs.wisc.edu/rwj](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu/rwj)

The PACE Project utilizes an environmental management approach to produce long-term campus and community change to reduce high-risk drinking. For more information, click on PACE at [www.uhs.wisc.edu](http://www.uhs.wisc.edu).

#### Information Resources

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

#### Campus Resources for Employees

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

#### Community Information and Treatment Resources

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

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

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

The Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services will send a pamphlet detailing the statewide and local resources for drug and alcohol abuse treatment. You can request a pamphlet by calling 608/266-2717 or [http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/bgaconsumer/AODA\\_MH?AODA\\_mhDirs.htm](http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/bgaconsumer/AODA_MH?AODA_mhDirs.htm)

#### 12 Step Groups

AA area Headquarters 608/222-8989  
Al-Anon 24-hour hotline 608/241-6644  
Narcotics Anonymous 608/258-1747

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

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

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

#### Standards of Conduct

The University of Wisconsin System and University of Wisconsin-Madison prohibit the unlawful possession, use, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on University property or as part of University activities. The use or possession of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on University premises, except in faculty and staff housing and as expressly permitted by the chief administrative

officer or under institutional regulations, in accordance with s. UWS 18.06(13)(a), Wis. Adm. Code. Without exception, alcohol consumption is governed by Wisconsin statutory age restrictions under s. UWS 18.06(13)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. The unlawful use, possession, distribution, manufacture, or dispensing of illicit drugs ("controlled substances" as defined in ch. 961, Wis. Stats.) is prohibited in accordance with s. UWS 18.10(1), Wis. Adm. Code.

### Disciplinary Sanctions

Violation of these provisions by a student may lead to the imposition of a disciplinary sanction, up to and including suspension or expulsion, under s. UWS 17.03(1)(b), Wis. Adm. Code. Students are often requested to participate in an alcohol and other drug (AOD) assessment provided by University Health Services (UHS), the Values and Influences Toward Alcohol class taught by UHS Counseling and Consultation staff, the e-CHUG online self-assessment tool and reflection papers that require the student to read excerpts from books such as *Dying to Drink* by Henry Wechsler and *Beer and Circus* by Murray Sperber as a part of their educational sanctions.

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

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

### State of Wisconsin and Federal Laws

#### State of Wisconsin and Federal Legal Sanctions

The Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Chapter 961 of the Wisconsin Statutes, regulates controlled substances and outlines specific penalties for the violation of the regulations. A first-time conviction for possession of a controlled substance can result in a sentence of up to one year in prison and a fine of up to \$5,000. Sec. 961.41(3g), Stats. A person convicted of manufacturing a controlled substance, delivering a controlled substance, or possessing a controlled substance with an intent to manufacture or deliver, can be imprisoned for up to 30 years and fined up to \$1,000,000. Secs. 961.41(1) and (1m), Stats. Penalties vary according to the type of drug involved, the amount of drug confiscated, the number of

previous convictions, and the presence of any aggravating factors. The distribution of a controlled substance to a minor can lead to the doubling of an authorized sentence term. Sec. 961.46, Stats. Wisconsin has formidable legal sanctions that restrict the use of alcohol in various situations. It is illegal to procure for, sell, dispense or give away alcohol to anyone who has not reached the legal drinking age of 21 years. Sec. 125.07(1)(a)(1), Stats. Every adult has a legal obligation to prevent the illegal consumption of alcohol on premises owned by the adult or under the adult's control. Sec. 125.07(1)(a)(3), Stats. A first-time violator of either of the above subsections can be fined up to \$500. It is against the law for an underage person to procure or attempt to procure an alcoholic beverage, to falsely represent his or her age for the purpose of obtaining alcohol, to enter premises licensed to sell alcohol, or to consume or possess alcohol on licensed premises. Sec. 125.07(4)(a), Stats. A first-time underage violator of Section 125.07(4)(bs), Stats., can be fined up to \$500, ordered to participate in a supervised work program, and have their driver's license suspended.

### Federal Laws

#### Federal Legal Sanctions

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

#### Federal Penalties and Sanctions for Illegal Possession of Controlled Substances

21 U.S.C. 844(a)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Health Effects of Alcohol & Other Drugs: Summary

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

**Alcohol:** Alcohol is the most frequently abused drug on campus and in society. Alcohol is chemically classified as a mind-altering drug because it contains ethanol and has the chemical power to depress the action of the central nervous system. This depression affects motor coordination, speech and vision. In great amounts, it can affect respiration and heart rate control. Death can result when the level of blood alcohol exceeds 0.40%. Prolonged abuse of alcohol can lead to alcoholism, malnutrition and cirrhosis.

**Anabolic Steroids:** Concerns over a growing illicit market and prevalence of abuse, combined with the possibility of long-term effects of steroid use, led Congress to place anabolic steroids into Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Although the adverse effects of large doses of multiple anabolic steroids are not well established, there is

increasing evidence of serious health problems associated with the abuse of these agents, including cardiovascular damage, liver damage and damage to reproductive organs. Physical side effects include elevated blood pressure and cholesterol levels, severe acne, premature balding, reduced sexual function and testicular atrophy. The CSA defines anabolic steroids as any drug or hormonal substance chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone (other than estrogens, progestins, and corticosteroids), that promotes muscle growth.

Those commonly encountered on the illicit market include: boldenone (Equipose), ethylestrenol (Maxibolin), fluoxymesterone (Halotestin), methandriol, methandrostenolone (Dianabol), methyltestosterone, nandrolone (Durabolin, Deca-Durabolin), oxandrolone (Anavar), oxymetholone (Anadrol), stanozolol (Winstrol), testosterone and trenbolone (Finajet).

**Cannabis:** Three drugs that come from cannabis—marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil—are currently distributed on the U.S. illicit market. These drugs are deleterious to the health and impair the short-term memory and comprehension of the user. When used, they alter the sense of time and reduce the ability of the user to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination. They also increase the heart rate and appetite. Motivation and cognition can be altered, making acquisition and retention of new information difficult. Long-term users may develop psychological dependence that can produce paranoia and psychosis. Because cannabis products are usually inhaled as unfiltered smoke, they are damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system and have more cancer-causing agents than tobacco.

**Depressants:** Depressants produce central nervous system depression. Depressants (i.e., barbiturates, benzodiazepines, glutethimide, methqualone, and meprobamate) can cause physical and psychological dependence that can lead to respiratory depression, coma and death, especially when used in concert with alcohol. Withdrawal can lead to restlessness, insomnia, convulsions and even death. Chloral hydrate, a hypnotic depressant, and alcohol constitute the infamous "date-rape drug" or "Mickey Finn."

**Hallucinogens:** LSD, PCP, mescaline and peyote are classified as hallucinogens. Hallucinogens interrupt the brain messages that control the intellect and keep instincts in check. Large doses can produce convulsions and coma, heart and lung failure. Chronic users complain of persistent memory problems and speech difficulties for up to a year after their use.

Because the drug stops the brain's pain sensors, drug experiences may result in severe self-inflicted injuries. Persistent memory problems and speech difficulties may linger.

**Narcotics:** The term narcotic derives from the Greek word for stupor. Narcotic use is associated with a variety of unwanted effects, including drowsiness, inability to concentrate, apathy, lessened physical activity, constriction of the pupils, dilation of the subcutaneous blood vessels causing flushing of the face and neck, constipation, nausea and vomiting and, most significantly, respiratory depression. With repeated use of narcotics, tolerance and dependence develop. Users of narcotics, such as heroin, codeine, morphine, and opium, are susceptible to overdose that can lead to convulsions, coma and death.

**Stimulants:** Cocaine is the most potent stimulant of natural origin. "Crack" is the chunk form of cocaine that is a ready-to-use freebase. These drugs stimulate the central nervous system and are extremely addictive. They can cause psychological and physical dependency. Stimulants can lead to dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, paranoia, and seizures. They can also cause death by disrupting the brain's control of the heart and respiration. The use of amphetamines and other stimulants can have the same effect as cocaine and cause increased heart rates and blood pressure that can result in a stroke or heart failure. Side effects include dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. They can also lead to hallucinations, paranoia, psychosis, and even a physical collapse. Nicotine is a highly addictive stimulant, whether ingested by smoking or chewing. This drug hits the brain in six seconds and damages the lungs, decreases

heart strength, and is associated with many types of cancers when ingested by smoking. The withdrawal symptoms include anxiety, progressive restlessness, irritability, and sleep disturbances.

## Myths About Alcohol

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

The use of alcohol is a personal choice that only affects the user. You are part of a 40,000+ student community and your substance use choices can affect the people you are with and the things you are doing.

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

## Make Moderation Part of Your Lifestyle

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