Safety and Security Report

Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report for the Minneapolis and St. Paul Campuses

2018
University of Minnesota Twin Cities is a large and active place. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors from throughout Minnesota and around the world pursue and reach their goals here.

Our University of Minnesota Police Department (UMPD) does an extraordinary job of keeping the University of Minnesota a safe place to learn, work, and live. Officers patrol our buildings and grounds and get to know our community. They have strong relationships with surrounding neighborhoods and with other peace officers and public safety agencies throughout the Twin Cities. In addition to our UMPD, many other units on campus are committed to safety. This report details their efforts.

The President’s Initiative to Prevent Sexual Misconduct, now in its second year, continues to proceed with its comprehensive public health approach:

- This past March, we launched the online Faculty and Staff Sexual Misconduct Prevention Training. By the June deadline, 99.2 percent of faculty and staff had completed the training. New employees are required to complete training within 30 days of joining the University.
- "It Ends Here," a public awareness campaign aimed to reach students and focused on bystander intervention, launched in September. Visit the Safe Campus website (https://safe-campus.umn.edu) to order posters and other resources for your campus unit.
- We are building networks and resources and offering ongoing training this fall to help academic units prevent and respond to sexual misconduct.

Positive culture change is a community effort and shared responsibility. Each of us can contribute to a safer campus by keeping our eyes and ears open, and immediately reporting all crimes and public safety problems or concern by calling 911.

Thank you for helping to keep our University safe.

Eric W. Kaler
President
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Quick Contact Guide

Police

University of Minnesota Police Department
Emergency 911
Non-Emergency  612-624-COPS (2677)
511 Washington Ave SE
https://publicsafety.umn.edu/

Minneapolis Police Department
Emergency 911
Non-Emergency  311
2nd Precinct
1911 Central Avenue N.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55418
http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police

St. Paul Police Department
Emergency 911
Non-Emergency  651-291-1111
367 Grove St.
Saint Paul, MN 55101
http://www.stpaul.gov/departments/police

Ramsey County Sheriff’s Office
Emergency 911
Non-Emergency  651-767-0640
425 Grove St.
St Paul, MN 55101
https://www.ramseycounty.us/your-government/leadership/sheriffs-office

University Security & Safe Walk Program
Safe Walk Request 612-624-WALK (9255)

Campus Service Offices

Aurora Center
24 Hour Helpline:  612-626-9111
117 Appleby Hall
128 Pleasant St SE

Title IX Office (EOAA)
Phone:  612-624-9547
274 McNamara Alumni Center
200 Oak St SE
https://diversity.umn.edu/EOAA/

Office for Community Standards
Phone:  612-624-6073
211 Appleby Hall
128 Pleasant St SE
https://communitystandards.umn.edu/

Student Conflict Resolution Center
Phone:  612-624-7272
254 Appleby Hall
128 Pleasant St SE
http://www.sos.umn.edu/

Office for Conflict Resolution (for Staff)
Phone:  612-624-1030
622 Heller Hall
217 19th Ave S
http://ocr.umn.edu/

Housing & Residential Life
Comstock Hall East
210 Delaware St SE
Phone: 612-624-2994

Mental Health

Student Counseling Services
Phone: 612-624-3323
Minneapolis
340 Appleby Hall
128 Pleasant St SE

St. Paul
199 Coffey Hall
1420 Eckles Ave.
https://counseling.umn.edu/

Boynton Mental Health
Phone: 612-624-1444
Minneapolis
410 Church St. SE
St. Paul
1420 Eckles Ave
https://boynton.umn.edu/clinics/mental-health

Health Service

Boynton
410 Church St SE
Phone: 612-625-8400
Annual Security and Fire Safety Report Information

Preparing the Annual Security Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics
This report has been prepared in compliance with the “Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act” (informally known as the “Clery Act”). This report includes information for the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses of the University of Minnesota.

This report is published annually by the University and made available to all current and prospective students, staff, and faculty. Statistics are compiled by the Clery Compliance Coordinator in cooperation with the University of Minnesota Police Department (UMPD), Minneapolis Police Department, St. Paul Police Department, other applicable law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over University of Minnesota Clery Geography. Additional crime information is collected from a wide range of University personnel who have been identified as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) under the Clery Act. The Clery Compliance Coordinator reviews and updates the information contained in this report annually.

This report is prepared and presented in compliance with Clery Act requirements. For further information on the Clery Act:
http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html

Crime Statistics reported in this document reflect specific crimes that occurred in specific geographic locations established by federal law and were reported to University of Minnesota Campus Security Authorities. Statistics reflect reports of crime and not criminal charges or convictions.

Definitions of Terms Used in this Report

Campus Security Authorities
Campus Security Authorities are individuals on campus who are required to report any allegations of crimes that they receive to the Clery Compliance Coordinator or UMPD for inclusion in the Annual Statistical Disclosure.

The Clery Act defines four categories of Campus Security Authorities as stated below:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. If your institution has a campus police or security department, all individuals who work for that department are campus security authorities. A security department can be as small as one person.

- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into institutional property). Include individuals such as those who provide security at a campus parking kiosk, monitor access into a campus facility, act as event security, such as for sporting events or large, registered parties, or escort students around campus after dark (including other students).

- Any individual or organization specified in an institution’s statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.

- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.
Clery Geography
Clery Geography is the geographic area for which an institution is responsible for disclosing crime statistics. The following definitions describe the areas that cumulatively account for an institution’s Clery Geography.

On Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls. Also, any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in the first part of this definition that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On Campus- Residential: any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility

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

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

Personally Identifying Information
Personally identifying information is defined in Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed or otherwise protected, including:
- a first and last name;
- a home or other physical address
- contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number);
- a social security number, driver’s license number, passport number or student identification number; and
- any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

Criminal Offenses
The following definitions of criminal offenses detail the elements of each crime, crimes in the annual statistical disclosure found in this report are categorized according to the below definitions. The majority of the definitions are from the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. Sex offense definitions are from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Aggravated Assault: The unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.
**Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

**Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Manslaughter by Negligence:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.

**Robbery:** The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear.

**Rape:** is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

**Fondling:** is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

**Incest:** sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

**Statutory Rape:** sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

**Hate Crimes**

**Hate Crime:** a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act the following bias categories are used: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Ethnicity, National Origin, Disability.

Any criminal offense which also meets the definition of a hate crime will be included in the statistical disclosure in both the criminal offense category and in the hate crime category (i.e. an on-campus aggravated assault motivated by religious bias will be counted in the on-campus aggravated assault category and in the on-campus aggravated assault motivated by religious bias category).

**Additional Hate Crime categories:** In addition to the criminal offenses listed under the “Criminal Offenses” section, the following crimes are included if it is determined that the crime was motivated by bias.

**Larceny-Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Note: constructive possession is defined by Black’s Law Dictionary, sixth ed. as “where one does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.”)

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

**Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except “Arson”): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

VAWA Offenses
Dating Violence: violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition—
- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
  - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
  - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
  - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
  - By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

Stalking: engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or Suffer substantial emotional distress. For the purposes of this definition—
- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Unfounded Crimes: Are reported crimes which are thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel; and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

Arrests and Referrals for Discipline for Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Law Violations
Weapons Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Law Violations: The Violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.
Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.
Reporting an Emergency or Crime

The University of Minnesota encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the University of Minnesota Police Department or appropriate local law enforcement agency when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. If the victim of a crime is unable to file a report, third parties who have information regarding the crime are encouraged to file a report to ensure that the police are aware of the crime. The prompt and accurate reporting of all crime enables the police department to identify and respond to patterns of crime and when necessary to distribute pertinent crime information to the community, which may help prevent similar occurrences of crime.

Report an Emergency or Crime in Progress to the police

Dial 911 or use an Emergency Blue-Light beacon

There are 21 Emergency Blue-Light beacons located throughout campus that will immediately connect the caller to a police dispatcher when activated.

Dialing 911 or pressing the emergency button on a Blue-light beacon will connect you with a dispatcher. Be prepared to give the dispatcher the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Your name
- Your location and location of the emergency
- Your phone number
- If applicable (e.g., after a crime), a description of individuals involved (gender, clothing description, height, weight, hair color, tattoos, etc.)
- If applicable (e.g., after a car accident), a description of vehicles involved (color, make, model, license plate number)

Please remain on the line until the dispatcher tells you it is okay to hang up.

Based on the information provided, the dispatcher will send the appropriate help to respond to the reported emergency.

Report a Non-Emergency to the police

Dial 612-624-COPS (2677)

When reporting a non-emergency a dispatcher either will send an officer to your location or will request that you file a report in person at the police department. You will then speak with an officer who will ask questions to obtain detailed information about what happened. The officer will be able to provide you with information on victim services, next steps and crime prevention information.

When reporting a crime, you will be asked many questions. Here are some examples of information an officer will ask you about:

- When the crime happened (date and time)
- Where it happened
- Your name, contact information, State Driver’s License or ID number
- Details of the event
- Other people involved (suspect, if known; witnesses)
- If property was involved, who owns it
- The property owner’s contact information
- For vehicles: Make, Model, Color, License Plate Number, Insurance-company name & policy number, etc.
- Property other than vehicles: Serial Number, Product Name, Manufacturer, Description, Condition, etc.
Walk in
You may walk-in to The University of Minnesota Police Department to file a report.
The University of Minnesota Police Department is located at:

Transportation and Safety Building
511 Washington Avenue SE
Minneapolis, MN 55455

The University of Minnesota Police Department is a full service law enforcement agency, open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Online Police Reports (Minneapolis Campus Only)
To submit an online police report, go to www.minneapolismn.gov/police/report/eReport
If you are a victim of certain crimes or have lost property on the East or West Bank of the Minneapolis campus, you have the option of completing an online police report. Once completed, the report will be made available to UMPD personnel and it will be handled like any other police report.

Police reports can be submitted online for the following crimes:
• Theft
• Theft from motor vehicle
• Lost property
• Damage to property
• Damage to motor vehicle

Only incidents that occur on the East or West Bank of the Minneapolis campus can be reported online. Incidents that occur on the St. Paul campus cannot be reported online. Call 612-624-COPS (2677) to file a police report.

Note that the website given to file reports online is for the Minneapolis Police Department. UMPD utilizes the Minneapolis Police Department’s police report records management system. If the crime you wish to report occurred in a University building, make sure you select the landmark or building option on the page titled “Select Location of Incident.” This will ensure that your report is routed to UMPD.

The website can also be used to report an incident (of the five types mentioned earlier) that occurs off campus but in Minneapolis. In such a case, the report will be reviewed by the Minneapolis Police Department. If follow-up is needed, someone from that department may contact you.
Report a Crime to a Non-Police Campus Security Authority:
The University of Minnesota encourages all reports of crime to be made to the University of Minnesota Police Department or local law enforcement; however, crimes may also be reported to individuals on campus who have been identified as Campus Security Authorities. The intent of including non-law enforcement personnel as campus security authorities is to acknowledge that some individuals may be inclined to report such incidents to other individuals on campus.

Campus Security Authorities include but are not limited to: Residence Hall Directors, Assistant Residence Hall Directors, Community Advisors, Advisors to student organizations, athletics coaching staff and others who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Campus Security Authorities have been trained to act as a resource for anyone who wishes to report the occurrence of a crime. Crime reports made to Campus Security Authorities will be forwarded to the University of Minnesota Police Department for inclusion on the Daily Crime Log and to be evaluated for the need to issue a Timely Warning Notification.

While there are many non-police Campus Security Authorities on campus, the University of Minnesota prefers reports be made to the following non-police CSAs:

| Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action (Title IX Coordinator) | 612-624-9547 | 274 McNamara Alumni Center 200 Oak St SE |
| Office for Community Standards | 612-624-6073 | 211 Appleby Hall 128 Pleasant St SE |
| Clery Compliance Coordinator | 612-625-4597 | 360 McNamara Alumni Center 200 Oak St SE |

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting
If you are the victim of a crime and are unsure if you would like to pursue action through the University or the criminal justice system, you may want to consider speaking with a Campus Security Authority.

Campus Security Authorities can explain the different reporting options available to help you decide which option is best for you.

Police reports are public records under state law. UMPD cannot hold reports of crime in confidence.

In many cases, a non-police CSA may be able to assist you in making a confidential report that would not initiate any additional action through the University or the criminal justice system. A confidential report is forwarded directly to the University’s Clery Compliance Coordinator for inclusion in the Annual Statistical Disclosure and forwarded to the University of Minnesota Police Department to be added to the Daily Crime Log and evaluated for the need to issue a Timely Warning Notice. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the safety of yourself and the campus community.

With such information, the University of Minnesota can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents occurring on campus Clery Geography; determine crime patterns, and alert the campus community of potential danger.

Confidential reports regarding dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking should be made to advocates at the Aurora Center.
All reports of dating violence, domestic violence sexual assault, and stalking that are made to University employees who have an obligation to report the occurrence of such crimes will be forwarded to the Title IX office or its designee. Per University policy mandated reporters are required to provide the following information to the Title IX office or designee in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking:

- The names of the complainant(s), respondent(s) and possible witnesses:
- The date, time and location of the alleged prohibited conduct; and
- Other relevant details about the alleged prohibited conduct that the University would need to determine what occurred and address the situation.

After receiving a report of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking the Title IX coordinator will contact the complainant to provide resources for personal support and information about the investigation process. In cases involving a student respondent, the campus Title IX office or its designee will only begin investigating the report after receiving verbal or written confirmation that the complainant wishes to initiate an investigation.

When a complainant requests that their identity be kept confidential or that the University refrain from conducting an investigation, the campus Title IX office or its designee will make an individualized determination of whether to conduct an investigation, including consideration of the complainant’s wishes, the University’s responsibility for providing a safe and non-discriminatory campus environment, and whether the University possess other means to obtain relevant evidence. In making this determination, the campus Title IX office or its designee will consider the following factors, among others; whether the respondent is alleged to have used a weapon while committing prohibited conduct; whether the respondent is alleged to have used force while committing prohibited conduct; and whether the respondent has been alleged or found to have committed prohibited conduct against other complainants.

Pastoral Counselors and Professional Mental Health Counselors Exempt

Campus pastoral counselors and professional mental health counselors, when acting in their professional capacity, are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

The Clery Act defines a Pastoral Counselor as an employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

A Professional Counselor is defined as an employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor’s license or certification.

Professional Mental Health counselors at Student Counseling Services are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure.

Professional counselors can be found at the following on campus locations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Counseling Services</th>
<th>612-624-3323</th>
<th>340 Appleby Hall 128 Pleasant St SE (Minneapolis Campus)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>199 Coffey Hall 1420 Eckles Ave (St. Paul Campus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boynton Health</td>
<td>612-624-1444</td>
<td>410 Church St SE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
University of Minnesota Police Department & Security Services

University of Minnesota Police Department

Authority
University police are licensed as “peace officers” by the State of Minnesota. Minnesota State Statute 629.40 gives peace officers statewide arrest powers while acting in the course and scope of employment.

Jurisdiction
The University of Minnesota Police Department (UMPD) is responsible for all property owned by the University in the Twin Cities area. UMPD officers provide services in directed, proactive patrol, crime prevention and investigation, law enforcement, and emergency response. UMPD patrols the University community by squad car, motorcycle, bike, and foot.

UMPD has a Community Investigator Division to investigate crimes and provide directed crime prevention and other support to the University. The Community Investigator Division assigns a qualified officer to a geographical area of campus. Officers thereby become familiar with staff, faculty, and students in their assigned area, and they can monitor and respond more rapidly to crime and safety problems.

The Coordinated Response Team monitors, analyzes, and responds to ongoing crime patterns as well as conducts outreach efforts within the University community.

Relationship with other Law Enforcement Agencies
UMPD investigates all crimes that occur on University property within the East Bank, West Bank, and St. Paul campus areas. UMPD has a formal Memorandum of Understanding with the Metro Transit Police Department relating to police responses on University property and on Metro Transit property and facilities. UMPD also has a mutual aid agreement with all law enforcement agencies within Hennepin County. UMPD works closely with federal, state, and local police agencies including the Minneapolis Police Department, St. Paul Police Department and Metro Transit Police Department.

UMPD strives to provide a safe environment for all students, staff, faculty, and visitors on campus. When UMPD receives information about an off-campus crime that requires secondary investigation, it forwards the information to the proper local police department.

Monitoring of Noncampus Locations
Due to a shared records management system with the Minneapolis Police Department, UMPD regularly monitors for incidents of criminal activity involving students in non-campus locations of official student organizations in Minneapolis, including official student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

When incidents of criminal activity involving students are discovered, UMPD notifies appropriate officials within the institution, including the Office for Community Standards. The Student Code of Conduct outlines the jurisdiction the University has to apply disciplinary action in these cases.
University Security
UMPD employs students as uniformed security monitors. Security monitors are employees of UMPD, are subject to a criminal background check before hiring, and undergo 30–40 hours of training.

Authority
Security monitors act as the “eyes and ears” of UMPD. Security Monitor staff have no arrest powers, but are trained to determine when police or other first responders should be called.

Jurisdiction
Student security monitors provide building security in various University buildings, including residence halls.

Relationship with other Law Enforcement Agencies
University Security works closely with UMPD. Security monitors carry a portable police radio that enables them to communicate directly with UMPD dispatch and request police assistance when necessary. University Security does not generally interact with other local law enforcement agencies, contact with other local law enforcement is generally handled by the UMPD. University Security does not have any agreements with local law enforcement agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>University Security</th>
<th>612-624-WALK (9255)</th>
<th>Walking Security Escorts on Twin Cities Campus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Response to Reported Crime or Emergencies
Crimes reported to the University of Minnesota Police Department and non-police CSAs will be considered for the need to issue a Timely Warning Notification, documented on the University of Minnesota Police Department’s Daily Crime Log, and all applicable crimes will be included in the annual statistical disclosure. These public disclosures will not include any personally identifying information of any reporting parties, witnesses or victims.

UMPD will investigate all criminal allegations reported to the police. These investigations may be done in conjunction other law enforcement agencies involved in the matter.

Students accused of criminal misconduct may additionally be subject to the University student conduct process; this process neither substitutes nor interferes with the outside legal processes. The major objective of the disciplinary system at the University of Minnesota is to maintain standards of conduct and order commensurate with the educational goals of the institution.

Daily Crime Log
UMPD maintains a Daily Crime Log available for public viewing at: https://publicsafety.umn.edu/home/dailycrimelog.

The daily crime log includes crime information for crimes which have been reported to directly to UMPD, to UMPD by non-police Campus Security Authorities, the Minneapolis Police, St. Paul Police, Metro Transit Police and other applicable law enforcement agencies which occurred within the University of Minnesota Twin Cities Campus Clery geography.

The Daily Crime Log includes; case number, nature of the offense, the reported time and date the offense occurred, the date the incident was reported to UMPD, a general description of the location in which the incident occurred, as well as the disposition of the case, if known. Crimes initially reported to non-police CSAs are classified according to Clery crime definitions, while crimes reported directly to the police are classified according to Minnesota State Code.

Entries in the Daily Crime Log do not include personally identifying information of the victim, witnesses or reporting party.
Timely Warning Notification

The University of Minnesota issues Timely Warning Notifications to the campus community for reported Clery Act crimes that occur within the University of Minnesota’s Clery Geography and are believed to pose a serious or continuing threat to the University community.

Timely Warning Notifications are designed to give the University community information which may aid in the prevention of similar crimes.

Incidents reported to the University of Minnesota Police Department will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the Chief or designee to determine if a Timely Warning Notification is warranted.

When the Chief of Police or designee determines that a reported crime poses a serious or continuing threat and a Timely Warning Notification is warranted, the University Services Director of Communications will compose the warning. The Chief of Police or designee will approve the draft and it will be forwarded to the Office of the Vice President of University Services for distribution.

Timely Warning Notifications will be electronically distributed to all Twin Cities Campus students, staff and faculty via the University of Minnesota email system.

Individuals who are not part of the University but would like to receive these emails may subscribe to updates by using this Google Form. The form is also available on the public safety website at: https://publicsafety.umn.edu/alerts

Timely Warning Notifications may include the following details (if available):

- Date and time of the incident
- Location
- Type of crime
- Description of the incident
- Physical description of suspect, including a photograph (when available)
- Apparent connection to previous incidents, if applicable
- Pertinent crime prevention tips

Personally Identifying Information of victims and reporting parties will not be disclosed in a timely warning. Except in instances where the information is relevant to the crime— for example, in crimes which are motivated by Bias the victim’s inclusion in a protected class may be released if this information is not determined to be explicitly personally identifiable.

The University of Minnesota Police Department works closely with the Minneapolis Police Department, St. Paul Police Department and Metro Transit Police. By utilizing a shared reporting system, the University of Minnesota Police Department is routinely made aware of crimes which have been reported to the Minneapolis Police Department which may warrant the issuance of a timely warning notice. The University of Minnesota Police Department has requested that the St. Paul Police Department and the Metro Transit Police Department inform the University of any crimes reported to them that may warrant a Timely Warning Notification.
Emergency Response, Notification & Testing

Emergency Response
Emergency response operations include coordination of campus and community resources to save lives, protect property, and provide for the continuity of University operations.

The University uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as its standard for responding to incidents. UMPD police officers and supervisors, Department of Emergency Management and University administrators who have responsibility during an incident have been trained in NIMS. Depending on the incident, other University departments and/or other local or federal agencies may be involved in responding.

When an incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the first responders to the scene are usually from UMPD. The Minneapolis Police Department, Metro Transit Police Department, St. Paul Police Department, Minneapolis Fire Department, St. Paul Fire Department, Hennepin County Sheriff, Ramsey County Sheriff, and HCMC EMS assist UMPD as the situation requires. These agencies have been asked to inform the University of Minnesota regarding any situations that are reported to them which may warrant an emergency response.

Emergency Notification
Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of members of the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus, the University has in place several methods for communicating important safety information quickly. The situation will dictate which of the following notification methods are used. These include, but are not limited to, SAFE- U (Mass notification text system), campus e-mail, Campus-Wide Emergency Notification System (CWEAS), Tone Alert Radios, the University of Minnesota internet homepage, on-the-ground public safety personnel, and information in the media.

Prior to issuing emergency communications, the Department of Public Safety will confirm an emergency via dispatched officers, video monitoring, and/or notification from the National Weather Service or other emergency professionals on the scene. Information obtained from these responders will be used to determine the content of the notification. Following confirmation of the emergency and basic information gathering about the nature of the emergency, the University of Minnesota will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system.

The Department of Public Safety will follow their Emergency Procedures Manual in order to activate the applicable notification systems and to determine if a campus-wide or target notification is needed. This determination is based upon the situation. Targeted notification will only be used in scenarios where the emergency situation is localized and contained to one area and that do not present an immediate threat to the larger campus community.

A notification may be delayed if issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

SAFE- U notifications can be authorized by the following individuals: UMPD supervisory staff, University Relations, Department of Emergency Management Staff, University Services Vice President, or University Services Communications. CWEAS and Tone Alert Radios can be activated by the PSECC based on the guidelines in the DPS Emergency Procedures Manual. The News Service, which is a part of University Relations will handle notifications on the UMN website and to the news media.

Dissemination of emergency information to the larger community (i.e., parents and residents from surrounding neighborhoods) will take place as time allows. Depending on the nature of the incident, the University could utilize such avenues as the University internet homepage or the media. The first concern of the University will be to disseminate information to those people directly affected by the emergency. Dissemination to the larger community is the responsibility of University Relations.
Emergency Notification Systems

SAFE-U
SAFE-U is the University’s emergency mass notification system. SAFE-U will be used infrequently and specifically for emergency situations. Students, faculty, and staff who have provided contact information are automatically registered to receive notifications about critical campus safety information. Only University of Minnesota students, faculty, staff and those with a legitimate need are registered for SAFE-U. However, you may contact update-safeu@umn.edu to add more than one mobile device to your account in order to register your parents, family, friends, or others.

Campus Email
In an emergency situation, campus email may be utilized to communicate important safety information. Generally, emergency notifications which are sent via SAFE-U are accompanied by a corresponding email with the same information.

Campus-Wide Emergency Alert System (CWEAS)
CWEAS is the University of Minnesota’s outdoor emergency notification system. The University has 13 stand-alone speaker locations located throughout the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses. CWEAS is not a tornado siren; it is an outdoor warning system that can convey both an alert tone and voice messages. If you hear the outdoor warning system, it means go inside and seek more information.

Tone Alert Radio
The University uses Tone Alert Radios strategically placed throughout campus to add another layer of alert coverage. The University of Minnesota PSECC will activate the radios when there is urgent information that needs to be transmitted (e.g., severe weather, building evacuation). Tone Alert Radios also provide emergency notification that can be received in areas that are out of cellular service.

Fire Panel Annunciation
DEM has worked to install in some buildings an annunciation capability that can be set off by the PSECC in case of an emergency. The annunciation system allows the fire alert system to communicate the source of the emergency, which will allow for a quicker and more efficient response. The panels in use at the University also help control emergency communications systems where they are installed. As existing systems reach the end of their lifecycle, additional capacity in this area is being added.

UMPD Facebook and Twitter
Emergency information may also be communicated on UMPD Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Digital Signs
Most digital signs on campus can be updated quickly to include an emergency message.

Web Announcements
Weather-related closings and other emergencies may be announced by placing an announcement on the University of Minnesota website.

On-Scene Emergency Personnel
On-scene emergency personnel may be able to provide valuable emergency communication depending upon the emergency situation.
Emergency Response Testing
The Department of Public Safety (DPS) in cooperation with DEM participates in several exercises throughout the year to prepare for emergencies for the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses. At least once a year, the Department of Public Safety and Department of Emergency Management will conduct an exercise to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures of the Twin Cities campus (Minneapolis and St. Paul). The University community will be notified of this exercise, and the notification will summarize the emergency response and evacuation procedures and indicate where procedures can be found. All testing of the emergency response system is documented and the records retained at the Department of Emergency Management. Documentation includes a description of the test, the date, the time, and whether the test was announced or unannounced.

UMPD has procedures in place for the response to incidents such as active shooters and bomb threats. These procedures are tested and reviewed frequently.

Emergency and Evacuation Plans
DEM coordinates the development of emergency plans. DEM tasks each area of the University to develop and maintain emergency procedures and guidelines for their buildings and employees.

The Department of Housing & Residential Life (HRL) is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency evacuation procedures for all University residence halls. HRL is required by state law to conduct a specific number of evacuation drills per year.

General Building Evacuation Procedure
At the sound of the emergency alarm, it is the responsibility of all building occupants to evacuate immediately and proceed to predetermined assembly points, away from the building.

Building occupants are also responsible for ensuring that their visitors, customers, and contractors in their department follow the evacuation procedure described herein, and leave the building along with all other occupants.

Faculty and instructors are responsible for dismissing their classes, and directing students to leave the building by the nearest building exit upon hearing the building alarm or being notified of an emergency.

Designated essential personnel needed to continue or shut down critical operations, while an evacuation is underway, are responsible for recognizing and/or determining when to abandon the operation and evacuate themselves.
Evacuation Instructions
Whenever you hear the building alarm or are informed of a building emergency:

- Do not panic.
- Do not ignore the alarm.
- Leave the building immediately, in an orderly fashion.
- Do not use elevators.
- Classes and meetings in session must be dismissed and students directed to leave.
- Follow quickest evacuation route from where you are (see posted floor evacuation diagram/map).
- Do not go back to your office area for any reason.
- Proceed to the designated emergency assembly point for your area. If the designated assembly point/area is unsafe or blocked due to the emergency, proceed to the alternate assembly point.
- Report to your Work Area Rep at the assembly point to be checked off as having evacuated safely; also report any knowledge you may have of missing persons or those located in an Area of Refuge.
- Return to the building only after emergency officials or building coordinator give the all-clear signal. Silencing the Alarm doesn’t mean the emergency is over.
- Chemical Spill Lab Evacuation instructions
  - Notify other lab occupants in immediate area
  - Everyone who can safely leave, should leave lab away from spill
  - While exiting, close double doors leading into other labs
  - A lab occupant leaving lab should immediately call 911 (or head to area of refuge button (near freight elevator on each floor) if applicable)
  - Notify operator of spill and location
  - Operator can remotely activate fire alarm (for some buildings) and send emergency personnel
  - Evacuate building according to general evacuation procedures

Building Emergency Instructions
In the event of a loss of power, water leak or flood, elevator failure or other building emergency:

- Call the FM Call Center (FMCC) at 624-2900 to notify them of the emergency. Call 911 for emergencies with injuries.
- Notify staff that is located near the emergency so they may take appropriate precautions.
- Follow evacuation instructions, if evacuation is necessary.

Shelter Emergency Instructions
In the event of notification of severe weather, safely discontinue work and go to the nearest designated safe shelter location

In the event of the release of hazardous chemical substances which threaten human health and the immediate lab needs to evacuate, but other building occupants are safe, please follow the steps below:

- Notify other lab occupants in immediate area
- Everyone who can safely leave, should leave lab away from spill
- While exiting, close double doors leading into other labs
- Contact 9-1-1 according to established lab safety protocols
Active Threat Instructions: Run, Hide, Fight

The guidelines below should be considered during this type of emergency, but your specific situation may require deviation from these suggestions.

**Run:**
Have an escape route and plan in mind.
Leave your belongings behind.
Keep your hands visible.
Run to a place of refuge, well beyond the norm.

**Hide:**
If running is not possible, hide.
Lock and barricade doors; shut off lights
Remain silent, yet vigilant
Avoid huddling together

**Fight:**
Fighting is a last resort, use only when your life is in imminent danger.
Use improvised weapons, i.e. chair, fire extinguisher.
Attempt to incapacitate the active threat.
There is strength in numbers; work together against the active threat.

**Call 9-1-1:**
Call ONLY if safe and with information about the active threat
Clarify you are on the University of Minnesota campus and where you are
Give the location of the active threat(s)
Provide physical description of active threat(s)
Describe type of weapons held by the active threat(s)
Notify the dispatcher of victims and their location

**How to React When Law Enforcement Arrives:**
Remain calm; follow officers’ instructions
Keep your hands up and out in front of you, assuring your hands are empty
Keep hands visible at all times
Avoid making quick movements towards officers such as attempting to hold on to them for safety
Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling
Move quickly towards the nearest exit or where directed to by police
Do not stop to ask officers for help or directions when evacuating

**Once in a Safe Place:**
Emergency responders need to account for everyone. Once you are in a safe place, DO NOT LEAVE. As the event unfolds and is better understood, law enforcement will provide additional instructions as to where you should be or when you will be able to leave. Please be patient. Your safety is our most important concern.
## Crime Statistics
### Criminal Offenses

#### Minneapolis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Minneapolis</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
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<tr>
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*In 2016, there were two reports of rape reported to have occurred at an undisclosed fraternity/sorority house. These reports were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the reported incidents occurred at a fraternity/sorority associated with the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

**In 2016, there were four reports of fondling reported to have occurred at an undisclosed residence hall. These reports were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the reported incidents occurred at a residence hall on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

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***In 2015, there was one rape case reported to have occurred in an on campus residence hall- but the report did not indicate if the case occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus. This case was not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the case occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.
St. Paul

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<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/non negligent manslaughter</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manslaughter by Negligence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fondling</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***In 2015, there was one rape case reported to have occurred in an undisclosed on campus residence hall- but the report did not indicate if the case occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus. This case was not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the case occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

**Hate Crimes**

**2017**

**Minneapolis**
One on-campus residential case of arson characterized by Religion bias.
One on-campus case of Simple Assault characterized by Religion bias.

**St. Paul**
One on-campus residential case of intimidation characterized by Race bias.

**2016**

**Minneapolis**
One on-campus case of Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property characterized by Religious bias
One on-campus case of Simple Assault characterized by Race bias

**St. Paul**
No hate crimes to report for the calendar year 2016

**2015**

**Minneapolis**
One on-campus case of intimidation characterized by bias against National Origin
One on-campus case of Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property characterized by bias against Ethnicity

**St. Paul**
No hate crimes to report for the calendar year 2015
**VAWA Offenses**

**Minneapolis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Minneapolis</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2016 Minneapolis</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>8*</td>
<td>3*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>8**</td>
<td>8**</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>24***+</td>
<td>8***</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 2016, there was one report of domestic violence reported to have occurred at an undisclosed residence hall. This report was not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the reported incident occurred at a residence hall on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

** In 2016, there were two reports of dating violence reported to have occurred “On Campus” but did not indicate if the incidents occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. Of these two cases, one was reported to have occurred at an undisclosed residence hall. These reports were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the reported incidents occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

*** In 2016, there were seven reported cases of stalking which were reported to have occurred “On Campus” but did not indicate incidents occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. Of these seven cases, two reportedly occurred in an undisclosed residence hall. These were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the cases occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

+ During data collection for 2017 statistics, it was discovered that there was one additional stalking case reported in 2016, occurring on the Minneapolis Campus. This case had not been disclosed in the previous report. This information has been updated in this report and will be updated with the Department of Education to reflect the actual number of reported stalking incidents in 2016.
### Domestic Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015 Minneapolis</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 2015, there were four cases of stalking which were reported to have occurred “On Campus” but did not indicate if incidents occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. These were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the cases occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

+ During data collection for 2016 statistics, it was discovered that there was one additional stalking case reported in 2015, occurring in a Minneapolis Campus residence hall, which had not been disclosed in the previous report. This information has been updated in this report and will be updated with the Department of Education to reflect the actual number of reported stalking incidents in 2015.
### St. Paul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>0**</td>
<td>0**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>1***</td>
<td>0***</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In 2016, there was one report of domestic violence reported to have occurred at an undisclosed residence hall. This report was not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the reported incident occurred at a residence hall on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

** In 2016, there were two reports of dating violence reported to have occurred “On Campus” but did not indicate if the incidents occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. Of these two cases, one was reported to have occurred at an undisclosed residence hall. These reports were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the reported incidents occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

***In 2016, there were seven reported cases of stalking which were reported to have occurred “On Campus” but did not indicate if it occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. Of these seven cases, two reportedly occurred in an undisclosed residence hall. These were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the cases occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Unfounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>1**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**In 2015, there were four cases of stalking which were reported to have occurred “On Campus” but did not indicate if it occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. These were not included in the Clery Act Statistics since it could not be determined if the cases occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul Campus.
## Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

### Minneapolis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non-campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017 Minneapolis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor law violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Abuse Violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>236</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non-campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2016 Minneapolis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor law violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Abuse Violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>198</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non-campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2015 Minneapolis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor law violations</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
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<td>67</td>
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<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>864</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Abuse Violations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017 St. Paul</strong></td>
<td>On campus</td>
<td>On campus residential only</td>
<td>Non–campus</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor law violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Abuse Violations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referral</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2016 St. Paul | On campus | On campus residential only | Non–campus | Public |
| Liquor law violations |  |  |  |  |
| Arrest | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Referral | 61 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Abuse Violations |  |  |  |  |
| Arrest | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Referral | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. |  |  |  |  |
| Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Referral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 2015 St. Paul | On campus | On campus residential only | Non–campus | Public |
| Liquor law violations |  |  |  |  |
| Arrest | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Referral | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug Abuse Violations |  |  |  |  |
| Arrest | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Referral | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc. |  |  |  |  |
| Arrest | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Referral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
Non-reportable Sexual Assault data

The University of Minnesota respects the comfort-level of victim/survivors when disclosing the details of sex-related crimes. In some instances, the University of Minnesota may receive reports of the occurrence of a sexual assault with an insufficient level of detail required to make a specific categorization of the crime or to determine if the crime occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. The below tables represent reports of “sexual assault” made to Campus Security Authorities where there was not enough information to determine the specific crime committed, the bottom table represents reports of sexual assault where there was not enough information to determine on which campus the assault occurred.

Because these crimes could not be classified as Rape, Fondling, Incest, or Statutory Rape they are not reportable crimes under the Clery Act. These statistics are included here to portray a more accurate picture of the frequency of sexual assault occurring at the University of Minnesota- Twin Cities campus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Unclassifiable Sexual Assaults Minneapolis</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Unclassifiable Sexual Assaults St. Paul</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017 Unclassifiable Sexual Assaults Unknown Campus</th>
<th>On campus</th>
<th>On campus residential only</th>
<th>Non–campus</th>
<th>Public</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Crime Statistics Information
The following information was compiled using the Clery Act Statistics on the Minneapolis campus. These charts present the information in a different format. Due to the relatively low number of crimes reported on the St. Paul campus, further statistical analysis was not conducted on this data.

In 2017, there were no reports of Murder, Manslaughter by Negligence, Incest, Statutory Rape, or occurring on the Minneapolis campus.

Reported Criminal Offenses 2015-2017 Minneapolis On Campus

From 2015 to 2017 there were no reports of Murder, Manslaughter by Negligence, Incest, or Statutory Rape occurring on the Minneapolis campus.
The above chart includes crimes reported in or on University of Minnesota property at the Minneapolis Campus including on campus student housing facilities from 2015-2017.

In 2013, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amended the Clery Act and added the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence and stalking as reportable crimes under the law. The amended law also included provisions that increased educational programming and awareness campaigns regarding the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Since the law was enacted the University of Minnesota and other institutions of higher education nationally have experienced a steady increase in the number of reported crimes covered by VAWA. The increase may not reflect an actual increase in the rate of these types of crime, but may reflect increased reporting due to increased educational programming and awareness campaigns.
The above chart shows three important categories of information. The Rape/Fondling category is the combined total of all cases of rape & fondling occurring on Minneapolis & St. Paul Clery Geography (On Campus, Public Property and Non Campus). These are cases which occurred on Minneapolis and St. Paul Clery Geography and were classified as Rape or Fondling. These cases are reported to the Federal Government under the Clery Act. These numbers have increased year over year since 2015.

The next category represents unclassifiable sexual assaults. This category includes cases of sexual assault where there was not enough information to classify the crime as either Rape or Fondling but were reported as occurring on Minneapolis or St. Paul Clery geography or cases which were reported as Rape or Fondling occurring “on campus”, but without enough information to determine whether the crime occurred on the Minneapolis or St. Paul campus. This information is not reported to the Federal Government under the Clery Act.

The final category represents the combined total of the previous two columns.

This chart illustrates that as numbers of Rape and Fondling have increased since 2015, the number of unclassified sexual assaults has decreased and the total number of reported sexual assaults occurring on the combined Clery Geography of the Minneapolis and St. Paul campuses have stabilized.

The data indicates that training and awareness of crime reporting has increased at the University of Minnesota, allowing for more accurate and detailed crime information.
Security of and access to campus facilities

Access to Campus Facilities
There are three distinct levels of access to buildings, public hours, university hours and restricted hours. Building hours vary according to building use.

Public Hours
During Public Hours, buildings will remain open to everyone in the University community and to the general public. Public Hours will generally coincide with the standard business day of 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. For classroom buildings, Public Hours will generally be 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to accommodate evening classes. Libraries, museums, galleries, and the like will have public hours that match their business hours.

University Hours
University Hours are the hours just before and just after Public Hours in the morning and the evenings. As an example, University Hours in a classroom building would typically be 6 a.m. to 7 a.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. During University Hours, a U Card will be required to enter the building.

Restricted Hours
During Restricted Hours, buildings are closed to the general public and to the general University community. Only people who have been previously granted permission to enter the building are allowed to do so. Typically, the people granted access during Restricted Hours are the people who would logically have permission to enter a building when it is locked, for example, faculty who teach or staff who work in a specific building. Again using a classroom building as an example, the Restricted Hours would be between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

For information on specific building hours, go to http://campusmaps.umn.edu/tc/ and select the building you are interested in learning more about.

Security of Campus Facilities
The University controls and monitors access to its space by using traditional key systems, electronic card reader systems, and intrusion alarm systems. Outside doors of all University buildings are equipped with electronic card access control systems.

Campuses, departments and units are required to manage all keys and access control devices held by their employees. Each campus, department or unit has a Department Facilities Representative to enforce this policy at the local level.

Individuals are prohibited from unauthorized possession, use, duplication and changes to keys or access control devices. Individuals are also prohibited from bracing open doors equipped with access control devices. Violators of this policy will be subject to disciplinary actions for the University or criminal charges where appropriate.

Students, faculty and staff are required to carry their University issued UCard when in University buildings outside of public hours. The UCard must be presented upon request by law enforcement or security personnel, or by a University employee acting within the purview of their job responsibilities. Anyone in a University building that is unable to present their UCard outside of public hours may be asked to leave. Additional restrictions may apply to areas deemed to have a higher security standard.
Access & Security in Student Housing Facilities

The University of Minnesota has nine traditional dormitory style and five apartment-style student residential facilities. There are 13 residential facilities on the Minneapolis campus and 2 residential facilities on the St. Paul campus. In the Summer of 2017, Pioneer Hall was closed for renovation and is expected to reopen in June 2019. In the Fall of 2017 University of Minnesota Housing & Residential Life opened Keeler and Radius apartment buildings to student residents.

The lobby doors of Centennial, Comstock, 17th Ave Hall, and Sanford’s are open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to allow students to access to dining facilities. In these buildings however, access to living areas remain locked 24 hours a day and require card access. Guests and visitors may access residence hall living areas only when escorted by a resident of that hall. The lobbies of all other residence halls require card access 24/7.

The information desks in the lobbies of all residence halls and apartments are staffed 24 hours a day by office assistants. There are security cameras in the lobbies and residential access points, as well as in remote areas of the building.

Every hall has a community adviser on duty each night. Security monitors are on site and do hourly rounds of the building between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. Security monitors, and on-duty community advisers work together to ensure that safety and security needs are met during the evening and night hours. A residence director is available 24/7 for emergencies.

Security Considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities

Facilities Management is responsible for the maintenance of campus facilities and grounds. Facilities Management has departmental standard procedures and practices that are aligned with the Board of Regents Policy “Health and Safety” to address security considerations used in the maintenance of campus facilities. Facilities Management employees regularly fix problems with lighting, doors, locking mechanisms, access control hardware, intrusion alarms and CCTV systems.

The Landcare unit ensures safe and accessible exterior environments through regular ground maintenance, snow removal, and cleanliness. Landcare has also incorporated Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles in the design and maintenance of campus landscaping.

To report a building or land care issue call the FM Call Center:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities Management Call Center</th>
<th>612-624-2900</th>
<th>Call this number to request assistance with:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• facility-related emergencies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Crime Prevention and Safety Programming
The following units offer annual programming to inform the campus community about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage the campus community to be responsible for their own security and the security of others, and to inform students and employees about methods of crime prevention.

University of Minnesota Police Department
UMPD’s Investigations and Outreach Division is responsible for coordinating safety presentations and training throughout the year for the University community. Presentations cover various topics such as responding to active shooters, basic University crime prevention information and trends, and personal safety.

Freshman Student, Transfer Student, and Parent Orientation
Each semester UMPD participates in orientation sessions for incoming students and their parents. UMPD officers present information on crime prevention topics including, the importance of locking and securing personal property, securing doors of residences, safe walk practices and information on how to contact the police.

Greek Life
Each semester UMPD participates in presentations for the UMN Greek system. These presentations contain information on party safety and risks associated with alcohol consumption.

Active Shooter Response
This presentation is designed to inform the community about the steps to take in the event of an active shooter on campus and what to expect from law enforcement officers arriving on the scene.

UMPD completes these trainings upon request from University departments.

Public Safety Presentations
These presentations are given intermittently, by request. To request a presentation contact UMPD Investigations and Outreach at 612-624-COPS (2677) or online at http://police.umn.edu/services/com. These presentations can be on a range of topics, and presentations can be tailored to the needs of the group or department requesting the presentation.

Orientation & Transition Experiences
Pieces of the Puzzle (POP): During orientation, Orientation Leaders perform a 75-minute skit on college life issues and then facilitate a 30-minute discussion on the issues presented. Covered topics include, mental health awareness, alcohol issues, sexual violence issues, including discussions related to consent.

Navigating the U Session: All incoming students attending orientation attend this session, focused on safely navigating the University of Minnesota campus. The session includes safety information on light rail, driving, biking and walking around campus.

Campus Tours: During orientation new students are given the opportunity to take a tour of the campus which highlights locations of campus emergency blue light beacons and other important safety issues related to navigating the campus, including information about the Security Monitor escort service, 624-WALK.
Housing & Residential Life

Fall & Spring Safety Weeks: Each September and April, Housing & Residential Life (HRL) has a Safety Week for all residence halls and apartment communities. During this week, residents participate in education activities to promote active bystander behavior and promote awareness of community safety.

During the first month of class, house meetings are held and residents receive information on HRL policies, tailgating, locking doors, and campus resources such as 624-WALK and the Gopher Chauffer.

Residential Curriculum Content: Items related to personal safety and alcohol education are woven throughout the residential curriculum content. Delivered through talking points with community advisors, bathroom readers, and billboards, students are able to access this information at various points during the year.

Hall Staff: HRL employees (office assistants who work the 24-hour information desks, community advisors, security monitors, business operation supervisors (professional staff), and assistant/residence directors (professional staff)) are trained annually on campus resources, how to refer to students to these resources, and emergency procedures.

University Policy on Drugs and Alcohol

The University is committed to providing a healthy learning and working environment for all students and employees and strives to meet this commitment through prevention and awareness programs. Alcohol abuse and illegal drug use endangers the health and safety of all students and employees.

Students, faculty, and staff are prohibited from engaging in:
- the illegal possession, use, or distribution of alcohol, drugs, and drug paraphernalia on all University premises, in University-supplied vehicles, and as part of University activities and business;
- the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance on all University premises, in University-supplied vehicles, and as part of University activities and business.

University students, employees, and others who conduct research and teaching activities with controlled substances must comply with Administrative Policy: Using Controlled Substances for Research in order to ensure that they follow all applicable regulations and safely handle and prevent diversion of controlled substances.

University community members are expected to refer suspected illegal situations to University police or local law enforcement agencies for criminal investigation leading to possible prosecution.

On the Twin Cities campus, the University of Minnesota Police Department is responsible for enforcing state laws related to underage drinking and state and federal law regulating the possession, use and sale of illegal drugs.

For more information on the University of Minnesota Drug Free University policy visit: https://policy.umn.edu/operations/drugfree

Health Risks

To make informed choices about drug and alcohol use, students and employees should educate themselves about the serious health consequences of the use, misuse, and abuse of alcohol and other drugs as described in the Drug and Alcohol Health Risks Chart below.

Alcohol

Alcohol is a depressant that slows down a person’s central nervous system, including breathing and heart rates. Short-term risks of alcohol use include: impaired judgment, poor motor coordination, emotional instability, and increased aggression. Long-term risks include: irreversible damage to brain, liver, pancreas, kidneys; memory problems and nutritional deficiencies; and high risk of fetal damage if used during pregnancy.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention alcohol fact sheets
Marijuana
Marijuana is an illegal drug that can cause changes in the way people think and feel. Marijuana use can make it harder for students and employees to function in school and work-related activities. It slows reflexes and impairs visual perceptions.
National Institute on Drug Abuse marijuana information

Cocaine
Cocaine is an illegal drug that is a strong central nervous system stimulant. It is a powerfully addictive drug.
National Institute on Drug Abuse health effects of commonly abused drugs

Club Drugs
Club drugs, such as MDMA (Ecstasy), Rohypnol, GHB, and Ketamine sometimes are used in a nightclub, bar, or rave drug scene. They have varying effects and can cause changes to critical parts of the brain.
National Institute on Drug Abuse club drugs information

Legal Sanctions
Students and employees also should be aware that they may be subject to criminal prosecution under federal, state, and local laws that specify fines or imprisonment or loss of federal financial student aid for conviction of alcohol and drug-related offenses as described in the Drug and Alcohol Legal Sanctions Chart below. These legal sanctions are in addition to disciplinary sanctions by the University.

Students—Disciplinary Sanctions
Students who violate the prohibitions of the Drug Free policy are subject to progressive disciplinary procedures as described in the Student Conduct Code: warning; probation; required compliance; confiscation of goods; restitution; restriction of privileges; University housing suspension or expulsion; suspension or expulsion; withholding of diploma or degree; and revocation of admission or degree.

Employees—Disciplinary Sanctions
Employees who violate the prohibitions of the Drug Free policy are subject to discipline ranging from an oral warning, written warning, or unpaid suspension up to termination consistent with policies, rules, and contracts governing the terms and conditions of their employment. Supervisors also may require an employee to provide documentation of satisfactory participation in an alcohol or drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program.

Employees who are convicted of any criminal drug statute violation in the workplace must report it to a supervisor within five days of the conviction. Supervisors, department heads, and principal investigators who are aware of any drug crime convictions of individuals (students or employees) who work on sponsored projects for violations that occurred in the workplace must report them to the Office of the Associate Vice President for Sponsored Projects Administration (SPA) within three calendar days of their notice of the conviction.

Medical Amnesty
Medical Amnesty to ensure that minors at medical risk as a result of alcohol intoxication receive prompt and appropriate medical attention, Minnesota law provides immunity from prosecution for minors under certain circumstances. Refer to Minnesota Statutes 340A.503 subd. 8 for further details.
The University of Minnesota maintains the discretion to refer these individual(s) for appropriate educational intervention(s).
Relevant Laws and Related Civil and Criminal Sanctions
In addition to disciplinary sanctions by the University, students and employees who violate the administrative policy: Drug Free University may be subject to criminal prosecution under federal, state, and local laws that specify imprisonment, fines, and loss of federal benefits for conviction of alcohol and drug-related offenses. To ensure students and employees are aware of these legal sanctions, this appendix briefly describes some relevant laws with sanctions and provides links to more information.

Federal Laws and Sanctions
Controlled substance convictions under federal laws carry penalties ranging from up to one year imprisonment and a minimum fine of $1,000 for simple possession to up to life imprisonment and a minimum fine of $2,000,000 for an individual engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise. Federal controlled substance convictions also can lead to forfeiture of both real and personal property; the denial of federal benefits, such as grants and student loans; and the denial of federally-provided or supported professional and commercial licensures. The seriousness of the offense and the penalty imposed generally depends on the type and amount of the drugs involved.

Provisions of the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 801 et al
Federal trafficking penalties

Minnesota Laws and Sanctions
Controlled substance convictions under Minnesota laws carry penalties including a prison sentence for not more than 30 years and a maximum fine of $1,000,000 for sales and possession crimes. Subsequent controlled substance convictions result in commitment to the commissioner of corrections for four to 40 years and a maximum fine of $1,000,000.

Minnesota controlled substances laws and sanctions

The misuse of alcohol also can result in criminal penalties under Minnesota laws. Anyone under 21 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a minimum fine of $100 if convicted of purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol or misrepresentation of age in order to purchase alcohol. Anyone who provides alcohol to individuals under 21 years of age also is subject to criminal sanctions.

Minnesota law – underage alcohol offenses
Minnesota law – violations and penalties related to liquor laws

In addition, Minnesota state law imposes stiff penalties on individuals who are convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or a hazardous substance. For example, a felony conviction of first-degree driving while impaired carries penalties of imprisonment for not more than seven years and a minimum fine of $14,000. Administrative penalties for driving under the influence convictions include driver’s license suspension, revocation, cancellation, denial, or disqualification.

Minnesota law – driving while impaired, including underage drinking and driving
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs
The University demonstrates its commitment to maintaining a safe and healthy campus environment by offering a variety of drug and alcohol abuse prevention and education services for students and employees, including confidential diagnosis and assessment, short-term counseling, referral, and support groups.

Supervisors who are concerned that employees may have alcohol or drug-related problems should consult with the Employee Assistance Programs. Disciplinary sanctions will not be taken against students for seeking assistance from student health services or against employees for seeking assistance from the Employee Assistance Programs.

University of Minnesota Resources
http://www.mentalhealth.umn.edu/alcohol/index.html
This website has information on the risks of using alcohol and drugs and offers a free, confidential, on-line assessment for students to evaluate their alcohol use

Chemical Health Assessment
http://www.bhs.umn.edu/east-bank-clinic/alcohol-chemical-health-services.htm
The above link describes resources available at Boynton Health regarding alcohol and chemical health services. Chemical Health Assessment appointments must be made in person at Boynton’s Mental Health Clinic. For more information, call Boynton’s Mental Health Clinic at 612-624-1444

Health Promotion Consultation
http://www.bhs.umn.edu/east-bank-clinic/alcohol-chemical-health-services.htm
Health promotion consultations are meant to explore a student’s current chemical health decisions and how they may correlate with negative or positive consequences experienced. Students are often referred to participate in a Health Promotion Consultation following a violation of the University’s alcohol and drug policy. Students are welcome to schedule a Health Promotion Consultation if they have any concerns regarding their chemical health and/or want to further explore their chemical health. A student can also schedule a consultation if they have concerns regarding their friend’s chemical health.

For more information, call Boynton Health at 612-625-3222.

SOBER
Students Off Booze Enjoying Recovery (SOBER) is an organization of students recovering from drug and alcohol addiction and their friends who are allies in the recovery movement. Recovery from alcohol and drug problems is a process of change through which an individual achieves abstinence and improved health, wellness, and quality of life.
SOBER supports students in recovery in any manner possible, but especially through the planning of social activities so that recovering people and their friends may find fellowship and solidarity on campus.

Interested in learning more about SOBER call 612-624-1940 or email sober@umn.edu for more information
Orientation & Transition Experiences
During orientation, Orientation Leaders perform a 75-minute skit on college life issues and then facilitate a 30-minute discussion on the issues presented. In the skit about alcohol and college life, slides inform students about negative health and academic impacts of high-risk drinking. Social norming information is presented to inform students that while some students choose to use alcohol despite the risks; many students choose not to drink alcohol. The issue of peer pressure is also discussed. Additionally, the skit also provides important information on the Medical Amnesty Law and encourages students to call 911 for help if they or someone they know needs medical attention due to alcohol consumption.

Orientation & Transition Experiences sponsors additional first-year initiatives and communications, including Kick It!, Class of 20xx Newsletters, and MyU Portal through first and second semester. Kick It!, an online engagement activity, is launched for all freshman students during the first six weeks of each semester and features activities created by Boynton Health Service and University Counseling and Consulting Services regarding healthy lifestyles and alcohol.

The “Class of” is a monthly publication and MyU portal has online content year round. Boynton Health Service and University Counseling and Consulting Services submit information around healthy lifestyles and alcohol for both delivery methods. Closer to spring break, more specific information is shared about alcohol and drug use.

Housing & Residential Life
Residential Curriculum Content: Items related to alcohol education are woven throughout the residential curriculum content. This content is delivered through talking points with community advisors, bathroom readers, and billboards. Students are able to access this information at various points during the year.

Rothenberger Institute
PubH: 1003 Alcohol and College Life
Alcohol & College Life is offered through the Rothenberger Institute (RI). RI provides a suite of wellness-based courses focusing on the knowledge and skills students need to lead healthy, productive, and balanced lives.

The Alcohol & College Life course was developed to address some of the issues many students face in college and reinforce personal prevention strategies to maximize student and campus safety. The course provides college students with factual information about how alcohol and other drugs affect college life. It highlights stories and information pertinent to all students, regardless of whether or not they choose to drink. Students are encouraged to think about how the lessons apply to their own experiences.
Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

The University of Minnesota prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, as those crimes are defined by the Clery Act. The University of Minnesota issues this statement of policy to inform the community of its comprehensive plan to address the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. This section includes information on University of Minnesota primary and on-going prevention and awareness programs, important information for victim/survivors of these crimes and the relevant procedures pertaining to the University's response to reports of these crimes.

No one acting on behalf of the University may retaliate against an individual for having made a report in good faith under this policy or having participated in an investigation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Retaliation against any individual for reporting under this policy is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action. Reports of retaliation will be reviewed and investigated in the same manner in which other allegations of misconduct are handled.

Definitions

VAWA Crime Definitions
For the purpose of classifying incidents for inclusion in the Annual Statistical Disclosure, the following definitions are used.

Dating Violence
The term "dating violence" means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and; the existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

For the purposes of this definition—
- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence
The term "domestic violence" means

Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed—
- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; (iv) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.
Sexual Assault
Sexual assault means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sex offense is generally defined as sexual contact directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest is defined as nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape is defined a nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Stalking
Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.
For the purposes of this definition—
“Course of conduct” means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person’s property.

“Substantial emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

“Reasonable persons” means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Minnesota State law definitions of VAWA Crimes and Terms
The following definitions are for the purpose of educating readers regarding jurisdictional crime definitions. Legal citations are given to enable the reader to access information on where the applicable definitions can be referenced under Minnesota law. Some terms are not explicitly defined under Minnesota law in these instances information is given to help readers situate VAWA terms in Minnesota State law.

Consent
MN 609.341 Subd. 4.

“Consent” means words or overt actions by a person indicating a freely given present agreement to perform a particular sexual act with the actor. Consent does not mean the existence of a prior or current social relationship between the actor and the complainant or that the complainant failed to resist a particular sexual act.
A person who is mentally incapacitated or physically helpless as defined by this section cannot consent to a sexual act.
Corroboration of the victim’s testimony is not required to show lack of consent.
**Dating Violence**

Minnesota law does not define dating violence.

**Domestic Violence**

**MN 518B.01 Subd. 2**

“Domestic abuse” means the following, if committed against a family or household member by a family or household member:
- physical harm, bodily injury, or assault;
- the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; or
- terrorist threats, within the meaning of section 609.713, subdivision 1; criminal sexual conduct, within the meaning of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or 609.3451; or interference with an emergency call within the meaning of section 609.78, subdivision 2.

“Family or household members” means:
- spouses and former spouses;
- parents and children;
- persons related by blood;
- persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past;
- persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;
- a man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and
- persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship.

Additional Information

Minnesota State Statute 609.2242 DOMESTIC ASSAULT: [https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=609.2242](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=609.2242)

Minnesota State Statute 518B.01 DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT: [https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=518b.01](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=518b.01)

**Sexual Assault**

The term sexual assault is not defined by Minnesota Law. The comparable crimes of rape, fondling, statutory rape, and incest are generally coded as criminal sexual conduct in the state of Minnesota.

“Minnesota law classifies the crime of criminal sexual conduct into five categories: first- through fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct, with first-degree carrying the most severe penalties and fifth-degree the least. Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 to 609.3451.”

“Generally speaking, the first-degree and third-degree crimes apply to sexual conduct involving sexual penetration of the victim; the second-, fourth-, and fifth-degree crimes apply to sexual conduct involving sexual contact with the victim without sexual penetration.”

“Criminal sexual conduct in the first and second degree typically apply to conduct involving personal injury to the victim; the use or threatened use of force, violence, or a dangerous weapon; or victims who are extremely young.”

“Criminal sexual conduct in the third, fourth, and fifth degree typically address less aggravated conduct and apply to other situations in which the victim either did not consent to the sexual conduct, was relatively young, or was incapable of voluntarily consenting to the sexual conduct due to a particular vulnerability or due to the special relationship between the offender and the victim.”

The above information is from the following source: [http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssovrcsc.pdf](http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssovrcsc.pdf)
**Stalking**

**MN 609.749 Subd. 1**

“stalking” means to engage in conduct which the actor knows or has reason to know would cause the victim under the circumstances to feel frightened, threatened, oppressed, persecuted, or intimidated, and causes this reaction on the part of the victim regardless of the relationship between the actor and victim.

**Affirmative Consent as defined by University of Minnesota Policy**

A determination about the existence of consent is a critical element in the investigation of a sexual assault. University policy requires affirmative consent between individuals engaging in sexual activity.

Affirmative consent is freely and affirmatively communicated words or actions given by an informed individual that a sober reasonable person under the circumstances would believe communicate a willingness to participate in the sexual contact. This definition of consent does not vary based upon an individual’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression.”

The following factors will be considered when determining whether affirmative consent was given.

- Each individual who wishes to engage in sexual contact is responsible for obtaining consent from the other individual or individuals who intend to be involved in the sexual contact.
- A lack of protest, the absence of resistance, and silence do not by themselves indicate consent.
- The existence of a present or past sexual, dating, or other romantic relationship between the individuals involved does not by itself imply consent to sexual contact.
- Consent must be present throughout the sexual contact and may be given and withdrawn at any time.
- When consent is withdrawn, all sexual contact must stop. Where there is confusion about the state of consent, sexual contact must stop until the individuals have verified the affirmative consent of all individuals involved.
- Consent to one form of sexual contact does not by itself constitute consent to another form of sexual contact.

Consent is not obtained where:

- An individual is compelled to engage in unwanted sexual contact through the use of coercion. Coercion may consist of physical force, intimidation, threats, or severe or persistent pressure that would reasonably cause an individual to fear significant consequences if they refuse to engage in sexual contact.
- An individual involved in sexual contact is incapacitated due to the influence of drugs or alcohol, and a reasonable person would know of this incapacitation. Incapacitation due to the influence of drugs or alcohol is a state beyond mere intoxication or impaired judgment. Some indicators of incapacitation due to the influence of drugs or alcohol may include:
  - A lack of control over one’s physical movement (for example, an inability to walk or stand without stumbling or assistance).
  - An inability to effectively communicate (for example, where one’s speech is heavily slurred, incomprehensible, or nonsensical).
  - A lack of awareness of one’s circumstances or surroundings (for example, a lack of awareness of where one is, how one got there, who one is with, and how or why one became engaged in sexual contact).

If there is any doubt as to whether another individual is incapacitated, one should assume that the individual does not have the capacity to give consent.

- An individual involved in sexual contact is unable to communicate or understand the nature or extent of the sexual situation because of a physical or mental condition.
- An individual involved in sexual contact is asleep, unconscious or involuntarily physically restrained.
- An individual involved in sexual contact is not of legal age to give consent pursuant to Minnesota state law.
Education and Prevention Programs
In May of 2017, President Kaler announced the President’s Initiative to Prevent Sexual Misconduct. As part of this initiative, President Kaler has emphasized the importance of primary and on-going prevention and awareness campaigns aimed at reducing the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. An essential component of the initiative focuses on education and prevention programs, as a result all incoming students and all employees are required to complete an educational module on issues related to sexual misconduct.

The University engages in and is in the process of developing additional comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programming
The University utilizes online educational primary prevention and awareness programs for all employees and incoming students. Incoming students must complete the Haven or HavenPlus module. Employees must complete a training developed by EverFi for the University of Minnesota titled “Preventing and Responding to Sexual Misconduct.” Each of these trainings were developed to be compliant with the requirements of the Clery Act and to educate individuals about the following topics:

Identify domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as prohibited conduct;
- Use definitions provided both by the Department of Education as well as state law to define what behavior constitutes dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Minnesota and/or using the definition of consent found in the Student Code of Conduct if state law does not define consent
- Provides a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
- Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene
- Information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victim/survivors in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

More information on Haven can be found at [http://www.everfi.com/haven](http://www.everfi.com/haven).

Orientation & Transition Experiences
Pieces of the Puzzle (POP): During orientation, Orientation Leaders perform a 75-minute skit on college life issues and then facilitate a 30-minute discussion on the issues presented. Skits are presented on the issue of sexual assault and consent. Skits present information to dispel myths about sexual assault and provide information about on campus resources, including the Aurora Center.
On-Going Prevention & Awareness Education

**MSA It Ends Here Campaign**
The Minnesota Student Association firmly supports survivors of sexual assault and to demonstrate this support MSA launched the It Ends Here campaign. This awareness campaign is designed to promote the process of obtaining consent and healthy relationships, promoting bystander intervention, informing students of their rights and resources, and including communities that historically have not been included conversation regarding sexual violence. As part of this campaign and in partnership with EOAA, the Aurora Center, and UMPD, MSA created the video “Who’s Who: Who Can You Go to if You’ve Been Sexually Assaulted.” This video is now used in first year, transfer, and graduate student online orientation.

**The Office for Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action (EOAA)**
EOAA delivers three workshops that include training and information on Sexual Misconduct:
- Sexual Harassment: Awareness, Prevention and Response,
- Responding to Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Assault and the EOAA Supervisor’s Toolkit.
- Speak Up: Understanding and Preventing Sexual Violence

Each of these workshops is offered multiple times per year, including availability via UMConnect at least once per year. Additionally, each of these three workshops are available on-line through ULearn.

**Rothenberger Institute**
PubH 1004: Sexuality Matters
Sexuality Matters is offered through the Rothenberger Institute (RI). RI provides a suite of wellness-based courses focusing on the knowledge and skills students need to lead healthy, productive, and balanced lives.

The purpose of this course is to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to lead healthy sexual lives. Recognizing the inconsistency and diverse range of previous sexuality education among students, this course is intended to fill those gaps and provide a solid foundation based on unbiased, medically accurate, and evidence-based information and programs. Sexuality Matters seeks to increase knowledge, build communication skills, help clarify personal values, and dispel myths regarding sexuality and relationships. This course addresses consent related to sexual activity, identifying indicators of healthy and unhealthy relationships, emphasizes the importance of bystander intervention and provides information about community resources.
Aurora Center

The Aurora Center offers a broad array of training options available to the University of Minnesota community. Below is a synopsis of trainings available. To Request a workshop from the Aurora Center please fill out the form available at the following link: https://z.umn.edu/AuroraWorkshop

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<td>● Barriers to Intervention</td>
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<td>● Healthy relationships (working with folks with various identities) and intersectionality</td>
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<td>● Intersectionality</td>
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<th>Intersections of Gender, Sexuality and Sexual Violence</th>
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<tr>
<td>● The ways violence can manifest</td>
<td>● Review of barriers to disclosure and reporting</td>
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<td>● Intersectionality</td>
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<td>● Unique barriers to accessing resources or reporting for queer and trans folks</td>
<td>● Secondary victimization/trauma and self-care</td>
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* Indicates workshops that are currently in production and subject to change.

**Sexual Health Awareness and Disease Education (SHADE)**

Reporting 1001: Demystifying the Sexual Assault Reporting Process This event aimed to help students better understand the intimidating process of reporting an assault, while addressing common misconceptions about reporting an assault to the police.
Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

“Bystander intervention” means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Bystander intervention includes:
- recognizing situations of potential harm
- understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence
- overcoming barriers to intervening
- identifying safe and effective intervention options
- taking action to intervene

Active bystanders recognize emergency situations (sexual assault, alcohol abuse, safety) and non-emergency situations (noticing a friend is depressed, gambling, academic problems) and have the skills to intervene directly or indirectly.

How Do I prevent Violence?
Be a good bystander. If you recognize an emergency or non-emergency situation happening, use the “3 Ds” to determine how to act. Learn more at http://stepup.umn.edu/program.html

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<th>Direct</th>
<th>Distract</th>
<th>Delegate</th>
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<td>If you feel safe, confront the situation directly</td>
<td>Diffuse the situation-interject humor</td>
<td>Ask others for help when you don't feel safe or comfortable approaching the situation alone</td>
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<td>Be calm, confident and respectful-the main goal is to stop the behavior</td>
<td>Change the subject-ask the parties involved about a class assignment or current event</td>
<td>There is strength in numbers, enlist the help of friends</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ask if the involved parties are okay, seek to help</td>
<td>Interrupt the flow of the behavior- spill a drink, create noise, any action which will interrupt the negative behavior</td>
<td>Call 911</td>
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Risk Reduction
These are tips that can provide you with low risk options for safeguarding your life against a predator. Do not look at them as ironclad rules. If a particular tip conflicts with things you need or want to do, try to find other options to protect yourself in that situation.

The victim is never to blame for a crime committed against them. Predators and perpetrators must be held accountable for their own choices and actions.

ON THE STREET
Predators identify targets.
Cross the street if you see anything on your side that makes you nervous.
Walk on well-illuminated streets; avoid doorways, shrubbery, dark areas near buildings and other places where an attacker might hide.
To get off the street, use public transportation – sit near the driver.

Predators use isolation as a weapon.
If possible, use the buddy system: walk with a friend/s.
If you have taken a ride in a cab or from a friend, ask the driver to wait until you are safely inside your house before leaving.
Avoid deserted laundromats or apartment building laundry rooms.

Predators identify vulnerabilities in targets.
Be alert in crowded buses, streets, malls, etc.; pickpockets work best in these environments. It is safer to carry money or wallets in an inside or front pocket.
Be cautious about revealing cash or credit cards.
Purses and book bags are safest carried close to the body with flaps, zippers, or clasps closed turned toward the body. Keep your hand on your purse or bag. Do not set it on the floor or counter in restaurants, restrooms, or theaters, or leave it in your grocery cart while shopping.

IN YOUR CAR
Predators know when and where people may be vulnerable or isolated.
Keep car doors locked and windows rolled up most of the way.
Avoid traveling at night if you are having car trouble or are low on gas. Park your car in well-lighted places and lock all doors.
Check the back seat and floors before you get into your car to be sure no one is hiding inside. Keep car keys in hand when approaching your vehicle so that you may enter it with ease.
If security or an escort is available, have them walk you to your car. If possible, carry a cellular phone, and keep it charged.

Predators take advantage of people’s good will and trust.
If you must leave car keys with garage or parking lot attendants, leave a ring with only your car keys, not house keys, which can be easily duplicated.
Don’t pick up hitchhikers.

Predators are brazen.
If someone tries to break into your car while you are in it, honk the horn in repeated short blasts.
If you are being followed, do not go home. Drive to the nearest police station, fire station, hospital emergency room, or an open gas station or convenience store – any safe place with people visibly present.
IN YOUR HOME

Predators know when and where people may be vulnerable.
It is safer using a first initial and last name on mailboxes and in phone directories.
Be cautious around elevators. Do not get on if you are feeling uncomfortable or unsafe. Get off if a fellow passenger seems odd or threatening.

Predators may take advantage of people’s trust and may display warmth and concern.
Change old locks when you move to a new residence.
Make sure your doors have dead bolts, security chains, and peepholes. Use them.
Always check identification when repair people, salespeople, police, or meter readers come to your home. Do not hesitate to call and check their identification and refuse admittance if you do not feel comfortable letting them into your home.
Instruct children and babysitters not to give out information about who is home.

Predators are brazen and resourceful planners.
If you suspect your home has been broken into, do not go inside. Go to a neighbor and call the police.
Lock your doors and windows, draw shades/blinds at night, and leave a light on implying that someone is home.
Lock the doors to your home or apartment when you are in the yard; take a portable telephone outside with you. Do not hide spare keys outdoors. They are too easy to find.
Do not hesitate to call 911 if you suspect someone is outside your home or apartment.

REMEMBER! It is the perpetrator, not the victim, who is to blame for the crime(s) they choose to commit!

Advocacy Support, Safety, Medical Assistance & Evidence Preservation

Advocacy
If you would like assistance and support from a victim’s advocate you can contact the Aurora Center by calling the 24 hour help line at 612-626-9111 or by visiting at Suite 117 Appleby Hall 128 Pleasant St. SE. Advocates can offer support, resources on and off campus, safety planning, assist in filing a police report and answer questions you may have regarding next steps.

Safety
If the assault happened on the St. Paul or Minneapolis campus, contact the University of Minnesota Police Department by calling 911. Even if you do not want to file a report, police will arrive on scene, ensure your safety and provide you with additional resources and can transport you to the hospital to seek medical attention, if requested. Officers can complete a police report if you would like.

Medical Assistance
If you have been the victim of a sexual assault, you should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. In cases of sexual assault, having a Sexual Assault Nurse Examination and the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SANE/SAFE) ensures that a specially trained nurse who is sensitive to the victim/survivor’s needs will treat the victim/survivor. It also ensures the proper collection of forensic evidence and protects the chain of custody of that evidence should a case be brought to trial. The SANE/SAFE examinations are paid for by the county per Minnesota Statute 609.35.

Victim/survivors are encouraged to seek treatment at a medical facility of their choice. However, the University of Minnesota has an established relationship with the University of Minnesota Medical Center and Fairview Riverside Emergency Department to coordinate care of victim/survivors with advocates from the University of Minnesota Aurora Center.
When a victim-survivor of sexual assault presents to University of Minnesota Medical Center or Fairview Riverside Emergency Department (ED):

- The triage nurse assesses if victim-survivor fits SANE/SAFE criteria and determines if culturally specific services are necessary.
- The triage nurse calls a SANE nurse and an Aurora Center advocate. The triage nurse places the victim-survivor in a private room.
- ED staff completes initial assessment for medical history and injuries.
- If the victim-survivor so desires, ED staff or the SANE/SAFE nurse calls law enforcement.
- Advocate arrives and provides victim-survivor with information and support. Advocate also assists any concerned persons who may be with the victim-survivor in the ER.
- SANE/SAFE nurse arrives and explains the exam to victim-survivor. Appropriate consent is obtained.
- SANE/SAFE nurse takes forensic history and conducts interview with victim-survivor. Advocate may be present during interview with victim-survivor's consent.
- SANE/SAFE nurse provides medication indicated as needed by interview and exam, such as prophylactic treatment for STIs.
- SANE/SAFE nurse completes physical exam. Evidence collected is determined by interview. Photographic evidence is taken as needed.
- SANE/SAFE nurse seals Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) kit. Chain of custody is followed per hospital protocol.
- Clothing is collected as evidence per hospital protocol. Chain of custody is followed per hospital protocol.
- Patient is discharged or admitted to support treatment plan.
- The Aurora Center advocate makes a plan for a follow-up meeting with victim-survivor's consent.

A copy of the sexual assault report and the lab report are made available to law enforcement. However, victim-survivors are not obligated to file a police report or pursue action through the criminal justice system. That is the choice of the victim-survivor. Evidence will be safely maintained and will be available if the victim-survivor chooses to pursue action at a later date, up to 18 months after the exam in Hennepin County.

In circumstances of sexual assault, if victim-survivors do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

**Evidence Preservation**

It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing, or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 168 hours (7 days), so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/is occurring, or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Victim-survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking are encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents. These documents can be helpful in proving the alleged crime and are helpful in obtaining court orders for protection.

As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim-survivor chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date.
**Reporting Options**

Victim/survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking are encouraged to report the incident promptly to the University of Minnesota Police Department or Title IX office. While all University employees are required by University policy to forward reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking of which they are made aware to the Title IX office; victim/survivors are encouraged to report directly to the Title IX office. The University of Minnesota Police Department and Title IX office are the best locations on campus for victim/survivors to directly report crime information and obtain appropriate resources and support.

**Victims have the right to:**
- Notify proper law enforcement authorities; including on-campus and local police
- Be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement, if the victim chooses
- Decline making a report to law enforcement

**Police**

Victim/survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking are encouraged to file a report with the University of Minnesota Police Department.

| University of Minnesota Police Department | Emergency: 911 | 511 Washington Ave SE
|                                      | Non-Emergency: 612-624-COPS (2677) | Minneapolis, MN 55455 |

UMPD will assist any victim/survivor with notifying local police, when appropriate, upon the request of the victim/survivor.

After contacting UMPD, an officer will meet with you to learn more about what occurred. The officer will inform you about what your next steps could be. If you choose to report the incident to us, the officer will ask you about what happened in order to make a report.

If evidence needs to be collected, such as bedding or clothing, the officer may make arrangements for that to occur. In addition, the officer will help you evaluate whether you need to go to a hospital to meet with a specially trained Sexual Assault Resources Service nurse. This will assist us in obtaining forensic evidence as well as assure you are provided with proper care and treatment. Officers will not be present during the exam, but you are welcome to bring someone of your choosing.

Once the report is completed and any evidence is gathered your case will be assigned to a specially trained UMPD sexual assault investigator and they will contact you. The investigator will obtain any necessary additional information as well as provide you with information on the potential next steps in the investigation, which could include further investigation by our department and the eventual submission of the case to a prosecutor’s office for review.

Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement it is the victim/survivor’s choice whether or not to make such a report to law enforcement, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.
If a victim/survivor chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim changes her/his mind at a later date. As time passes, evidence may dissipate or become lost or unavailable, thereby making investigation, possible prosecution, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. Timely reporting and a medical examination within 168 hours (7 days) is critical in preserving evidence of sexual assault and enhances the effectiveness of an investigation. While timely reporting aids the University of Minnesota in responding to crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking an individual can report an incident at any time.

Public Copies of police reports of domestic assault, stalking and sexual assault reports are routinely forwarded to the Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action (EOAA) office, the office which houses the University of Minnesota Title IX Coordinator. Public reports do not include victim information. The victim decides whether or not to file a complaint with EOAA.

Title IX Office (EOAA)
Victim/survivors of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking who are interested in pursuing action through the University should report the incident promptly to the Title IX coordinator.

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<tr>
<th>Title IX Office (EOAA)</th>
<th>274 McNamara 200 Oak St SE</th>
<th>612-624-9547</th>
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Making a report to this office will initiate an investigation by the University of Minnesota as well as the institutional disciplinary process. Staff members within EOAA can offer assistance in filing a police report if the victim/survivor chooses to report to law enforcement.

Confidential Reporting
If you are the victim of a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking and you do not want to pursue action through the University disciplinary process or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report to an advocate at the Aurora Center. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University of Minnesota can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents occurring on campus; determine crime patterns, and alert the campus community to potential danger.

Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual statistical disclosure, considered for the need to issue a Timely Warning, and are included on the University of Minnesota Police Department’s Daily crime log. These public disclosures will not include any personally identifying information of any reporting parties, witnesses or victims.

All reports of dating violence, domestic violence sexual assault, and stalking will be forwarded to the Title IX office or its designee. Per University policy, all University employees (excluding those who are exempt from reporting under University policy) are required to provide the following information in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking:

- The names of the complainant(s), respondent(s) and possible witnesses;
- The date, time and location of the alleged prohibited conduct; and
- Other relevant details about the alleged prohibited conduct that the University would need to determine what occurred and address the situation.
After receiving a report of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking the Title IX coordinator will contact the complainant to provide resources for personal support and information about the investigation process. In cases involving a student respondent, the campus Title IX office or its designee will only begin investigating the report after receiving verbal or written confirmation that the complainant wishes to initiate an investigation.

When a complainant requests that their identity be kept confidential or that the University refrain from conducting an investigation, the campus Title IX office or its designee will make an individualized determination of whether to conduct an investigation, including consideration of the complainant’s wishes, the University’s responsibility for providing a safe and non-discriminatory campus environment, and whether the University possess other means to obtain relevant evidence. In making this determination, the campus Title IX office or its designee will consider the following factors, among others; whether the respondent is alleged to have used a weapon while committing prohibited conduct; whether the respondent is alleged to have used force while committing prohibited conduct; and whether the respondent has been alleged or found to have committed prohibited conduct against other complainants.

**UReport (Anonymous reporting)**

Reporting incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking can be difficult. You can make an anonymous report through UReport, a resource that was established by the University of Minnesota for reporting such matters in a way that is protective of your concerns and identity.

When utilizing UReport, you are not required to provide your name or other information that might identify you. However, if you choose to remain anonymous, the University will be limited in the scope of its investigation and response. The reporting website will not track the identity of the computer you use.

If you do provide your name, or if your identity becomes known during an investigation, the University might become obligated to use your identity in the process of investigating any alleged misconduct. However, the University forbids retaliation against people who make good faith reports of violations of law or University policy. Therefore, if you experience retaliation or other negative consequences as the result of providing information through UReport or having your identity revealed in the process, you should report it. Information you provide will be used to help determine whether there has been a violation of law or policy.

Information may be shared with persons within the University if they have a need to know. Other persons, organizations, or agencies may obtain access to this information if they have statutory or judicial authority to do so. For more information or to make a report, go to: [https://compliance.umn.edu/report](https://compliance.umn.edu/report)

Do not use the UReport site to report immediate threat to life or property. Reports submitted through this service may not receive an immediate response. If you require emergency assistance, please call 911.

**Public Reporting and Disclosures and Personally Identifying Information**

Crimes reported to Campus Security Authorities at the University of Minnesota (Including, EOAA, OCS, and UMPD) are recorded on a publicly available crime log and if applicable are included in the campus annual statistical disclosure. If it is determined that the alleged incident presents a serious and/or continued threat to the campus community, a Timely Warning Notice may be released according to policy. However, information included in these public disclosures will not include any personally identifiable information of the survivor or witnesses, unless it presents relevance to the case (particularly for bias motivated crimes).

Victims may request that directory information on file to be removed from public sources. Information on suppressing directory information can be found at:

Students: [http://onestop.umn.edu/grades_and_transcripts/student_records_privacy.html#suppress](http://onestop.umn.edu/grades_and_transcripts/student_records_privacy.html#suppress)

Employees: [www.hrss.umn.edu/](http://www.hrss.umn.edu/)
Assistance for Victims: Rights & Options
Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, when a victim/survivor reports to the University, the University will assist victims dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

In Minnesota, a victim/survivor of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has the following rights:

**Minnesota Crime Victim Rights**

**Right to be Notified**
By law, victims of crime are to be notified of:
- Their rights.
- Prosecution process and the right to participate in it.
- Contents of any plea agreement.
- Changes in court proceeding schedule when a victim has been subpoenaed or requested to testify.
- Final disposition of the case.
- Appeals filed by the defendant, the right to attend the oral argument or hearing, and the right to be notified of the final disposition.
- Proposed sentence modifications for the offender, including the date, time, and location of the review and the right to provide input.
- Release or escape of the offender from prison or a custodial institution or transfer to a lower security facility.
- Offender’s petition for expungement.
- Right to request restitution.
- Right to apply for reparations.
- Information on the nearest crime victim assistance program or resource.
- Petition to civilly commit an offender, outcome of that petition, and notice of the offender’s possible discharge/release from civil commitment.

**Right to Protection from Harm**
Victims of crime have the right to:
- A secure waiting area during court proceedings.
- Request that home and employment address, telephone number, and birth date be withheld in open court.
- Request that law enforcement agency withhold their identity from the public.
- Protection against employer retaliation for victims and witnesses called to testify and for victims of violent crimes and their family members who take reasonable time off to attend court proceedings.
- Tampering with a witness is a crime and should be reported.

**Right to Participate in Prosecution**
Victims of crime have the right to:
- Request a speedy trial.
- Provide input in a pretrial diversion decision.
- Object orally or in writing to a plea agreement at the plea presentation hearing.
- Object orally or in writing to a proposed disposition or sentence.
- Inform the court of the impact of crime orally or in writing at the sentencing hearing.
• Inform the court at the sentencing hearing of social and economic impact of crime on persons and businesses in the community.
• Be present at the sentencing and plea presentation hearings.
• Submit a statement regarding the decision to discharge/release the offender from civil commitment.

Right to Apply for Financial Assistance
Victims of violent crime may:
• Apply for financial assistance (reparations) from the state if they have suffered economic loss as a result of the crime.
• Request the court to order the defendant to pay restitution if the defendant is found guilty or pleads guilty.
• Request that a probation violation hearing be scheduled 60 days prior to the expiration of probation if restitution has not been paid.

Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Harassment Victims
• These victims of crime have a right to:
• Be informed of prosecutor’s decision to decline prosecution or dismiss the case along with information about seeking a protective or harassment order at no fee.
• Protection against employer retaliation for victims to take reasonable time off to attend order for protection or harassment restraining order proceedings.
• Terminate a lease without penalty (domestic abuse victims).
• Make a confidential request for HIV testing of a convicted offender (sexual assault victims).
• Not pay the cost of a sexual assault examination (sexual assault victims).
• Not undergo a polygraph examination in order for an investigation or prosecution to proceed (sexual assault victims).

University Process for Resolving Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking Complaints
After receiving a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking the campus Title IX office or its designee will contact the complainant to provide written notice about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid and other services available on campus and within the community. The complainant will also receive written notification about how to request changes to academic, living, transportation and working situations or protective measures and detailed information about the University’s investigation process.

Protective measures which may be offered to the victim/survivor following a reported allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking include:

• No-contact directives that prohibit complainants and respondents from contacting one another;
• Increased monitoring or supervision at location or activities where the prohibited conduct is alleged to have occurred
• When exceptional circumstances warrant, interim disciplinary suspension of a student
• When exceptional circumstances warrant, suspension or pre-disciplinary leave (with or without pay) of an employee from employment

Student Respondent
In cases involving a student respondent, the campus Title IX office or its designee will only begin investigating the report after receiving verbal or written confirmation that the complainant wishes to initiate an investigation, except in limited cases where campus safety is threatened.
**Employees or Third Party Respondents**
In cases involving an employee or third party respondent, the Title IX office or its designee will assess whether the report should be addressed through an informal resolution process or a formal investigation process.

**Informal Problem Solving Process**
After receiving a formal or informal report of prohibited conduct, the campus Title IX office or its designee will assess the report to determine how to respond to the report, including whether to respond to the report through an informal problem solving process or a formal investigation process. In making this determination, the campus Title IX office or its designee may consider, among other factors: (1) the nature and severity of the reported conduct; (2) whether the conduct has been previously addressed with the respondent; (3) academic freedom and free speech protections; (3) the potential for recurrence of the conduct; (4) the actual and potential impact of the conduct; (5) the potential impact of using investigative or problem-solving approaches to address the report; (6) the preferences of the complainant; and (7) whether the respondent is an employee, student or third party. Informal problem solving processes are more likely to be applied in cases involving sexual harassment or retaliation by employee or third party respondents than in cases involving other prohibited conduct or student respondents.

Among other things, informal problem solving may include: (1) conducting an initial inquiry to gather additional information about the report; (2) providing education or coaching to the respondent or complainant; (3) providing resources or recommendations to the respondent, a supervisor, or human resources representative; (4) providing relevant information to the individuals involved; (5) making changes to an employee’s workflow or work location; or (6) establishing a plan for monitoring for future misconduct. In an informal problem solving process, the campus Title IX office or its designee does not determine whether the respondent has violated University policy. However, the campus Title IX office or its designee may provide resources to help resolve the conflict and make recommendations for responsive action, including actions aimed at preventing conflict or misconduct from occurring.

**Formal Investigation Process**
Investigations into reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking will be conducted by the Campus Title IX office or its designee. Except, investigations into stalking of a non-sexual nature will be conducted by the campus office or official that investigates non-sexual Student Conduct Code complaints for students or a human resources representative or a supervisor for employees.

If an investigation into reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking reveals other possible misconduct the campus Title IX office or its designee will forward this information to the campus office responsible for investigating that possible misconduct. However, amnesty is provided for certain drug and alcohol related offenses that come to light during a dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigation.

**STANDARD OF PROOF**
The University applies the preponderance of the evidence standard when determining whether this policy has been violated. “Preponderance of the evidence” means that it is more likely than not that a policy violation has occurred.

**EXPECTATIONS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND OBLIGATIONS OF AND FOR COMPLAINANTS AND RESPONDENTS**
Complainants and respondents can expect the following in connection with reports submitted under this policy:

- Prompt and fair resolution of prohibited conduct reports.
- Privacy in accordance with this policy and law.
- Information about applicable support and advocacy resources.
- Protection from retaliation as defined in this policy.
- Timely notice of any meeting or proceeding at which the person’s presence is contemplated by this policy.
- Written notice to the respondent of the allegations constituting a potential violation of this policy, including sufficient details and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview.
• Timely and equal access to information that will be used after the prohibited conduct investigation and during disciplinary meetings and hearings, where available.
• Receipt of periodic updates, and updates upon request, on the status of the investigation and adjudication procedures.
• An explanation if the timeline for completion of the investigation and adjudication procedures must be extended.
• Contact from the University after the investigation is concluded to determine whether additional supportive measures are needed.
• Proceedings that are conducted by individuals who: (1) do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent; (2) receive annual training on prohibited conduct and procedures for investigating prohibited conduct complaints that protect the safety of the parties and promote accountability; and (3) treat all participants with dignity.
• To not be required to resolve prohibited conduct concerns directly with the other party, such as through mediation.

In addition, the campus Title IX office or its designee will ensure that the complainant receives a written explanation of applicable resources, and is offered the opportunity to discuss those resources. If the University undertakes an investigation or any other action under this policy that impacts a respondent, the campus Title IX office or its designee will ensure that the respondent is notified, receives a written explanation of applicable resources, and is offered the opportunity to meet to discuss those resources.

Complainants and respondents have the following opportunities in connection with reports submitted under this policy:
• To express concerns about the proceedings or processes under this policy.
• To offer information, submit evidence, and identify witnesses during an investigation.
• Complainants and respondents have the following obligations in connection with reports submitted under this policy:
• To not retaliate against any person as defined in this policy.
• To provide truthful information in connection with any report, investigation, proceeding or resolution under this policy.

Initial Assessment:
When a campus Title IX office or its designee receives a report of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking it will promptly work with other appropriate University offices as necessary to complete an initial assessment of the report and any immediate health or safety concerns raised by the report. The initial assessment process will include the following tasks:
• Determine whether the report identifies conduct that, if it occurred as described, would violate this policy;
• Determine whether the report provides names or other information that identifies the complainant, the respondent, or any other person with knowledge of the reported incident;
• When applicable, inform the complainant of the right to seek medical treatment and provide the complainant with written notification about the importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged offense occurred in a legal or campus disciplinary proceeding or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order;
• As appropriate, provide written information to the complainant about their right to contact law enforcement, to decline to contact law enforcement, to be assisted by campus authorities in contacting law enforcement, and to seek a protective order.
• Provide information about available resources to the parties, including, as appropriate, providing complainant students who are transferring to another post-secondary institution with information about resources for victims of prohibited conduct at the institution to which they are transferring;
• Provide information to the parties about how to request accommodations or protective measures, such as changes to their academic, living, transportation, and working situations;
• Inform the parties about the University’s prohibition against retaliation, and that the University will take prompt action in response to any act of retaliation; and
• When applicable, communicate with appropriate University officials to determine whether the report triggers Clery Act obligations, including entry of the report in the daily crime log or issuance of a timely warning.

ADVISOR PARTICIPATION

Cases involving student respondents
Complainants and respondents may be accompanied to meetings and hearings in the investigation and adjudication process by two advisors of their choice. An advisor may be an attorney, union representative, advocate, support person, or other individual. In limited circumstances, other individuals may be permitted to attend these meetings for good reason, such as to accommodate a disability, at the discretion of the University official conducting the meeting.

Cases involving employee or third party respondents
Complainants and respondents in dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking cases may be accompanied to meetings in the investigation and adjudication process by an advisor of their choice. An advisor may be an attorney, union representative, advocate, support person, or other individual.

Complainants and respondents in sexual harassment and retaliation cases may be accompanied to meetings in the investigation and adjudication process by one of the following advisors: an attorney, victim’s support advocate, or union representative.

Other individuals may be permitted to attend these meetings for good reason, such as to accommodate a disability, at the discretion of the University official conducting the meeting.

Additional information about advisor participation
To protect the integrity of the investigation and adjudication process, individuals who are witnesses with information about facts material to the underlying case may not serve as advisors.

INVESTIGATION PROCESS

The nature and scope of an investigation will be determined based on the report and any additional information gathered during the investigation, and will typically include the following elements:

• One or more interviews of the complainant, where the complainant will have the opportunity to describe the conduct giving rise to the report, provide evidence, and identify witnesses;
• Written notice to the respondent of the allegations constituting potential prohibited conduct, including sufficient details and with sufficient time to prepare a response before any initial interview;
• One or more interviews of the respondent, where the respondent will have the opportunity to respond to the allegations, provide evidence, and identify witnesses;
• Witness interviews and gathering of other evidence; and
• Review and analysis of the evidence.
• The University strives to complete dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking investigations within 75 days. However, depending on the complexity of the investigation, the number of witnesses, the availability of evidence and other factors, some investigations may take more than 75 days.
POST-INVESTIGATORY PROCESSES

Cases where the respondent is a student
The campus Title IX office or its designee completes an initial findings report.
Upon completion of a prohibited conduct investigation, the campus Title IX office or its designee will make an initial finding as to whether this policy was violated. The campus Title IX office or its designee will prepare an initial findings report that summarizes the reported conduct, the information gathered during the investigation, and the initial finding.

Parties receive the initial findings report and any proposed informal resolution.
The complainant and respondent will be given access to the initial findings report and, when applicable, to a written proposed informal resolution to the prohibited conduct report. If both parties agree to the informal resolution, the University’s process ends.

Either party can request a hearing before a panel.
Both parties will receive written information about how to request a hearing. A party who disagrees with the initial finding or proposed informal resolution may request a formal hearing before a panel.

During the hearing process, the complainant will not be required to appear in the same room with the respondent. Advisors will be allowed to be present throughout the hearing. The parties will be given an equal opportunity to present evidence.

Parties receive the hearing panel’s decision.
Both parties will receive written notice of the hearing panel’s decision on responsibility and, if the respondent is found responsible, the sanctions that will be imposed.

Either party can request an appeal.
Both parties will receive written notice of their right to appeal the hearing panel’s decision to an impartial appellate officer.

Parties receive the appellate officer’s decision.
In the case of an appeal, both parties will receive the appellate officer’s written decision. The appellate officer will strive to render a decision within 30 calendar days of the notice of appeal and will provide the decision to both parties.

Cases where the respondent is an employee or third party
At the close of a prohibited conduct investigation, the parties will be afforded a five-day period in which they can review and respond in writing to a report containing preliminary factual findings. Subsequently, the campus Title IX office or its designee will provide the parties with a final written report that includes factual findings and a decision on responsibility. The campus Title IX office or its designee will send this written report and recommendations for responsive action, if any, to the responsible University Authority. The University Authority for an employee respondent is the respondent’s supervisor and/or human resources representative. The University Authority for a third party is the University official responsible for retaining or overseeing the third party, as designated by the responsible Senior Vice President.

The University Authority will decide whether responsive actions are to be implemented and, if so, what the responsive actions will be. The University Authority will notify the respondent of any responsive actions to be taken that directly impact the respondent, document those responsive actions in the respondent’s University file, and notify the campus Title IX office of those responsive actions. The University Authority will monitor compliance with any responsive actions, and address any compliance failures by the respondent.
Either party may seek review of the written findings of the campus Title IX office or its designee by providing concerns in writing to the office that made the findings. In addition, employees may consult with their campus Title IX office and other applicable policies or offices to determine whether other review or grievance procedures are available to them related to the written findings including, for example:

Bargaining unit employees should contact their union representative and/or refer to the applicable collective bargaining agreement.
Faculty members should refer to Chapter 14 of Board of Regents Policy: Faculty Tenure. Faculty members may contact the Office of the Executive Vice President and Provost for more information about processes under this policy:

**Office of the Executive Vice President and Provost**

234 Morrill Hall
100 Church Street SE
Minneapolis, MN 55455
provost@umn.edu
612-625-0051

Faculty members who are not represented by a union should refer to the University’s conflict resolution process for employees. These faculty members may contact the Office for Conflict Resolution for more information:

**Office for Conflict Resolution**

662 Heller Hall (West Bank)
271 19th Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55455
612-624-1030
ocr@umn.edu

Civil Service and Professional and Administrative employees should refer to the University’s conflict resolution process for employees and/or contact the Office for Conflict Resolution.

**Cases where a respondent is alleged to have engaged in prohibited conduct in the course of performing duties as a student-employee**

In these cases, the University will apply the post-investigatory process that applies to student respondents as described above. In addition, the University Authority for the student-employee respondent may take responsive action, including the possible imposition of sanctions, based on the outcome of the process. As a result, the respondent may be subject to sanctions as an employee by their employer and as a student as a result of the student conduct process.
SANCTIONS
Sanctions are actions intended to eliminate prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and promote accountability while supporting the University’s educational mission and legal obligations. University sanctions may include educational, restorative, rehabilitative, and disciplinary components.

University sanctions for students may include any one or a combination of the following:
- an oral or written warning;
- informal and formal coaching;
- probation;
- required compliance with work assignments, community service assignments, or other discretionary assignments;
- restitution;
- restriction of privileges;
- University housing suspension or expulsion;
- suspension or expulsion from the University;
- withholding of a diploma or degree; and
- revocation of admission or a degree.

University sanctions for employees may include any one or a combination of the following:
- informal and formal coaching;
- probation;
- progressive disciplinary action;
- transfer of position;
- removal of administrative appointment;
- demotion;
- salary reduction; and
- termination of employment, consistent with the applicable University disciplinary policies and procedures.

The following factors will be considered in determining the appropriate sanctions to address a finding of responsibility for prohibited conduct:
- the severity, persistence, or pervasiveness of the prohibited conduct;
- the nature of the prohibited conduct;
- whether the prohibited conduct included acts of violence;
- any incidents of prior misconduct by the respondent, including the respondent’s disciplinary history, at the University or elsewhere;
- the impact of the prohibited conduct on other members of the University community;
- an assessment of the respondent’s potential for development, including whether the respondent has accepted responsibility for the prohibited conduct;
- the maintenance of a safe, nondiscriminatory, and respectful work and learning environment; and
- any other mitigating, aggravating, or compelling factors.
Requesting accommodations
The University will provide accommodations designed to promote all parties’ safety, well-being, and continued access to employment and educational programs and activities, to the extent these accommodations are reasonably available and requested. These accommodations may be temporary or permanent, and may be implemented to remedy the harm caused to an individual by sexual misconduct. These accommodations may be implemented because an individual has requested them, the campus Title IX office or its designee has recommended them, or a local unit or department has identified a need for them. Accommodations and protective measures are available regardless of whether a complainant makes a prohibited conduct report to the campus Title IX office or pursues an investigation under this policy.

Possible accommodations include the following:

- residence modifications;
- academic modifications;
- support and counseling;
- work schedule or location modifications;
- assistance in making a report to law enforcement or obtaining a protective order; and
- transportation modifications.

As appropriate, the University will take protective measures that are designed to protect the parties and other University members from future harm. These protective measures may be implemented because a party has requested them, the campus Title IX office or its designee has recommended them, or a local unit or department has identified a need for them.

Possible protective measures include:

- no-contact directives that prohibit complainants and respondents from contacting one another;
- increased monitoring or supervision at locations or activities where the prohibited conduct is alleged to have occurred;
- when exceptional circumstances warrant, interim disciplinary suspension of a student (Board of Regents Policy: Student Conduct Code, Section VI. Interim Suspension); and
- when exceptional circumstances warrant, suspension or pre-disciplinary leave (with or without pay) of an employee from employment.

Parties may seek these accommodations and protective measures by contacting the campus Title IX office or its designee. Parties may also seek accommodations directly from the departments or individuals with the ability to provide the requested accommodations, such as the campus housing and residential life office or the appropriate faculty member, supervisor or human resources representative.

The departments or individuals with the ability to provide the requested accommodations will determine which accommodations and protective measures to take depending on the circumstances of each case. In doing so, they will consider the specific need expressed by the party, the severity or pervasiveness of the reported conduct, any continuing impact on the party, and whether the complainant and the respondent share the same residence hall, classes, transportation, or job location. The University will maintain the confidentiality of any accommodations or protective measures to the extent possible. The campus Title IX office staff are also available to meet with University members to address questions or concerns about the provision of accommodations or protective measures.

The University of Minnesota is obligated to comply with a student’s reasonable request for academic, living, working or transportation accommodations following an alleged sex offense. EOAA will supply victim/survivors with written notification regarding the options for and available assistance in requesting such accommodations or other protective measures. These accommodations will be provided if the victim/survivor requests them and they are reasonably available, regardless of if the victim/survivor chooses to report the crime to law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations can be made at the following locations:
Accommodations Assistance through Aurora Center

Advocates at the Aurora Center can work with victim/survivors to assess their needs regarding housing, academic, transportation, and working accommodations. This needs assessment is unique to each individual. Advocates are committed to working with victim/survivors and the appropriate resources in order to come up with a plan that best serves the need of each victim/survivor. Below are a few examples of typical accommodations that may help meet a victim/survivor’s needs.

Aurora Center Advocates provide a variety of free and confidential services to victim/survivors a 24-hour helpline one-to-one crisis counseling, support groups, and ongoing support navigating the University or Criminal Justice System.

Aurora Center advocates assist in facilitating accommodations for victim/survivors, including but not limited to:

**On Campus Housing:**
Victim Advocates work with Housing & Residential Life to ensure the safety and comfort of the victim/survivor. Advocates help express the needs of the victim/survivor to Housing & Residential Life & Housing and Residential Life will attempt to find accommodations that meet the needs of the victim/survivor. Accommodations may include moving the accused student to a different residence hall or room, moving the victim/survivor to a different residence hall or room—Housing and Residential Life can consider moving roommates together if the victim/survivor would prefer to remain housed with their roommate. Housing & Residential Life will take into consideration shared dining facilities between residence halls when moving victim/survivors to minimize the likelihood of contact with the accused.

**Off Campus Housing:**
Victim advocates can work with victim/survivors in assessing their needs and providing for their safety and comfort. Under Minnesota law, victim advocates are able to work with landlords to negotiate breaking a lease without penalty in specific circumstances where the victim/survivor has concerns about their safety related to instances of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. More information about this Minnesota law can be found here. Victim advocates may assist victim/survivors in finding temporary housing in the community or on campus.

**Academics:**
Victim Advocates will work with victim/survivors to assess academic needs. Advocates will help facilitate discussion with the instructor in making reasonable requests for academic accommodations. Advocates and instructors will work together to create a reasonable plan to help ensure the victim/survivor’s safety and academic success. Accommodations may include: asking for extensions on assignments, rescheduling tests, requesting alternate assignments, requesting placement in an alternate section of the course (if available) requesting a withdraw or tuition reimbursement.

**Work:**
Victim advocates will work with victim/survivors to assess their needs related to work. Victim advocates can work with employers to help discuss working accommodations such as time off and adjusting work schedules.
**Transportation:**

Victim advocates will work with victim/survivors to assess their transportation needs. Victim advocates can help arrange transportation to and from the hospital for medical evaluations after an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking or sexual assault and can help arrange for transportation to government offices for court dates or for filing paperwork for protective orders.

Whenever possible the University of Minnesota will work to minimize the burden on the victim/survivor in providing accommodations and other protective measures.

Any accommodations or protective orders afforded to you will be maintained as confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the University to provide the accommodations or protective measures. In some cases, some personally identifying information must be released to a third party with a need to know the information in order to arrange for accommodations. Aurora Center advocates will obtain the victim/survivors consent in releasing this information and will inform the victim/survivor what information will be shared, with whom the information will be shared, and why the information must be shared.

**Orders for Protection, Harassment Restraining Orders and Enforcement**

The University of Minnesota complies with Minnesota law in recognizing Orders for Protection and Harassment Restraining Orders. Any person who obtains an order should provide a copy of the University of Minnesota Police Department

If a person needs assistance in obtaining an Order for Protection or Harassment Restraining Order, they can contact the Aurora Center. University departments that are made aware of an Order of Protection or Harassment Order and need assistance with accommodating the order can contact the Aurora Center for resources.

Any person who witnesses a violation of an Order for Protection or Harassment Restraining Orders should immediately call 911 for police response.
## Resources

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**Resources: Staff- and Faculty-specific**

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<td>Title IX Coordinator Harassment/discrimination Investigation of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, &amp; Stalking complaints</td>
<td>274 McNamara Alumni Center</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://diversity.umn.edu/eoaa/">diversity.umn.edu/eoaa/</a></td>
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<td>Resources: Off-Campus</td>
<td>Resources Offered</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tubman</td>
<td>Relationship violence, legal, safe housing, counseling, youth and family services</td>
<td>3111 First Ave S Minneapolis&lt;br&gt;1725 Monastery Way Maplewood&lt;br&gt;4432 Chicago Ave S Minneapolis</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.tubman.org">www.tubman.org</a>  &lt;br&gt;Crisis: 612-825-0000  &lt;br&gt;Business: 612-825-3333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence Center</td>
<td>Advocacy, Counseling, Support</td>
<td>3757 Fremont Ave N Minneapolis</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.sexualviolencecenter.org">www.sexualviolencecenter.org</a>  &lt;br&gt;Crisis: 612-871-5111  &lt;br&gt;Business: 612-871-5100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllis Wheatley Community Center</td>
<td>Family and youth programs</td>
<td>1301 10th Ave N Minneapolis</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.pwccenter.org">www.pwccenter.org</a>  &lt;br&gt;Business: 612-374-4342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Assault Services of Ramsey County</td>
<td>24 Hour Crisis Service, Support, Advocacy, Safety Planning</td>
<td></td>
<td>Web: <a href="https://www.ramseycounty.us">https://www.ramseycounty.us</a>  &lt;br&gt;Crisis Line after 4pm: 651-266-1000</td>
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<tr>
<td>MNCASA (Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault)</td>
<td>Education Policy Prevention</td>
<td>161 St. Anthony Ave Ste. 1001 Ste. Paul</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.mncasa.org">www.mncasa.org</a>  &lt;br&gt;Business: 651-209-9993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfront Minnesota</td>
<td>Education, Policy, and Community Organizing regarding issues facing LGBTQ individuals</td>
<td>310 E, 38th Ste. 209 Minneapolis</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.outfront.org">www.outfront.org</a>  &lt;br&gt;Business: 612-822-0127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Family Partnership</td>
<td>Counseling, Education, Advocacy</td>
<td>Several Metro Area Locations including Minneapolis, Richfield, Brooklyn Park</td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.thefamilypartnership.org">www.thefamilypartnership.org</a>  &lt;br&gt;Business: 612-339-9101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Web: <a href="http://www.rainn.org">http://www.rainn.org</a></td>
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Note: Resources are listed only for your information. The University of Minnesota does not endorse any off-campus programs.
Sexual Offender Registration

Certain felony level sex and other predatory offenders are required by law to keep law enforcement agencies apprised of their current residence, employment, and school address, as well as any changes to that information. Some of these offenders have demonstrated by their past behavior that they are part of a group who pose the greatest risk to the public when released. This does not mean that they will commit a new crime, just that they are part of a group of persons who might.

State and federal law requires UMPD to advise the University community of the release or residence of such predatory offenders in our community. Such predatory/sexual offenders that are attending classes or are employed at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities can be found on the department's website at http://police.umn.edu/offenders. These individuals are not wanted by law enforcement at this time and have served the sentence imposed upon them by the court. The use of this information to threaten, harass, or intimidate such individuals may be a crime and will not be tolerated.

The website does not contain information regarding predatory sex offenders who live or work near, but not on, University of Minnesota property. A list of such offenders may be found on the Minnesota Department of Corrections website https://coms.doc.state.mn.us/publicregistrantsearch

Release disciplinary outcome to victims of crimes of violence or non-forcible sex offenses

The University of Minnesota will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University of Minnesota against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of the offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such of the offense, the next of kin of the victim is permitted to make the request.
Housing & Residential Life Missing Person Policy

The Housing & Residential Life Missing Person Policy establishes procedures for the University of Minnesota Twin Cities’ response to reports of missing students. This policy applies to students who reside in University owned housing facilities.

Under the policy, a student may be considered a “missing person” if the person’s absence is suspiciously different from his/her usual pattern of behavior and/or unusual circumstances may have caused the absence. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

• A report or suspicion that the missing person may be the victim of foul play
• The missing person has expressed suicidal thoughts
• The missing person is drug dependent
• The missing person is in a life-threatening situation
• The missing person has been with persons who may endanger the student’s welfare, and/or
• The witnessed abduction of an individual

Procedures for Student Designation of Emergency Contact Information

• Students age 18 and above and emancipated minors—Students will be given the opportunity online through the Housing & Residential Life (HRL) Resident Information Collection process to designate an individual or individuals to be contacted by the University no more than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing in accordance with the procedures set forth below. The designation will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student or at the time the student is no longer a resident of University housing (or under the age of 18).

• Students under the age of 18—Students under the age of 18 who are not emancipated are required to provide contact information for a custodial parent or guardian online through the Housing and Residential Life Resident Information Collection process. The University is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian no more than 24 hours after a student is determined to be missing in accordance with the procedures set forth below. The custodial parent or guardian contact information will remain in effect until the student reaches the age of 18 or is no longer a resident of University housing.

This contact information will be registered confidentially, and will be accessible only to authorized campus officials. This information will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

To Report a Missing Student

In the case of a missing student, individuals should notify the University of Minnesota Police Department or Housing and Residential Life staff members.

| University of Minnesota Police Department | 911  
| 612-624-COPS (2677) | 511 Washington Ave SE  
| Minneapolis, MN |
| Housing and Residential Life Central Office | 612-624-2994 |  
| Comstock Hall- East  
| 210 Delaware St. SE  
| Minneapolis, MN |
**Official notification procedures for missing persons:**

Any individual on campus who has information that a University housing student may be a missing person must notify the University of Minnesota Police Department as soon as possible.

If a report of a possible missing person is made to a Housing & Residential Life staff member, the staff member will:
- Conduct a life safety/wellness check on the resident,
- Attempt to make contact via cellular phone, email, or other means,
- Contact other students who may be aware of the missing person’s whereabouts (e.g., roommate, friends, classmates).

If the missing person cannot be found within 24 hours, HRL staff will contact UMPD to report a possible missing person. The director of HRL or designee will also notify the following University offices: Vice President for University Services; Associate Vice President for Auxiliary Services; and Vice Provost for Student Affairs.

- UMPD will gather all essential information about the University housing student from the reporting person(s) and from the student’s acquaintances (description, clothes last worn, where student might be, who student might be with, vehicle description, information about the physical/mental well-being of the student, an up-to-date photograph, class schedule, card access logs, dining records, video surveillance, etc.). Appropriate campus staff, such as HRL staff, may be notified to aid in the search for the student.

- No later than 24 hours after determining that a University housing student is missing, the Director of HRL or designee will notify the emergency contact (for students 18 and over) or the parent/guardian (for students under the age of 18) that the student is believed to be missing.

Campus communications about missing students:

In cases involving missing persons, law enforcement personnel are best situated to provide information to the media that is designed to elicit public assistance in the search for a missing person. Therefore, all communications regarding missing students will be handled by the appropriate law enforcement authorities, who may consult with University Relations.

All inquiries to the University regarding missing students, or information provided to any individual at the University about a missing student, shall be referred to University Relations.

Prior to providing the University of Minnesota community with any information about a missing student, University Relations shall consult with UMPD to ensure that communications do not hinder the investigation.
Fire Safety Report

On Campus Student Housing Facilities

The University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus has 16 on campus facilities for student housing. Housing and Residential Life operates all traditional residence halls and apartment-style living halls and manages the leases of the West Bank Townhomes.

The Commonwealth Terrance Cooperative is owned by the University of Minnesota, but managed by a student-run co-op.

Minneapolis

The Minneapolis campus has eight traditional residence halls, five apartment-style residence halls and row of five townhomes that are considered “On-Campus Student Housing Facilities”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Residence Halls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>17th Ave Hall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326 17th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centennial</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>614 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comstock</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frontier</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701 Fulton St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middlebrook</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412 22nd Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pioneer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615 Fulton St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanford</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1122 University Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Territorial</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417 Walnut St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apartments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keeler</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317 17th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radius</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701 15th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University Village</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2601 University Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roy Wilkins Hall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212 University Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mark G. Yudof Hall</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Townhomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Bank Townhouses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520-528 22nd Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pioneer Hall was closed for renovation in June 2017. Beginning in late Summer 2017 Housing & Residential Life took over management of Keeler and Radius apartment buildings. These buildings opened for student residents in September 2017.

**St. Paul**
The St. Paul campus has one traditional residence hall and one student housing co-op that are considered “On-Campus Student Housing Facilities”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Residence Hall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1458 Cleveland Ave, St. Paul, MN 55108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Co-Op</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250 Fifield Ave, Flacon Heights, MN 55108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reporting Fires**
Fires should be reported immediately to the Minneapolis or St. Paul Fire Department by contacting 911.

Fires which have been extinguished in the West Bank Townhomes and Commonwealth Terrace Co-op should be reported to the Housing and Residential Life Central Office for inclusion in the Fire log and Fire Safety Report.

Fires which have been extinguished in all other student housing facilities should be reported to the Residence Director of the appropriate hall for inclusion in the Fire log and Fire Safety Report.

The following phone numbers should be used to report fires which have already been extinguished.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Facility</th>
<th>To report an extinguished fire:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th Ave</td>
<td>612-624-1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Hall</td>
<td>612-624-0700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Hall</td>
<td>612-625-4452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comstock Hall</td>
<td>612-624-1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier Hall</td>
<td>612-624-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlebrook Hall</td>
<td>612-625-0536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Hall</td>
<td>612-626-3333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford Hall</td>
<td>612-624-2526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Hall</td>
<td>612-625-0971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilkins Hall</td>
<td>612-624-0044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Village</td>
<td>612-625-3909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yudof Hall</td>
<td>612-625-8786</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeler</td>
<td>612-301-1001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius</td>
<td>612-301-1622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Terrace Co-op</td>
<td>612-624-2994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank Townhomes</td>
<td>612-624-2994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On-Campus Student Housing Facility Fire Safety Systems

The charts below summarize each facility’s fire safety system and the number of fire drills held during the 2017 calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minneapolis On-Campus Student Housing Facilities</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans/Placards</th>
<th>Number of Drills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th Ave Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comstock Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontier Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeler Apartments</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middlebrook Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radius Apartments</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorial Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Village</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bank Townhomes</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy Wilkins Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark G. Yudof Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pioneer Hall was closed for renovation in June 2017. The fire safety systems indicate here reflect the fire safety systems in place prior to its closing for renovation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. Paul On-Campus Housing Facilities</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans/Placards</th>
<th>Number of Drills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire Alarm Monitoring indicates if the fire alarms are monitored at a central location.
Full Sprinkler System is defined as having sprinklers in both the common areas and individual rooms.
Evacuation Plan indicates if a location has evacuation plans for fire evacuation.
Housing Regulations Regarding Portable Electrical Appliances, Smoking, and Open Flames

Student Housing Facilities Operated by Housing and Residential Life

Electrical Appliances

The residence hall rooms are not wired to support the use of large electrical appliances (air conditioners or large fridges). All appliances brought to campus must be in good working order. Please be sure not to overload the electrical outlets with adapters or extension cords (all extension cords must be UL approved).

Residents may use electrical appliances in Residence Halls if the appliance does not have an open heating element, use grease or cooking oil, or have an open flame. Appliances with automatic turn-off timers are highly encouraged.

Items that are not allowed include, but are not limited to: electric grills, hot plates and toaster ovens. Apartment buildings (University Village, Yudof, Keeler, Radius and Wilkins) may use the items listed above in the designated kitchen area only.

Students may bring one (1) refrigerator per residence hall room. The refrigerators must be 4.3 cubic feet or smaller. Students may also bring one (1) microwave oven per room. The microwave must use no more than 700 watts. Extension cords must be UL approved. No other major appliances, including air conditioners or dishwasher units, are permitted in any hall.

Due to potential for fire, concealed extension cords and multiple outlet adapters are also prohibited. Residents may possess multiple strip outlets that are fused with at least 14-gauge wire, are UL approved, and are grounded.

Cooking

Residence hall rooms are not equipped for students to safely and sanitarily cook. For the safety of all students, cooking is NOT permitted in residence hall rooms. Cooking is permitted only in University-designated kitchen areas (e.g., apartment kitchens in Yudof Hall, Wilkins Hall, University Village, Keeler Apartments, Radius Apartments, or residence hall kitchenettes).

Smoking

To create a healthier, cleaner, and more inclusive environment for everyone, smoking any substance or creating smoke is not permitted in resident rooms or apartments. Smoking any substance or creating smoke is also prohibited on apartment patios, apartment balconies, and/or public areas within residence halls and apartments. This includes electronic cigarettes, vaporizers and tobacco. Smoking and tobacco use is not allowed on the University of Minnesota campus.

Hookahs or any smoking paraphernalia that has the potential for an open flame are not allowed in the residence halls or apartment communities.

Open Flames

For the safety of all students living in the halls, it is prohibited to have open flames or other materials that constitute fire hazards on University housing property including candles, candle warmers, incense, or other materials (such as live fresh cut evergreen trees, and wreaths). Any candles or incense found may be confiscated or destroyed. Housing and Residence life staff will not store these items for you. Motorized vehicles (e.g., mopeds, motorcycles, etc.) may not be brought through or stored within the residence halls/apartments or on apartment patios and balconies.

Prohibited Lighting

Due to hazardous materials in various lighting devices, and the potential for fire, and chemical safety hazards, the following items are not allowed: halogen lamps, torchiere lamps, neon lighting, black lights, strobe lights, and lava lamps. Lighting fixtures and devices must be UL listed, in good working condition per original manufacturing, and of no greater than 75 watts.
Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative

Electrical Appliances
Space heaters are not permitted. Space heaters pose a risk of fire and are not permitted to be used or stored in a resident’s unit without Management’s consent. If a resident is having difficulty keeping an apartment at a comfortable temperature, contact Management.

Additional appliances/equipment such as, but not limited to dishwasher, freezer, refrigerator of any size, air conditioner, electric water cooler; require registration and additional monthly energy usage charges. The installation and use of additional appliances must be registered at the Management office, prior to installation, and use.

Smoking
CTC is a smoke-free living environment. There is NO smoking of any substance allowed on the complex. Resident and Resident’s guests are to refrain from smoking any substance or using or inhaling from any device, e-cigarette, or "vaping" that simulates smoking in the Apartment or anywhere in or on the Complex (including while in vehicles or Complex grounds) and to report to Agent any violation of the no smoking policy. This policy is in effect for all residents and their visitors, and guests. If you or your guests violate the policy; a first and final warning with a $50 violation fine will be assessed. Second violation is automatic eviction.

Open Flames
CTC does not have a policy regarding open flames in this facility.

Evacuation in case of a fire
In the event of a building alarm, fire departments cannot begin their job until everyone is out of the building. Failing to leave the building puts others at risk. In compliance with Minnesota State Fire Code and state law, everyone is required to leave the building in the event of a building alarm.

- Upon activation of a fire alarm, immediately proceed to the nearest, safest exit
- Before opening doors, feel the door; if it is hot do not proceed through the door. If the door is cool, open the door slowly and proceed to nearest, safest exit
- If on upper floors of a building, do not use elevators, proceed down stairwells to exit, if heavy smoke or fumes are present, use an alternate exit route
- Exit the building and move a safe distance away from the building
- In locations managed by Housing and Residential Life, Housing staff will assist exiting residents to a nearby safe location
- Do not re-enter the building for any reason. Emergency Responders or Housing and Residential Life Staff will notify residents if and when it is safe to return to the building

Steps to Be Taken in Case of Fire
If you discover a fire:
Manually activate the nearest fire alarm
If the fire is small and you feel comfortable doing so, use the nearest fire extinguisher to put out the fire
Immediately exit the building and close the door(s) behind you
Call 911 when you have reached safety

If you are trapped during a fire:
Wedge wet towels or clothing under the door to keep smoke out
Close as many doors as possible between you and the fire
Stay as low as possible
Take shallow breaths through your nose and use a shirt or towel as a filter
Open the window and signal with a bed sheet to firefighters
Fire Safety Education & Training
Each September, Housing and Residential Life has special programming regarding fire safety during Safety Week. Each hall operated by Housing and Residential Life has fire safety presentations and residents are provided materials outlining actions to be taken in case of a fire.

Each hall operated by Housing and Residential Life has evacuations procedures on-site. These procedures are covered yearly with residents and are practiced each year in scheduled fire safety drills.
### Fire Statistics

#### Minneapolis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Residence Halls</th>
<th>Number of Reported Fires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17th Ave Hall</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326 17th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centennial</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>614 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comstock</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frontier</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701 Fulton St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middlebrooke</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412 22nd Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pioneer</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>615 Fulton St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanford</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1122 University Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Territorial</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417 Walnut St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apartments</th>
<th>Number of Reported Fires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keeler</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317 17th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radius</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701 15th Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>University Village</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2601 University Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Roy Wilkins Hall</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1212 University Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mark G. Yudof Hall</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 Delaware St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Townhomes</th>
<th>Number of Reported Fires</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Bank Townhouses</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520-528 22nd Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keeler and Radius Halls opened in to students in September of 2017, therefore there are no fire statistics for these locations in 2015 or 2016. Fire statistics for 2017 for these locations cover the time period of September through December 2017.
Fire Details

2017
On 2/7/2017 there was a case of arson at 17th Ave Residence Hall where a small amount of hand sanitizer was intentionally set on fire on a table in a study lounge. This incident was also classified as a hate crime. The fire was extinguished when the hand sanitizer burned off. There were no deaths or injuries treated at a medical facility. The damage to property was estimated between $99-499.

On 03/09/2017 there was a small unintentional cooking fire in University Village. There were no deaths or injuries treated at a medical facility. The damage to property was estimated between $0-99.

On 4/17/2017 there was a case of arson at Middlebrook Hall where several pieces of paper were intentionally set on fire in an elevator lobby. The fire was promptly extinguished. There were no deaths or injuries treated at a medical facility. The damage to property was estimated to be $0-99.

On 4/18/2017 there was a case of arson at Middlebrook Hall where several pieces of paper were intentionally set on fire in a bathroom. The fire was promptly extinguished. There were no deaths or injuries treated at a medical facility. The damage to property was estimated to be $0-99.

On 09/30/2017 there was a small unintentional electrical fire from a small appliance (coffee pot) in the Territorial Hall staff lounge. There were no deaths or injuries treated at a medical facility. The damage to property was estimated between $50-199.

2016
On 10/12/2016 there was a small unintentional cooking fire in Sanford Hall. There were no deaths or injuries treated at a medical facility. The damage to property was estimated between $0-99.

2015
On 4/23/2015 in Comstock hall there was an unintentional fire in a clothes dryer. There were no deaths or injuries treated at a medical facility. The damage to property was estimated between $1,000–9999.

St. Paul Campus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Residence Hall</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailey Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1458 Cleveland Ave, St. Paul, MN 55108</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Co-Op</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Terrace Cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1250 Fifield Ave, Falcon Heights, MN 55108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire Details
There have been no reported fires within On Campus student housing facilities at the St. Paul Campus, therefore there are no fire-related damages, injuries or deaths to report.
Planned Fire Safety Improvements
At this time the University of Minnesota has no plans for fire safety improvements within its housing facilities.

For More Information
To request copies of this report or to request this publication in an alternative format, contact:

University of Minnesota Police Department
100 Transportation and Safety Building
511 Washington Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
612-624-COPS (2677).

The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status, disability, public assistance status, veteran status, or sexual orientation.