Safety and security at the University of Minnesota Duluth are of the utmost importance to us. Whether you work, study, or live at UMD, the University needs your cooperation and active participation to create a safe campus. Be alert, and if you observe a public safety problem or a possible crime, don’t hesitate to report it.

Our staff is available to serve you 24-hours a day, seven days a week. We strive to provide a safe and secure campus environment by protecting and providing assistance for students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

Thank you for joining us as we keep our campus safe.

-Lendley C. Black, Chancellor University of Minnesota Duluth
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Quick Contact Guide

Police
UMD Police Department
Emergency  911
Non-Emergency  218-726-7000
287 Darland Administration Building
1049 University Dr,
http://d.umn.edu/police-department/

Duluth Police Department
Emergency  911
Non-Emergency  218-730-5400
2030 North Arlington Avenue
Duluth, MN 55811
http://www.duluthmn.gov/police/

Safe Walk Program
Safe Walk Request  218-726-6100

Campus Service Offices
Title IX Office (EOAA)
Phone:  218-726-8809
219 Darland Administration Bldg.
1049 University Drive.
https://diversity.umn.edu/eoaa/

Women’s Resource & Action Center (WRAC)
Phone:  218-726-6292
266 Kirby Student Center
1120 Kirby Dr
http://d.umn.edu/wrac

Office of Student Conduct & Conflict Resolution
Phone:  218-726-7255
245 Kirby Plaza
1208 Kirby Dr
http://d.umn.edu/conduct/

Housing & Residence Life
UMD Health Services
615 Niagara Ct
Phone:  218-726-8178
http://d.umn.edu/housing-and-residence-life

Health Services
UMD Health Services
615 Niagara Ct
Phone:  218-726-8155

Community Resources
Program for Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault (PAVSA)
Administrative:  218-726-1931
24 Hour Crisis Line:  218-726-1442
32 E 1st Street Suite 200
Duluth, MN 55802
https://www.pavsa.org/
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 Duluth campus 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 University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department (UMDPD), Duluth Police Department, St. Louis County Sheriff’s Office, and other applicable law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over University of Minnesota Duluth 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.

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 UMDPD for inclusion in the Annual Statistical Disclosure.

The Clery Act defines four categories of Campus Security Authorities as stated below (for more specific information about Campus Security Authorities at the University of Minnesota see page 11):

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: 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: 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, and 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:** 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 Duluth encourages the accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the University of Minnesota Duluth 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

Dialing 911 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 OK 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 911

The University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department is part of the St. Louis County emergency communications system, which includes 911 service. UMDPD does not dispatch its officers or other public safety personnel through calls to its administrative phone numbers. Situations that require police response, even non-emergency matters, should be reported via a 911 call. When reporting a non-emergency a dispatcher either will dispatch an officer to respond to your location or will direct the officer to contact you by telephone. 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 Duluth Police Department to file a report. The University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department is located at:

1049 University Dr.
287 Darland Administration Building
Duluth, MN 55812

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

Report a Crime to a Non-Police Campus Security Authority:
The University of Minnesota Duluth encourages all reports of crime to be made to the University of Minnesota Duluth 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, Residence 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 Duluth Police Department for inclusion on the Daily Crime Log and to be evaluated for the need to issue a Timely Warning Notification. However, victims who report incidents to a CSA may choose to remain anonymous.
While there are many non-police Campus Security Authorities on campus, the University of Minnesota Duluth prefers reports be made to the following non-police CSAs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director of Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution</td>
<td>218-726-8969</td>
<td>245 Kirby Plaza Office D211A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Katie Jackson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interim Director of Human Resources and Equal Opportunity</td>
<td>218-726-7101</td>
<td>297 Darland Administration Building Office D214A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCFO Steve Keto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department 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 of Minnesota Duluth Police Department for inclusion in the Annual Statistical Disclosure, 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 Duluth Police Department can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents occurring on UMD’s Clery Geography; determine crime patterns, and alert the campus community of potential danger.

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;
- Other relevant details about the alleged prohibited conduct that the University would need to determine what occurred and to 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;
- whether the respondent has been alleged or found to have committed prohibited conduct against other complainants.

Under this policy the following individuals are exempt from forwarding this information to the Title IX office or designee:

- counselors, psychologists, and others with a professional license requiring confidentiality, and their supervisees, when they learn about prohibited conduct in the course of their professional responsibilities;
- health center employees when they learn about prohibited conduct in the course of treating patients or facilitating the provision of medical services, and other employees who are prohibited by HIPAA from fulfilling this reporting requirement;
- members of University of Minnesota police departments when they are restricted by law from disclosing this information; and
- victim-survivor advocacy office employees and volunteers when they learn about prohibited conduct in the course of their advocacy office work.

**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 UMD Health 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 location:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UMD Health Services Counseling Services</th>
<th>218-726-7913</th>
<th>UMD Health Services 615 Niagara Court Duluth, MN 55812</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| UMD Health Services Counseling Services | 218-726-7913 | UMD Health Services 615 Niagara Court Duluth, MN 55812 |
University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department

Authority
UMD police officers 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.

The UMDPD is also staffed by a full-time Associate Administrator and a full-time Principal Office and Administrative Specialist. UMDPD may at times employ up to two Community Service Officers and two student employees, all on part-time basis. These employees do not have arrest powers.

Community Service Officers may provide assistance to the public and to our officers and staff in matters that do not require full police powers. Student employees may assist officers and staff with administrative and clerical tasks.

Jurisdiction
The University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department (UMDPD) is responsible for policing and investigating crimes that occur on property owned, leased, or operated by the University of Minnesota Duluth. UMDPD officers provide services in directed, proactive patrol, crime prevention and investigation, law enforcement, and emergency response.

Relationship with other Law Enforcement Agencies
The UMDPD has mutual aid agreements with the Duluth Police Department, St. Louis County Sheriff’s Office, Minnesota State Patrol, the Hermantown Police Department, and most other law enforcement agencies in the Duluth area. When the department receives information about an off-campus crime that requires investigation, it forwards the information to the proper law enforcement agency. UMDPD officers may also assist in off-campus investigations that fall under the primary scope of the agency responsible for law enforcement in that area.

UMDPD may also enlist the aid of other law enforcement agencies in its own investigations. UMDPD does not currently have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place with any law enforcement agency for the investigation of alleged criminal offenses.

Monitoring of Non-Campus Locations
The UMD Police Department and the UMD Office of Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution (OSCCR) work cooperatively with the Duluth Police Department and other area law enforcement agencies to share information about criminal activity that occurs off-campus, but may affect members of the UMD community. This information includes that pertaining to officially recognized UMD student organizations that may have non-campus residential sites unaffiliated with UMD Housing. This shared information enhances the welfare and safety of our campus. The Student Code of Conduct outlines the jurisdiction the University has to apply disciplinary action in these cases.

Response to Reported Crime or Emergencies
Crimes reported to the University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department and non-police CSAs will be considered for the need to issue a Timely Warning Notification, documented on the University of Minnesota Duluth 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.

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

UMDPD will classify crimes according to Minnesota state law.
Students accused of criminal misconduct may additionally be subject to the University student conduct process. This process neither substitutes for 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**

UMDPD maintains a Daily Crime Log available for public viewing. This log is available for public viewing at the UMD Police Department, located at 287 Darland Administration Building on the UMD campus, during University non-holiday business hours (Monday through Friday from 8:00am to 4:30pm).

Additionally, the log is available online: [http://www.d.umn.edu/police](http://www.d.umn.edu/police)

The daily crime log includes crime information for crimes which have been reported directly to UMDPD, to UMDPD by non-police Campus Security Authorities, the Duluth Police Department, and other applicable law enforcement agencies, which occurred within the University of Minnesota Duluth Clery geography.

The Daily Crime Log includes:
- case number;
- nature of the offense;
- the reported time and date that the offense occurred;
- the date the incident was reported to UMDPD;
- a general description of the location in which the incident occurred;
- disposition of the case, if known.

Crimes that were 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 Statute.

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 Duluth issues Timely Warning Notifications to the campus community for reported Clery Act crimes that occur within the University of Minnesota Duluth 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.

When the Chief Law Enforcement Officer or designee determines that a reported crime poses a serious or continuing threat and a Timely Warning Notification is warranted, UMDPD will work with UMD Marketing and Public Relations to draft the Timely Warning Notification and forward the draft to the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Finance and Operations for distribution approval. Upon approval from the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Finance and Operations, UMD University Marketing and Public Relations will distribute the Timely Warning Notifications to all UMD students, staff, and faculty via UMD email.

Timely Warning Notifications are posted on the UMD Police Department website and archived there for approximately one year.

Timely Warning Notifications may include the following details (if available):
• Description of the incident
• Physical description of the suspect, including gender and race
• Composite drawing of the suspect or actual photos and video footage
• Apparent connection to previous incidents, if applicable
• Protected class status of the victim, if there was an apparent bias motive
• Sex of the victim, if relevant
• Injury sustained by the victim
• Date and time the campus crime alert was released
• Pertinent crime prevention tips

Personally Identifying Information of victims and reporting parties will not be disclosed in a timely warning. 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.

While there is no specific agreement between UMDPD and local law enforcement agencies, UMDPD has a close relationship with local law enforcement agencies who routinely inform UMDPD if there has been a crime which may warrant a Timely Warning Notifications.

Emergency Response, Notification, and Testing

Emergency Response
The Chancellor, or in his/her absence, a Chancellor’s Cabinet member identified as Officer of the Day, has the responsibility and authority to implement UMD’s Emergency Operations Plan, and to provide overall policy direction of UMD resources during an emergency situation. Emergency operations include coordination of campus and community resources to save lives, protect property, and provide for the continuity of UMD operations. The Chief Law Enforcement Officer (or designee) and the Vice Chancellor for Student Life are lead personnel in campus crisis response. When an emergency situation occurs that impacts the campus community, these administrators, in consultation with the Chancellor, identify a crisis response team (typically four to six people) to coordinate a campus crisis response. Specific team members will vary to meet the needs of the situation at hand.

The Chancellor/Officer of the Day, in conjunction with emergency response personnel, will direct the need for emergency communications. Except in the event of imminent threat, UMD Marketing and Public Relations and UMD Information Technology Systems and Services (ITSS) will coordinate on the communication approach taken.

The UMD Emergency Operations Plan can be viewed here: Safety Information Page

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 Duluth 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 messaging system), Campus-Wide Emergency Notification System (CWEAS), Tone Alert Radios, the University of Minnesota Duluth internet homepage, on-the-ground public safety personnel, and information in the news media.

Prior to issuing emergency communications, the emergency personnel will confirm an emergency via dispatched officers, video monitoring, and 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 University will follow its Emergency Procedures Manual in order to activate the applicable notification systems and to determine if a campus-wide or target notification is needed. A notification may be delayed if issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victim/s or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

In these cases, the Chief Law Enforcement Officer or designee has the authority to immediately take action to activate the emergency notification system. This authorization supersedes any established structure or chain of command relating to emergency warning and notification at the University of Minnesota Duluth as outlined in this and other annexes of the University of Minnesota Duluth Emergency Operations Plan.

While there is no specific agreement between UMDPD and local law enforcement agencies, UMDPD has a close relationship with local law enforcement agencies who routinely inform UMDPD if there is a situation which may require an emergency response.

Dissemination of emergency information to the larger community (i.e.: parents/families, the Duluth community, etc.) will take place at the discretion of the Chancellor/Officer of the Day or Emergency Response Team, as appropriate and as time allows. The UMD Police Department will work with these entities to determine which information is appropriate to disseminate, and when it will be disseminated. Depending on the nature of the incident, the University could utilize such avenues as the UMD homepage or local media. The top priority of the University will be to disseminate information to those people directly affected by the emergency.

### Emergency Notification Systems

**SAFE-U**
SAFE-U is the University’s emergency notification text messaging system. Students, faculty, and staff can stay informed of critical campus safety information by registering to receive SAFE-U messages. Only University of Minnesota students, faculty, and staff can register for SAFE-U. However, you can add more than one mobile device to an account, so parents, family, friends, or members of the greater community can have access. SAFE-U will be used infrequently, and specifically for emergency situations. To register for SAFE-U, go to: [http://safe-u.umn.edu/safe-u.html](http://safe-u.umn.edu/safe-u.html)

**Campus Email**
UMD has developed an email system called Blastmail, which is intended to deliver a large number of messages as quickly as possible. Updated mailing lists of all students, faculty, and staff are generated on a regular basis, so that they will be ready to use at a moment’s notice.

**Tone Alert Radio**
A tone alert radio is a radio that is programmed to receive emergency broadcasts directly from the UMD Police Department. Information sent to the tone alert radios includes crimes that threaten safety, severe weather warnings, hazardous material incidents, bomb threats, civil disturbances, or any other immediate threat to campus. Many departments, offices, reception areas, etc., have a tone alert radio and pass information on to others in their area when they receive a message.

**Campus Wide Emergency Alert System (CWEAS)**
CWEAS is the University of Minnesota Duluth’s outdoor emergency notification system. The University currently has one speaker on the Duluth campus located at its upper northwest corner, near Goldfine Hall.

**UMD Facebook and Twitter**
Emergency information may also be communicated on UMD 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 UMD homepage (www.d.umn.edu) or on UMD’s Emergency Closings page (http://www.d.umn.edu/closings/).

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 UMD Campus Emergency Response Team organizes and participates in several exercises throughout the year to prepare for emergencies. UMD Police and Environmental Health and Safety work with other departments at the University to ensure that emergency evacuation and response procedures are up-to-date and effective. The Office of Environmental Health and Safety conducts announced and unannounced evacuation drills throughout the year. Records of evacuation drills and tests are maintained in the Office of Environmental Health and Safety. Records contain documentation for each test, a description of the exercise, the date and time of each exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

At least once a year, UMD conducts an exercise to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures of the UMD campus. The University community will be notified of this exercise, and the notification will summarize the emergency evacuation procedures and indicate where full versions of the procedures can be found. The Office of Environmental Health and Safety works with each department of the University to develop and maintain emergency procedures and guidelines for their buildings and employees. The UMD Office of Housing and Residential Life is responsible for developing and maintaining emergency evacuation procedures for all University residence halls. UMD has procedures in place for the response to incidents such as active shooters and bomb threats.

“Shelter-In-Place”
In certain emergencies, such as active shooter/threat and hazardous material situations, recipients of emergency notifications may be advised to “shelter-in-place”. Though methods of sheltering-in-place may vary by hazard, a common practice is selection of a small interior room with no or few windows and using it to take shelter in until the crisis has been mitigated.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Communication Tool</th>
<th>Frequency of Test</th>
<th>Tester</th>
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<td>Tone Alert Radios (TARs)</td>
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<td>UMD Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWEAS</td>
<td>Monthly (1st Wednesday)</td>
<td>UMD Police</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mass E-mail</td>
<td>Each Semester</td>
<td>ITSS</td>
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<td>Text Messaging (SAFE-U)</td>
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<td>ITSS CLER Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>UMD Homepage</td>
<td>Internal (Ongoing)</td>
<td>UMD Marketing and Public Relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Digital Signs</td>
<td>Each Semester</td>
<td>Digital Admin. Group</td>
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<td>Media Advisory or Press Release</td>
<td>Test Not Needed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Warning Sirens</td>
<td>Monthly (1st Wednesday)</td>
<td>UMD Police</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emergency and Evacuation Plans
University of Minnesota Department of Emergency Management (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.

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 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 upon hearing the emergency alarm or being notified of an emergency.

Designated essential personnel who are 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 Representative 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 of 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, located 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 Facilities Management 218-726-8262 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 911 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, silence cellphones
• 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 Duluth 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 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

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<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>On-Campus; Residential Only</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
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</table>

**Hate Crimes**

2017: No reported hate crimes for 2017.

2016: One on-campus Fondling incident characterized by race.

2015: One on-campus Intimidation incident characterized by race.

**VAWA Offenses**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>On-Campus; Residential Only</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
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## Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

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### 2017

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### 2016

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*2015 Referral numbers have been amended from what was previously reported in the 2016 Annual Security Report. These numbers were amended in the publication of the 2017 Annual Security Report as the result of a self-initiated audit.

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 am to 5 pm. For classroom buildings, Public Hours will generally be 7 am to 7 pm 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 6:00 am to 7:00 am, and 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. During University Hours, a UCard 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 those 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 10:00 pm and 6:00 am.

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.

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**

UMD Housing has nine on-campus residential facilities for students.

The exterior doors of all apartment-style student residential facilities are secured 24-hours a day.

The exterior doors of most traditional dormitory residential facilities are secured by 9:30pm and unlocked by 7:30am each day with the exception of Lake Superior Hall. Lake Superior Hall are secured at 12:00am and unlocked at 6:00am each day.

Within the traditional dormitory residential facilities interior doors control access to living areas and remain locked 24 hours a day.

During break periods, additional measures are taken to secure our facilities. All exterior doors will be locked 24/7.

Housing & Residence Life reserves the right to modify this door locking schedule if safety concerns arise or if significant campus events require a higher level of security for our facilities.

Campus visitors will only be allowed in the Residence Halls when they are guests of, and accompanied by, a resident of that building. Residents are encouraged disallow access to anyone other than their guests.

Staff members work closely with the UMD Police Department in maintaining security in all residence halls and apartment buildings, and in resolving situations that affect the safety of residents. There is a Residential Adviser on duty in each student residential facility each night.

**Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Campus Facilities**

University of Minnesota Duluth 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 video security systems.

The Grounds unit ensures safe and accessible exterior environments through regular ground maintenance, snow removal, and cleanliness. Grounds 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 UMD Facilities Management:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities Management</th>
<th>218-726-8262</th>
<th>Call this number to request assistance with:</th>
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<td>• facility-related emergencies</td>
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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 Duluth Police Department
During orientation in August, students are informed of services offered by the UMD Police Department. The presentations outline ways to maintain personal safety and residence hall security. Students are told about crime on campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. Similar information is available to new employees.

UMD Police Department personnel, often in conjunction with other UMD departments, facilitate programs for students, families, faculty, staff, resident advisors and directors, student organizations, and community organizations multiple times each semester. They provide a variety of educational strategies and tips on crime prevention and personal safety. Topics such as self-defense, alcohol and drug awareness, school and workplace violence, sexual assault, relationship/dating violence, stalking, security of residence and personal property, and internet safety may be covered.

Housing & Residence Life
University Housing staff receives training on security measures and emergency/crisis management. Residence hall staff members inform residents of safety and security information via handbooks, floor meetings, and programming in the halls.

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 endanger 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; and
- 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 investigation leading to possible prosecution.

At UMD, the University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department is responsible for enforcing state laws related to underage consumption of alcohol 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 resources listed 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; nutritional deficiencies; and high risk of fetal damage if used during pregnancy. [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention alcohol fact sheets](https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/facts.html)

**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](https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/reports/students-health-marijuana-use)

**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](https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/reports/health-effects-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](https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/reports/health-effects-commonly-abused-drugs)

**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 resources listed below. These legal sanctions are in addition to disciplinary sanctions by the University.

**Student 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.
Employee 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
To ensure that underage persons 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.

Each campus is expected to provide information to students, faculty, and staff regarding available educational and treatment programs and related services. For more information:

http://d.umn.edu/health-services/health-education/alcohol-and-drugs

**AlcoholEdu**

Before they begin their studies at UMD, every student is required to complete AlcoholEdu for College, a 2-3 hour online course that uses the latest prevention techniques and research to educate students about the impact of alcohol on the mind and body. Whether or not the student drinks alcohol, AlcoholEdu for College will empower the student to make well-informed decisions about alcohol and help them better cope with the drinking practices of peers. For more information:

PDF AlcoholEdu Overview

**HLTH 1400: Alcohol and College Life**

Provides students with information about how alcohol and drugs affect college life, regardless of whether or not they choose to drink. Reinforces safety skills, emphasizes personal prevention strategies and responsible decision-making. Presents students with tips about how to navigate college life and be successful, including time management, getting involved on campus, and meeting new people. This class does not count toward sociology major or minor.

**University of Minnesota Duluth Resources**

**UMD Health Services**

**Online Self Assessment tools**

- E: chug – informal on-line alcohol assessment
- E: toke - informal on-line marijuana assessment

**Alcohol & Drug Counseling**

Currently enrolled students are eligible for full services offered through UMD Health Services, including one on one alcohol and drug counseling. To get more information or schedule an appointment call UMD Health Services at 218-726-8155 or stop by the on campus clinic located at 615 Niagara Court.

**Recovery & Support Programs**

Alcoholics Anonymous
Meetings are held weekly on campus during the academic year. Contact the Kirby Info Desk at 218-726-7163 for meeting times and locations.

**CLEAN**
CLEAN is a collegiate recovery program offered by the College of St. Scholastica serving traditional college-aged students in the Twin Ports. CLEAN is a community-based, peer-driven recovery support program that provides individual counseling and a supportive community of people in recovery. For more information, please call 218-723-7055 or email clean@css.edu.

**Peer Health Educators**
The Peer Health Educators is a student organization composed of two main groups working to promote healthy lifestyle choices. Members meet weekly for one hour to discuss current issues, to meet with guest speakers, and to plan presentations and events accordingly. Peer Health educators are also given the opportunity to volunteer additional time on special projects throughout the year. Health Services has developed student learning outcomes for our peer health educators that map to the UMD Assessment Plan.

**Alcohol Peer Educators (APE)**
APE is geared towards educating their peers on alcohol harm reduction. The alcohol peer educators cover these topics:

- Recognizing and responding to the Signs of Alcohol Overdose
- Risk Reduction (i.e. metabolism, serving size)
- Predatory drugs
- Biphasic response
- Phases of drinking
- Bystander intervention
- Medical Amnesty
- Physiology
- Blackouts
- Impact on academics and sleep

If you are interested in having the Peer Health Educators in your classroom or housing unit, please contact Lauretta Perry imperry@d.umn.edu.

**Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking**
The University of Minnesota Duluth 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 Duluth 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 Duluth 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 sexual assault, stalking, dating violence, or domestic violence. 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, and come from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

**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**
“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 cohabiting with or has cohabited 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; 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 sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory Rape** is defined a 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 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 terroristic 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;
- 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

Minnesota State Statute 518B.01 DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT: 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

**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 ongoing 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 of Minnesota Duluth engages in 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.

All incoming students attend a presentation on sexual violence prevention during Bulldog Welcome Week.

**On-Going Prevention & Awareness Education**

**UMD Health Services**
UMD Health Services sponsors UMD's bystander intervention program, called "Got Your Back! UMD." The program is "a bystander intervention initiative that encourages EVERYONE to notice harmful situations around them EVERY DAY, and to take the steps to safely and effectively intervene."

**Women's Resource and Action Center (WRAC)**
The Women's Resource and Action Center (WRAC) offers programming year-round to educate the UMD community on sexual assault awareness and prevention. Activities include Take Back the Night, the Clothesline Project, and a Mock Rape Trial.

**Student Life and Human Resources**
Student Life partners with Human Resources and Equal Opportunity to offer sexual misconduct awareness and prevention workshops to UMD employees. Online and in-person options are available. Contact the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Life for more information.

**Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention**
Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are individuals who recognize violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it. UMD promotes a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. One may not always know what to do, even with a willingness to help.
### Risk Reduction
These are tips that can provide you with low risk options for safeguarding your life against a predator. Don’t look at them as iron-clad 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.

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#### 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. Don’t set it on the floor or counter in restaurants, restrooms, or theaters, or leave it in your grocery cart while shopping.

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### Direct
- If you feel safe, confront the situation directly
- Be calm, confident and respectful- the main goal is to stop the behavior
- Ask if the involved parties are okay, seek to help

### Distract
- Diffuse the situation-interject humor
- Change the subject-ask the parties involved about a class assignment or current event
- Interrupt the flow of the behavior- spill a drink, create noise, any action which will interrupt the negative behavior

### Delegate
- Ask others for help when you don’t feel safe or comfortable approaching the situation alone
- There is strength in numbers, enlist the help of friends
- Call 911
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, don’t 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. Don’t 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. Don’t 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, don’t go inside. Go to a safe place 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. Don’t hide spare keys outdoors. They are too easy to find.
- Don’t hesitate to call 911 if you suspect someone is outside your home or apartment seeking to do harm.

REMEMBER! It’s 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
To obtain assistance and support from a victim’s advocate, contact the 24 hour PAVSA crisis line at 218-726-1931.
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 crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault or stalking has occurred on University of Minnesota Duluth property, contact the University of Minnesota Duluth 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
After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the victim/survivor should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. Victim/survivors can be examined at a hospital of their choice. In Duluth, victims can go to Essentia-St. Mary’s Medical Center or St. Luke’s Hospital. Both medical facilities employ Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) nurses. In Minnesota, victim/survivors can elect to have evidence collected even if they chose not to make a report to law enforcement.

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.

Preservation of Evidence
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 previous 120 hours so that evidence may be preserved that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred/or is occurring or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are also encouraged to preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to University hearing boards/investigators or police.

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
If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator(s) and/or the UMD Police Department. 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 coordinator; victim/survivors are encouraged to report directly to the Title IX coordinator. The University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department and Title IX coordinator are the best locations on campus for victim/survivors to directly report crime information and obtain appropriate resources and support.
**Police**

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

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

The University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department may be reached by calling 911, or in-person at 1049 University Dr., Suite 287 DAdB, Duluth, MN,

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

After contacting UMDPD 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 Nurse Examiner (SANE). 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 initial report is completed and any evidence is gathered your case will be assigned to a specific UMDPD officer/investigator and they will contact you for follow-up. The officer/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.

Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking made to the University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for investigation regardless of if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

**Title IX Coordinator**

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 appropriate Title IX resources:
For concerns involving employee conduct: Annalisa Peterson, Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action; (218) 726-8809, Darland Administration Building, Room 219;

For concerns involving student conduct: Katie Jackson, Director, UMD Office of Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution; (218) 726-7647; 245 Kirby Plaza;

For concerns involving gender equity in athletics: Karen Stromme, Associate Director, UMD Athletics; (218) 726-7143; Sports and Health Center, Room 170 SpHC;

Confidential Reporting

Victims/survivors may choose to speak confidentially with PAVSA without making a report to law enforcement or the University. Should a victim/survivor seek a sexual assault exam at St. Luke’s or Essentia-St. Mary’s Medical Center Emergency Department, victims/survivors may opt to make an anonymous report to law enforcement through a sexual assault nurse examiner (see Medical Assistance section). In this case, an Incident Criminal Report (ICR) number will be assigned. Evidence collected will be turned over to law enforcement marked only with the ICR number – no identifying information will be shared. Should the victim/survivor decide to pursue a criminal investigation, evidence may be used by law enforcement at that time.

UReport (Anonymous Reporting)

Reporting incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, relationship violence, 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 also 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. But 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

(Note: 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 Duluth (Including, Title IX coordinators, OSCCR, and UMDPD) 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 UMD directory information on file to be removed from public sources. Students should contact Carla L. Boyd, UMD Registrar, 139 DAdB, 218-726-8795. Employees should contact the Director of Human Resources, 261 DAdB, 218-726-6326. Certain changes to directory information can also be made online at: http://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, the university will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. The Title IX Coordinator of designee will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options upon receiving a report.

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. A complainant will be provided with written notification about their rights and options regardless of where the incident occurred.

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 in which 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
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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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);
- 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.

Orders for Protection, Harassment Restraining Orders and Enforcement

The University of Minnesota Duluth complies with Minnesota law in recognizing Orders for Protection and Harassment Restraining Orders issued through criminal, civil, or tribal courts, or through the University itself. Any person who obtains such an order should provide a copy of it to the University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department. Persons in need of assistance in obtaining an Order for Protection or Harassment Restraining Order can contact: Safe Haven at 218-623-1000; 414 W. 1st Street; Duluth, MN 55803; Monday through Friday 8:00am - 4:00pm.

University department personnel that are made aware of an Order for Protection or Harassment Restraining Order, and need assistance with related accommodations, can contact Dr. Lisa Erwin, Vice Chancellor for Student Life and Dean of Students, at 218-726-8501 for cases involving UMD students, or the Director of Human Resources at 218-726-6326 for cases involving employees.
Any person who is a witness or a victim of a violation of an Order for Protection or Harassment Restraining Order should immediately call 911 for police response.

### Resources

#### On-Campus Resources for Students, Staff, and Faculty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources offered</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department</strong></td>
<td>Campus Law Enforcement</td>
<td>287 Darland Administration Building (DAdB)&lt;br&gt;1049 University Dr.&lt;br&gt;Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UMD Women’s Resource and Action Center (WRAC)</strong></td>
<td>Support and advocacy for sexual assault, relationship violence, stalking, 24-hour helpline</td>
<td>266 Kirby Student Center&lt;br&gt;1120 Kirby Dr. &lt;br&gt;Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UMD Safewalk</strong></td>
<td>On-campus secure walking escorts</td>
<td>115E Kirby Student Center&lt;br&gt;1120 Kirby Dr. &lt;br&gt;Duluth, MN 55812&lt;br&gt;Sunday-Thursday&lt;br&gt;202 Kirby Plaza&lt;br&gt;Duluth, MN 55812&lt;br&gt;Friday &amp; Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UMD One Stop Student Services</strong></td>
<td>Financial Aid</td>
<td>23 Solon Campus Center&lt;br&gt;1049 University Dr.&lt;br&gt;Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UMD Office of Student Conduct and Conflict Resolution</strong></td>
<td>Student Conduct Code violations and sanctions</td>
<td>245 Kirby Plaza&lt;br&gt;1208 Kirby Dr.&lt;br&gt;Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UMD Office of Disability Resources</strong></td>
<td>Support and advocacy for persons with disabilities, including victims of violence and other crimes</td>
<td>258 Kirby Student Center&lt;br&gt;1120 Kirby Dr.&lt;br&gt;Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMD Multicultural Center</td>
<td>Multicultural support and resources</td>
<td>270 Kirby Student Center 1120 Kirby Dr. Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMD International Student Services</td>
<td>Visa and Immigration Information</td>
<td>237 Kirby Student Center 1049 University Dr. Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMD Employee Assistance Program</td>
<td>Faculty- and staff-specific professional consultation and mental health resources.</td>
<td>255 DAdB 1049 University Dr. Duluth, MN 55812</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resources: Off-Campus/Local**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources Offered</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Minnesota Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action</td>
<td>Harassment and discrimination advocacy and assistance</td>
<td>274 McNamara Alumni Center 200 SE Oak St. Minneapolis, MN 55455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program for Aid to Victims of Sexual Assault (PAVSA)</td>
<td>Advocacy and assistance for victims of sexual assault</td>
<td>32 E. 1st Street Suite 200 Duluth, MN 55802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safe Haven</strong></td>
<td>Advocacy, safe housing, counseling, legal services for victims of domestic and relationship violence</td>
<td>414 W. 1st St. Duluth, MN 55802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic Abuse Intervention Programs (DAIP)</strong></td>
<td>Advocacy, safe housing, counseling, legal services for victims of domestic and relationship violence.</td>
<td>202 East Superior Street Duluth, MN 55802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minnesota Coalition Against Sexual Assault (MNCASA)</strong></td>
<td>Assists local programs in providing advocacy and prevention programming in relation to sexual assault</td>
<td>161 St. Anthony Ave. Ste. 1001 St. Paul, MN 55103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OutFront Minnesota</strong></td>
<td>GLBT community-specific advocacy and assistance with sexual assault and relationship violence issues</td>
<td>310 East 38th Street, Suite 209 Minneapolis, MN 55409-1337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canvas Health</strong></td>
<td>Help for people of all ages with mental health, chemical health, and relationship and sexual abuse issues</td>
<td>Various locations in the Twin Cities Metro Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domestic Abuse Project</strong></td>
<td>Advocacy and assistance for male victims of relationship violence</td>
<td>204 West Franklin Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Resources and organizations not affiliated with the University of Minnesota or the University of Minnesota Duluth are listed for informational purposes only, and are not endorsed by the University of Minnesota or the University of Minnesota Duluth.
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 UMD to inform the campus community that a registration list of sex offenders is available at the following link: https://coms.doc.state.mn.us/publicregistrantsearch

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.

Release of Disciplinary Outcome to Victims of Violent Crime and Non-forcible Sex Offenses
The University 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 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.

University of Minnesota Duluth Office of Housing and Residential Life Missing Person Policy and Procedure
The purpose of this policy is to establish official standard procedures for the University of Minnesota Duluth’s response to reports of missing student residents who reside in University-owned housing facilities, as required by the US Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008.

For purposes of this policy, a student resident may be considered a missing person if the resident’s absence from residential life and the campus community is suspiciously different to his/her usual pattern of behavior and/or unusual circumstances may have caused the absence.

Student designation of missing person contact information
Students age 18 and above and emancipated minors:
Student residents will be given the opportunity to designate an individual or individuals to be contacted by the University no more than 24 hours after the time that the student resident is determined to be missing. A designation will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student resident via email to umdhouse@d.umn.edu or until the student is no longer a resident of University housing.

Students under the age of 18 and not emancipated:
In the event a student resident who is under age 18, not emancipated, and is determined to be missing, the University is required to notify custodial parent or guardian no more than 24 hours after the student resident is determined to be missing. The custodial parent or guardian contact information will remain in effect throughout the duration of the contract period for which they signed when under the age of 18, unless the student turns 18 during the contract period and contacts Office of Housing and Residential Life to change or revoke the designation.

This contact information will be registered confidentially and will only be accessible to campus officials and will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in the furtherance of a missing person’s investigation.
Official notification procedures for missing persons:
Any individual on campus who has information that a University student resident may be a missing person must notify the UMD Police Department as soon as possible. It shall be the policy of the University of Minnesota Duluth that any of its agents that receive information on a missing student resident will report it to the UMD Police Department within twenty-four (24) hours of the determination that the student is missing. This will be done regardless of whether or not the student resident has designated a contact person, is over the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor.

If a report of a potential missing person is made to UMD Housing, staff will immediately contact (call 911) and work cooperatively with the UMD Police Department in its investigation of the matter. Cooperative efforts may include:

- Conduct a health and wellness check on the resident
- Attempt to make contact via cellular phone, e-mail, or other means
- Identify other students who may be aware of the missing person’s whereabouts (i.e. roommate, friends, classmates, family, etc.).
- Checking attendance at class or on-campus employment, use of meal plan, etc.

The UMD Police Department will gather all essential information about the University student resident from the reporting person and other individuals who may provide information that will assist with the investigation.

No later than 24 hours after the University determines that a student resident is missing, the chief law enforcement officer on campus or designee will notify the designated missing person contact (for students 18 and above and emancipated minors) or the parent/guardian (for students under the age of 18 and not emancipated) that the student resident is believed to be missing. This individual contact will be updated as to the progress of the investigation into the missing person report.

Campus communications in the event of a missing student resident:
In cases involving missing student residents, all inquiries by media or the public regarding missing student residents shall be referred to the UMD Office of Marketing and Public Relations. Law enforcement personnel are best situated to provide information that is designed to elicit public assistance in the search for a missing person. Therefore, all communications regarding missing students will be coordinated through the UMD Police Department and Marketing and Public Relations.

Information shared with University housing residents:
In accordance with the Higher Education Act of 2008, all student residents may register a missing person contact with the Office of Housing and Residential Life. This is the individual who will be contacted by the University in the event a student resident is determined to be missing.

In the event a student is under 18 years of age and has not been legally emancipated, the missing student resident’s parent/guardian will be contacted. For students who are 18 years of age and above or emancipated minors, the contact may be a parent or any other designated individual(s).

A student resident can be reported missing at any time. The UMD Police Department will conduct a thorough investigation into all reports of potential missing student residents.

If you suspect a student to be missing, please contact the UMD Police Department immediately by calling 911.

The UMD Police Department will be notified of any missing person whether or not they have designated a missing person contact.
University of Minnesota Duluth Annual Fire Safety Report

On Campus Student Housing Facilities
The University of Minnesota Duluth has nine student housing facilities for approximately 2,900 student residents. Five are traditional style residence halls and four are apartment style facilities. The chart below summarizes fire safety systems in each facility and the number of fire drills held during the 2017 calendar year.

Reporting Fires
All fires should be reported by calling 911.

Any fire, fire alarm activation or sprinkler activation needs to be reported Housing & Residence Life. Typically, the first staff to be notified will be the Resident Advisors for the specific living area. An electronic monitoring system monitored by a contract vendor notifies 911 of activated system.

On Campus Student Housing Facilities Fire Safety Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UMD Student Housing</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>Burntside Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griggs Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianni Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Superior Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermilion Hall</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldfine Hall (apartments)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaney Hall (apartments)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Apartments</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland Apartments</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>3</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.
Number of drills is the number of evacuation (fire) drills each academic year.
Evacuation Plan indicates if a location has evacuation plans for fire evacuation.

Housing Regulations Regarding Portable Electrical Appliance, Smoking and Open Flames

Appliances, cookware or decorative items with open flames are not allowed. Student residents living in traditional residence halls may bring a microwave up to 1,000 watts, a coffee pot and popcorn popper. No other cooking appliances are allowed in traditional residence halls. Student residents living in University apartments are allowed to
bring cooking items that do not have an open flame.

UMD is a smoke free campus. No smoking is allowed in University facilities or on University grounds.

**Student Housing Evacuation in Case of a Fire**

Policies and procedures for fire safety and evacuation are included in the UMD Housing & Residence Life Guidebook at [http://www.d.umn.edu/housing-residence-life/resident-resources/guidebook](http://www.d.umn.edu/housing-residence-life/resident-resources/guidebook). Policies and procedures are also reviewed at “floor” or “area” meetings with the residents living in University housing facilities at the beginning of fall semester.

Fire evacuation maps and/or procedures are posted on the inside of every residence hall room door and University apartment door.

**Steps to Be Taken in Case of Fire**

In a fire emergency:

- Pull the fire alarm if able.
- Call 9-911.
- Remain calm and act quickly.
- Wear protective clothing such as a coat and shoes, and carry a damp towel for use in heavy smoke.
- Close your room door and windows.
- Walk in an orderly manner to the nearest exit. Never use an elevator.
- Move a safe distance away from the building and out of the way of fire department personnel.
- Remain outside until you are told to return by the staff.
- If you think there is a fire in the hallway, feel the door before you open it:
  - If the door does not feel hot, open it slightly, holding your head away and brace the door with your foot.
  - Put your hand across the opening to test the heat of the air.
- If the door is hot and the hallway unsafe, plug any opening or cracks through which smoke may enter your room using wet towels, sheets, blankets, etc.
- If smoke does enter the room, open the window for ventilation; break it if sealed.
- DO NOT JUMP.
- Make your presence known.
- Wait for rescue

In case of minor fire:

- Pull the fire alarm if able.
- Call 9-911.
- Use a fire extinguisher located in the hallway cabinets or a blanket to smother the fire.
- Call the Lake Superior Hall Information Desk at 218-726-7381.
- Never risk your personal safety!

**Fire Safety Education & Training**

UMD Housing & Residence Life staff receives training in use of fire extinguishers and fire safety on an annual basis. Resident Advisors review fire safety and fire evacuation procedures at floor and area meetings at the beginning of fall semester.

Fire evacuation drills are coordinated between UMD Housing & Residence Life, UMD Environmental Health and Safety, and the Duluth Fire Department at the beginning of each fall semester.
Fire Statistics
UMD Housing & Residence Life maintains a fire log for fires that occur in UMD student housing facilities. The fire log can be reviewed in the UMD Housing Office during normal business hours, Monday – Friday, 8:00 am – 4:30 pm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Facility</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burntside Hall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griggs Hall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianni Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Superior Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermilion Hall</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldfine Hall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaney Hall</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Apartments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland Apartments</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fire Details

2017:
3/19/17- Griggs Hall E-F 6th floor lobby, wall poster lit on fire, classified as arson, no damages & no injuries.
8/23/17- Goldfine Hall, kitchen fire on stove-top, accidental in nature, $136 in damages for clean-up, no injuries.

2016 & 2015 had zero fires.

Planned Fire Safety Improvements
Housing & Residence Life works closely with University code officials to review current systems and plan for future improvements. There are currently no plans deemed necessary for improvements in fire safety systems or procedures.

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

University of Minnesota Duluth Police Department
1049 University Dr.
DAdB 287
Duluth, MN 55812
218-726-7000
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.