



**ALVERNO
COLLEGE**
ESTABLISHED 1887



ANNUAL SECURITY, FIRE, and SAFETY REPORT



OCTOBER 2024

MISSION

The Department of Campus Safety provides a dedicated professional presence on campus through our preparation, training, patrols, and ability to respond to various incidents effectively and efficiently, providing a safe learning and working environment for students, employees, and visitors.

This guide is developed annually in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f)). All students and employees are notified on or before October 1 of each year email of the report's availability, the exact electronic address at which the report is posted, a brief description of the report's contents, and a statement that the institution will provide a paper copy of the report upon request to the College. The report and all information are also available to all prospective students and employees during the application process. Contact Campus Safety at 414-382-6158 or campussafety@alverno.edu to request a paper copy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mission _____	2
Welcome from the chief _____	7
Jeanne Clery Act _____	9
Alverno College Campus Safety Department _____	10
2022-2023 EFFORTS _____	10
AUTHORITY _____	10
JURISDICTION _____	11
DEPARTMENT TRAINING _____	12
CAMPUS SAFETY PERSONNEL _____	12
RESPONSIBILITIES _____	13
LOST and FOUND _____	13
GENERAL INFORMATION and SAFETY TIPS _____	14
IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS _____	14
Campus Safety Programming _____	15
Personal Identity / Theft _____	16
HOW TO REPORT AN INCIDENT _____	16
Clery Act Compliance _____	17
SAFETY, RISK, and COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE _____	17
CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES _____	18
DAILY CRIME LOG _____	18
Obtaining copies of Incident Reports, Crime Logs, and other information _____	19
TIMELY WARNING _____	19
EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS _____	19
INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM _____	20
PARKING REGULATIONS _____	21
SECURITY and ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES _____	22
CAMPUS POLICIES _____	23
MISSING RESIDENT POLICY _____	23
CAMPUS WEAPONS POLICY _____	24
ALCOHOL and DRUG USE POLICY _____	24
BIAS-RELATED INCIDENT PROTOCOL _____	31
DEFINITIONS _____	31
BIAS-RELATED INCIDENTS _____	33

FREEDOM of EXPRESSION	34
REPORTING	34
RESPONSE	35
CONFIDENTIALITY	37
ON CAMPUS RESOURCES	37
OFF-CAMPUS (MILWAUKEE) RESOURCES	37
TITLE IX SEXUAL MISCONDUCT and HARASSMENT POLICY	37
NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT	37
EXPECTATIONS and DEFINITIONS RELATED to SEXUAL HARASSMENT, VIOLENCE, and DISCRIMINATION	39
DEFINITIONS	39
Investigations of Gender-Based Harassment, Violence, and Discrimination	47
Possible Outcomes or Sanctions for Gender-Based Harassment, Violence, and Discrimination	50
RESCOURCES	50
ON-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCE	50
ON-CAMPUS REPORTING RESOURCES	50
OFF-CAMPUS (MILWAUKEE) RESOURCES	51
Sexual Assault Prevention and Response	51
Bystander Intervention Programs and Risk Reduction	53
Bystander Intervention	53
Risk Reduction	55
Victim Procedures	56
Domestic and Sexual Violence	57
Sex Offender Registration Information	58
Emergency Procedures	59
Severe Weather	59
Fire/Building Evacuations	59
Medical/Injury	60
Disturbance/Disruptive Person(s)	61
Suspicious Activity or Criminal Activity	61
Automated External Defibrillators	61
	62

External Threat	62
External threat in the neighborhood. Campus Safety will lock all external doors to the buildings.	62
Internal Threat	62
Residence Hall Fire Safety	63
Fire Safety Systems	63
Building Evacuation	63
Fire Safety Training & Procedures	63
Restricted Items	64
Annual Fire Safety Report	65
Fire Safety Definitions	65
Annual Crime Report	66
Clery Reportable Crime Definitions	74
Clery Reportable Crime Definitions	86

WELCOME FROM THE CHIEF

Over the past year, the Campus Safety Department, or CSD, celebrated its 30th anniversary



while welcoming students, staff, faculty, and visitors to our main campus in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and our fifth-floor facility in Mesa Tower in Mesa, Arizona.

Located on the Milwaukee campus, CSD is available 24 hours a day all year long, helping ensure a safe and secure place to learn, work, or visit. On the Milwaukee campus, we serve as first responders to all medical incidents, and violations of federal, state, and local laws or college policies. We are available to all Alverno Community members to assist with accessing internal and external resources at both the Milwaukee and Mesa campuses. Our department utilizes a truly whole-community approach to safety through community engagement and involvement.

While Campus Safety is an essential department for the College, we also understand our vital part in the Alverno Community and your daily work and learning environment. As a part of the College, we use the Eight Abilities by recognizing their place in every day in our safety as individuals and as a community bound together for a better future. Through practicing these cornerstones of what makes Alverno, Alverno! You can see CSD practicing the 8 Abilities every day, including by demonstrating Aesthetic Engagement through our uniforms that bear the College Seal at the center of our department patch, as a visual reminder that Alverno is at the heart of all we do as servants to the College and the Community.

Campus Safety patrols the Milwaukee campus and its surrounding neighborhoods, by foot and motorized patrols. However, we cannot be everywhere or see everything on the more than 46 acres of the main campus. You can demonstrate Effective Citizenship by helping your community through a diligent awareness of your surroundings and by reporting all suspicious activity or potential safety concerns to CSD as soon as it is safe to do so. This is especially important at the Mesa Tower campus, where department resources are limited. Reports can be made through the department phone numbers, email address, or use of the Rave Guardian app at any time, even anonymously.

As the College Alma Matter says this “is a place where ALL belong” and with that provides both a purpose and charge for us as a part of a community dedicated to learning and growth for all. We are called to open our hearts and eyes to the rich diversity that makes Alverno a beautiful place to cultivate and nurture new ideas and knowledge that it has been for more than 135 years. Through all our efforts, Alverno will continue its mission for generations to come. In 2017, Alverno became the first Hispanic-Serving institution (HIS) and stands, today as one of only four such institutions in Wisconsin. Our history is dedicated to serving first-generation students and making a difference in the lives and families that can last generations. I believe you will find in our College a community that supports you and where you will find your true and full self as you step through this chapter in your lifelong journey.

You may notice efforts around campus to make life, learning, and working more efficient through the use of technology, process changes, and even some reorganization. Alverno is working hard to find better ways to improve services for the benefit of our Community while being careful custodians and servants of the Alverno legacy and future. We also recognize that with all new things, there are pains of growth and change. Please know that we are working to correct issues that arise as quickly as they happen. However, please also practice some Effective Citizenship and make sure to report any issues to us instead of thinking someone else must have told us already.

Campus Safety is here to serve our College’s greatest asset, YOU. To that end, we are always available and happy to discuss whatever questions or concerns you may have, or even if all you need is a smile and a chat.

Jason Pilarski

Chief and Director of Campus Safety

JEANNE CLERY ACT

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act or Clery Act is a federal statute codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), with implementing regulations in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations at 34 C.F.R. 668.46.

The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses. Compliance is monitored by the United States Department of Education, which can impose civil penalties, of nearly \$63,000 per violation, against institutions for each infraction and can suspend institutions from participating in federal student financial aid programs.

The law is named for Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University freshman who was raped and murdered in her campus residence hall in 1986. Jeanne Clery and her family had previously been told that there was no crime of concern on or around the Lehigh University campus. Lehigh University had been aware of a serial sexual predator acting in the area of their campus and failed to disclose this information when asked. The Clery Act, signed in 1990, was originally known as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act.

Per the Clery Act, the Campus Safety Department at Alverno College tracks all crimes on or near campus. The Director of Campus Safety on behalf of Alverno College requests annually all crimes be reported to the local police and law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction on or near the Alverno College campus. This is done through monitoring of crime reports though out the year and through a formal letter sent to each agency at the beginning of each calendar year. The Director is responsible for creating this Annual Crime and Safety report as well as completing the annual Crime Survey for the U.S. Department of Education.



**CLERY ACT &
CRIME REPORTING**

ALVERNO COLLEGE CAMPUS SAFETY DEPARTMENT

2022-2023 EFFORTS

CSD has continued to work towards offering a CPR Training program on campus and is expected to launch the program this year. This program will eventually allow us to offer AHA's Heartsaver CPR, First Aid, and AED certifications for all students, employees and community members. To start though we plan to offer the Basic Life Support for Health Care Professionals certification for our students and employees who need this for clinical placement, internships, and employment. All CSD training programs will be held in the newly dedicated Campus Safety Training Center. The CSTC is located on the ground level of Founders Hall around the corner from the Food Pantry and Campus Mailroom. Campus Safety is a primary part of the Alverno College Incident Response Team and Chief Pilarski drafted the new edition of the team's Emergency Operations Plan over this past summer. As well as being the home to the Title IX Investigators on campus, Chief Pilarski is the Title IX Coordinator for the College. It is Chief Pilarski's responsibility in this role to oversee investigations and grievance processes to combat gender-based discrimination, bias, harassment, and violence complaints. Campus Safety Assistant Director and Captain, Carol Ann Kashishian is continuing to use her wealth of knowledge and experience including in Title IX to assist in the creation of new pieces of training and programs for the Campus on the College's Harassment, Violence, and Discrimination Policy as well as changes to Title IX that were and are being issued by the U.S. Department of Education. In the past, the Campus Safety Department offered the Self Defense for Women course in which students were able to earn academic credit while learning to protect themselves. Unfortunately, this program was halted due to COVID restrictions and staffing issues, we continue to be unable to offer this program due to a lack of a qualified instructor and are exploring ways to bring this credit wellness course back to our main campus.

AUTHORITY

CSD has the authority to enforce all college rules, regulations, and policies regarding on-campus conduct and activity. Officers may investigate off-campus conduct and activity if it has an impact on the college community. As the department is not a sworn law enforcement agency, Campus Safety Officers do not possess arrest authority beyond that of any individual citizen but may detain or pursue individuals on campus when a

misdemeanor or felony violation of Wisconsin State statutes occurs or witnessed by the CSD Officer or in the event of a life-threatening emergency. CSD works closely with the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) in responding to criminal activity on campus. The Student Code of Conduct or Human Resources' employee handbook, covers campus policies and outcomes for violations. Alverno does not have a current memorandum of understanding with any law enforcement agency for joint investigations. We encourage all crime victims and witnesses to report incidents immediately to a Campus Safety Officer and MPD to ensure safety and support services as well as timely warning notices. All reports of crimes are included in the Clery and campus crime statistics.



Campus Safety Officers have the authority to issue parking tickets which carry a monetary penalty depending on the offense. Students receiving tickets may have their student financial account billed.

Campus Safety Alert boards are posted in Christopher Hall second floor lobby, Founders Hall first floor vending room, Sr. Joel Read Center Rotunda (near vending), Fishbowl (CL/CO Lobby), Austin Hall Lobby, and the Clare Hall Lobby. Lost and Found notices, Safety or Security topics, Alerts, and other information may be posted on these boards. In addition, brochures for Personal Identity Security, Social Media Safety, Operation ID, Sexual Violence, and Campus Safety programs and services are available for the campus community.



JURISDICTION

CSD's approved patrol area includes the entire Milwaukee campus including the public sidewalks, streets, and opposite sidewalks on the 43rd Street, 39th Street, and Morgan Ave borders. Officers may patrol additional areas in the immediate vicinity but would call and report any concerns to the Milwaukee Police Department, Greenfield Police

Department, or other appropriate agencies. Alverno College does not have an existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Milwaukee Police Department or the Greenfield Police Department at this time. Alverno College does have an MOU with nearby schools for evacuation and emergency response assistance.

DEPARTMENT TRAINING

Campus Safety Officers are professional staff with a variety of experience within the law enforcement, security, and social services fields. They receive initial and ongoing training regarding campus policies and procedures, and they frequently review emergency procedures to ensure an effective and efficient response. Additional training throughout the year may include but is not limited to first aid, policy updates, fire extinguisher usage, domestic violence, fire systems, Title IX - Violence against women, defense tactics, and other programs. While Campus Safety Officers receive ongoing training in Title IX and VAWA response, those who are involved in investigations and the grievance processes receive specific training annually on their roles. Additionally, all members of the Alverno College Community receive basic Title IX and VAWA training on an annual basis.

CAMPUS SAFETY PERSONNEL

The Department consists of the Director/Chief, Assistant Director/Captain, two Sergeants, two full-time Campus Safety Officers, two part-time Dispatchers stationed at the Sr. Joel Read Information Desk, and a small contingent of On-Call Reserve Campus Safety Officers. This professional and dedicated staff is motivated to ensure a safe learning and working environment for all students, staff, faculty, and visitors. Questions, concerns, or comments can be directed towards any member of the department. Concerns or complaints can be directed to the Assistant Director or Director. The Department also employs a number of student workers in Dispatch, Administrative Assistant, and other roles. The combined Alverno College experience and service dedicated to the College by the Department's professional staff members spans more than 50 years.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Campus Safety serves as a part of the Student Development and Success (formerly called the Student Affairs) Division. The following are some of the responsibilities of the department:

- Conduct interior and exterior patrols (via motor, foot, and bike) on and around the Milwaukee campus.
- Respond to security concerns and incidents.
- Investigate reports of criminal activity and safety concerns
- Provide emergency or general first aid.
- Develop a safety plan with survivors of domestic/dating violence and stalking incidents.
- Provide Campus SafeWalk (formerly called Safety Escorts) when requested to be on campus or to pre-approved near campus locations.
- Direct efforts in crime prevention and detection.
- Deliver emergency messages to individuals and the College community.
- Ensure Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and Environmental Compliance.
- Provide training and programming related to personal safety and emergency procedures.
- Maintain the campus Crime Log.
- Assist individuals with building or room lockouts, key requests, and ID card door access.
- Operate the campus Lost and Found (FO-254).
- Fulfill Department of Education and Department of Justice reporting requirements.

LOST and FOUND

Lost and found items can be turned in to any Campus Safety Officer or Dispatcher at the Sr. Joel Read Center Desk or the CSD Office (FO-254). All items are logged and stored for 30 days. After 30 days unclaimed items may be donated or destroyed. Campus Safety will notify individuals via their Alverno e-mail or phone for items found with identification. The Department strongly encourages everyone to mark their belongings with their name or other identifying information. The Department can provide an engraver and paperwork for

marking and documenting personal belongings as a part of the Operation ID program. An engraver is also available in Austin Hall for residents to utilize.

GENERAL INFORMATION and SAFETY TIPS

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Campus Safety Department

(414) 382-6158 (office) / (414) 382-6911 (emergency/after hours)

Milwaukee Police Department

(414) 933-4444 (non-emergency) / 911 (emergency)

Milwaukee Fire Department

(414) 286-8999 (non-emergency) / 911 (emergency)

Dean of Students Office

(414) 382-6118

Counseling Services

(414) 382-6119

Facilities Management

(414) 382-6436 / (414) 382-6360

CAMPUS SAFETY PROGRAMMING

All programming offered by the Campus Safety Department is open and provided for both students and employees of Alverno College.

These programs include:

- **Emergency Procedures Training / Drills**
 - Training on what to do in an emergency on campus.
- **Women's Self Defense** (temporarily suspended program)
 - 1 credit class offered through the department.
- **Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention**
 - On-going programming throughout the year on related topics
- **Barometer of Behavior**
 - Training for front-line staff including full-time and student employees on handling upset or unruly customers or visitors.
- **Campus SafeWalk**
 - Escorts to or from buildings and vehicles.
- **Building Coordinators**
 - Selected full-time staff trained to assist during emergencies.
- **Operation ID**
 - Participation in a national program to mark and identify personal property in case it is stolen.
- **Drug and Alcohol Awareness**
 - Ongoing programming throughout the year on related topics.
- **Fire Extinguisher Training**
 - Training offered to select students and employees, based on responsibilities.
- **Orientation Presentations**
 - Presentations on what Campus Safety does and emergency procedures, presented to new employees and students.
- **Car Care Series**
 - Workshop on how to change a tire, jumpstart a car safely, and other safety tips
- **Counterfeit Money Awareness and Handling**
 - Class for persons in money-handling positions, on how to identify counterfeit money, checks, or other monetary instruments and how to handle them.

PERSONAL IDENTITY / THEFT

If you are a victim of theft or lose or misplace your credit/debit cards immediately contact your bank, Visa (1-800-336-8472) or MasterCard (1-800-307-7309) to cancel them and order a replacement.

Do not carry your Social Security Card on your person. If you lose your Social Security Card, contact 1-800-772-1213 to report it.

HOW TO REPORT AN INCIDENT

The Department of Campus Safety encourages anyone who is the victim of or witness to a crime or incident to report it to Campus Safety immediately or as soon as it is safe to do so. The CSD Office is located in Founders Hall Room 254. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors can report crimes and incidents that occur on campus in the following ways:

- **Dial X 6911** from a campus phone or 382-6911 from an off-campus phone (emergency/after hours). This will put the caller in contact with a Safety Officer on duty.
- **Blue Light** phones are located on the west and south sides of campus and connect directly with Campus Safety
- **Incident Reports** We recommend anyone who wishes to report a crime or incident to report it directly to a Campus Safety Officer.
 - Students, faculty, and staff can **anonymously report** incidents of bias or discrimination via the Bias Report on the main Alverno webpage. Information can also be anonymously reported via the Alverno Rave Guardian app.
- Employees can also file a **confidential or anonymous report** by visiting the HR intranet site and clicking on the quick link - Confidential Reporting.
- Students can report an incident and have their personal information **remain confidential only when reporting to the Campus Counselor, Nurse, or Minister***. These individuals do however have a duty to warn authorities when an individual may become violent. Non-identifying information about Clery reportable incidents will still be provided to Campus Safety for inclusion in the crime log and the annual security report. Incidents reported to other staff and faculty must be reported to Campus Safety. This will be accomplished by the counselor, nurse, or minister providing necessary detail to the Director of Campus Safety, via in-person, telephonic, or remote meeting, and/or use of email. No identifying information shall be requested or offered in such a case.

*All other employees must report any crime or alleged crime to the Department of Campus Safety.

CLERY ACT COMPLIANCE

SAFETY, RISK, and COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

The Safety, Risk, and Compliance Committee serves as the oversight body for the Campus Safety Department. The committee meets monthly to review incident reports, ensure appropriate follow-up has been completed or is in progress, and develop prevention strategies to reduce risk on campus. They also review policies and procedures related to safety, security, and risk. If you have questions or concerns regarding campus safety, contact one of the core members of the committee.

The Safety, Risk, and Compliance Committee is comprised of the following College members and the current representative:

Chairperson - Campus Safety Representative and Title IX Representative

Jason Pilarski, Chief / Director of Campus Safety and
Title IX Coordinator 414-382-6151

Vice Chairperson - Student Development and Success Representative and Residence Life Representative

Ann Romei, Assistant Dean of Students and
Director of Residence Life 414-382-6372

Academic Affairs Representative

Laurie Kunkel-Jordan, Dean of the Joanne McGrath School of
Nursing and Health Professions 414-382-6300

Administrative Council / President's Office Representative

Sheila Gustafson, Executive Assistant and Board of Trustees Coordinator
President's Office 414-382-6064

Facilities Representative

Angela McClure, Facilities Manager 414-382-6436

Faculty Representative

Peg Rauschenberger, Associate Dean for the JoAnn McGrath School of Nursing and
Health Professions 414-382-6276

Human Resources Representative

Open Position, Director of Human Resources 414-382-6421

CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

Under the Clery Act - a crime is reported when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority (CSA), which includes the Campus Safety Department, any person(s) who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or security department, any person(s) or organization specified in Alverno's statement of campus security policy to which students and employees should report criminal offenses, and any official of the college 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 duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the college. A CSA is not responsible for investigating crimes that are reported to them in their capacity as a CSA. They are responsible for reporting crimes reported to them. Alverno College specifies that every employee except the staff in Counseling Services and Campus Ministry are CSAs and must report incidents reported to them. Every effort will be made to maintain confidentiality; however, that is not always possible.

DAILY CRIME LOG

The purpose of the daily crime log is to record all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the Safety Department. The required elements of the crime log include information on the date the crime was reported, the date and time the crime occurred, the nature of the crime, the general location of the crime, and the disposition of the complaint if known.

The daily crime log is available for inspection free of charge, upon request, during normal business hours in FO-254. The Alverno College daily crime log is electronic but will be printed upon request for review.

OBTAINING COPIES OF INCIDENT REPORTS, CRIME LOGS, AND OTHER INFORMATION

Copies of all reports generated by the Campus Safety Department are available by request. Requests will be submitted in writing via the use of a request form which is available from the Campus Safety Office. All Requests shall be reviewed and processed by the Chief/Director of Campus Safety or their designee. Copies of reports or other documents are subject to redaction of identifying information to protect the identities of victims or those not proven to be responsible for a crime or other offense. Any protective measures or accommodations provided to an alleged or proven victim will be kept confidential so as not to violate the ability to provide this assistance.

TIMELY WARNING

Alverno College will alert the campus community regarding any Clery Act crime that is reported to Campus Safety or the Milwaukee Police Department that may represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. These alerts are sent via e-mail and text message and may be posted on Safety Alert boards and/or digital signage throughout campus.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The Department of Campus Safety or the Incident Response Team will immediately communicate (upon confirmation) to the Alverno College community in the event of an emergency, a potential emergency, or an ongoing criminal situation that occurs on or near the campus. To report an emergency, call Campus Safety at 414-382-6911. The college will initiate communication in the following ways:

- **Network Communication:** If you are logged into the Alverno College network, a pop-up window may appear advising you of the current situation.
- **Rave Alert:** Students and Employees are automatically enrolled and will receive voice/SMS text messaging. Add phone numbers by logging in with your Alverno user/password at <https://www.getrave.com/login/alverno>. Updates to your contact information should be made in IOL at <https://iol.alverno.edu>. A cell phone number should not be listed as a home phone number to ensure receipt of text message options. Contact campussafety@alverno.edu if you have any questions.

- **E-mail:** The College will notify the community by an e-mail which will contain the specific nature of the emergency and what action should be taken. We will also send an e-mail when the emergency has passed or is "all clear".
- **Public Address System:** Alverno College is equipped with a PA system in some buildings which will broadcast a warning to those locations.
- **Digital Signage:** Digital screens are located in some areas of campus.
- **Bulletin Board Post:** Criminal activity will be posted throughout campus on the Safety Information boards and online via the digital employee and student newsletters.
- **Rave Guardian:** A smartphone app available on both iPhone and Android devices. The app contains the following features: Alverno Notes (messages from the College), Resource Directory (phone directory of Milwaukee Campus offices), Campus Information (connections to College and Department Handbooks), Blaze Chats (IM program to On-Duty CSD Officers), Virtual SafeWalk (allows timer to be set for notification if not deactivated after an activity such as walking to your car), and finally Campus Emergency and 911 direct dialing with GPS and user information inclusion.

INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM

The Incident Response Team Leadership in conjunction with Campus Safety is responsible for confirming the emergency situation. Immediately upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, notification will be sent to students and employees on campus whose health or safety is under immediate threat. The Incident Response Team will determine the content of the notification, which will include information pertinent to maintaining the health and safety of students and employees unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. All emergency notification systems are tested during drills that occur each semester and tested monthly within the Incident Response Team. All drills except for a fire drill are announced for the day they will occur. Expect emergency communication during these announced drills and during real emergencies.

The Incident Response Team Core Leadership consists of:

- Marlene Neises, Associate Vice President for Student Success
- Jason Pilarski, Chief / Director of Campus Safety and Title IX Coordinator

- Heidi Anderson-Isaacson, Vice President for Student Development and Success / Dean of Students

Emergency procedures can be found on trifold handouts in every classroom, meeting room, and office on campus. Printed handouts can be acquired through the Campus Safety office and the information is also available on the Campus Safety Department webpage on the College website. Reminders of specific procedures may be sent with notices of scheduled drills on campus.

Lists of drill specifics including the type of drill, description of the drill, date and time the drill was conducted, and whether the drill was announced are kept by the Incident Response Team and are available by request through the Campus Safety Office.

PARKING REGULATIONS

Campus Safety Officers enforce parking regulations on campus and will also address moving violations including excessive speed and failure to stop at a stop sign. Street parking is regulated by Milwaukee Parking Enforcement. A currently registered parking permit is required for residents and employees parking in Lots D or G.

- **Residents** - a permit is required for overnight parking. Resident vehicles must be parked in Lot A (Austin Residents) or Lot G or I (Clare Residents). Permits are free and can be picked up in Campus Safety FO 254. A copy of your vehicle registration is required.
- **Non-Residents** - marked parking is available except where restricted signs are posted.
- **Staff/Faculty** - Lots D and G are permit-required lots for employee parking during the spring and fall semesters. Permits are available in the Safety Office, FO 254 for a fee. Parking is on a first-come, first-served basis for these reserved lots.
- **Overnight Parking** - Resident guests must receive an overnight permit from the Austin Hall Front Desk. AU guests can only park overnight in the Parking Structure (Lot A). CL guests can park in Lot I or Lot A. Students and employees wanting to leave their vehicle overnight must contact Safety for approval and provide their name, phone number, vehicle" make, model, and color, and the time frame the

vehicle will be left on the Campus property. The vehicle should be parked in the Parking Structure.

Ticket fees range from \$25 - \$75 per ticket and must be paid within 10 days. Students receiving tickets will have the fee placed on their student financial account after this time frame. Employees and visitors will be billed for fines accrued.

SECURITY and ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

During normal business hours, Alverno College (excluding housing facilities and childcare) will be open to all students, staff, faculty, and guests. After business hours the college is closed and only those with card access may enter. All card and key access points as well as camera and other monitoring systems are monitored on an ongoing basis for functionality. When issues are found they are addressed and repaired promptly by Campus Safety staff, Maintenance department staff, or approved contractors.

The residence halls (Austin & Clare) at Alverno College are secured 24 hours a day and only those with card access may enter. The Austin Hall front desk is staffed from 10 am until midnight every day during the semester by both student workers. Student workers staffing the Austin or Clare desk are knowledgeable in policies and procedures and maintain radio contact with the Department of Campus Safety.

Both Austin and Clare Hall entrances are equipped with and monitored by cameras at all times to ensure the safety of our residents and guests.

Athletic areas and some classrooms and offices are equipped with card access.

Appropriate students, staff, and faculty may request access to these areas if they meet the standards designated by those specific departments.

Areas of campus (Library, Café, etc.) may be open until Midnight. Exterior doors will be locked at or before 10 pm. IDs may be used to enter the buildings for students until midnight and employees 24/7. Visitors are not allowed on campus when exterior doors are locked. All students must leave campus facilities at Midnight or earlier based on Academic Computing/Library hours.

Students and employees who are issued keys must return keys upon request or upon leaving the college. Fees and fines do apply for keys not returned. Report any issues with doors, locks, and card access to Campus Safety or Plant Operations for repair.

Lost keys and/or IDs should be reported to Campus Safety as soon as possible.

CAMPUS POLICIES

MISSING RESIDENT POLICY

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, "Missing Student Notification Policy", it is the policy of the Office of Residence Life to actively investigate any report of a missing resident who is enrolled at the College and residing in on-campus housing. For purposes of this policy, a student may be considered to be a "missing person" if the person's absence is contrary to her usual pattern of behavior and possible unusual circumstances may have caused the absence. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to, a report or suspicion that the missing person may be the victim of foul play, has expressed suicidal thoughts, is in a life-threatening situation, or has been with persons who may endanger the student's welfare.

Each resident will be notified of the Missing Student Notification Policy and procedures via the Residence Life Handbook. Each resident, upon checking into her assigned room, is requested to complete the Residence Life Emergency Information Card to identify the name and contact number of the individual(s), both primary and secondary, to be contacted in case of an emergency or in the event that the resident is reported missing. If a member of the College community has reason to believe that a student is missing, Alverno College Campus Safety should be notified. Upon receiving notification, Campus Safety, Residence Life, and other applicable college personnel will make reasonable efforts to locate the student to determine her state of health and well-being. These efforts include but are not limited to, checking the resident's room, class schedule, friends, and ID card access, locating the resident's vehicle, and calling her reported cell phone number. As part of the investigation, the College reserves the right to make contact with emergency contacts to help determine the whereabouts of the resident. If, upon investigation by Campus Safety and Residence Life Staff, the resident has been determined to be missing for at least 24 hours, the following will occur:

- The Assistant Dean of Students or college representative will contact the resident's designated emergency contact.
- A representative from Alverno College Campus Safety will inform the appropriate law enforcement agency within the next 24 hours. The investigation will continue in collaboration with law enforcement officers as appropriate.
- If the information for a designated emergency contact is not made available to the College staff, the student's nearest relative according to their official application will be contacted.
- If the student is under the age of 18, and not an emancipated individual, the College will notify the custodial parent or guardian no later than 24 hours after that individual is determined to be missing.

Contact information of all students will be maintained as private and confidential information except as necessary to assist authorized campus personnel and law enforcement personnel in the furtherance of the missing person investigation.

CAMPUS WEAPONS POLICY

Alverno College promotes a safe learning and working environment for all students, staff, faculty, and visitors and does not allow any weapons in campus buildings. Weapons may include, but are not limited to, guns, knives, explosives, electric weapons, and Billy clubs. This policy also applies to any person legally licensed to carry open or concealed weapons (excluding law enforcement acting in their official capacity). Students violating this policy may be subject to disciplinary action up to or including dismissal.

ALCOHOL and DRUG USE POLICY

Alverno College provides an environment supportive of the holistic development of each member of the Alverno community. The college takes a firm position against the use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs as well as the abuse or distribution of alcohol and other legal drugs because of their potential to adversely affect an individual. All members of the Alverno community are expected to demonstrate consistent, effective work and learning habits and to follow this policy.

Student Affairs Advisory Committee, 2009

RESPONSIBILITIES

The College supports a wellness philosophy and promotes individual responsibilities, rights, and privileges. Individuals must recognize that when exercising their rights, they assume certain responsibilities, including:

- Respecting themselves and the rights of others.
- Respecting the privilege of choice of those of legal age and the rights of individuals to abstain from alcohol use.
- Making informed decisions and conducting themselves maturely and responsibly.
- Confronting those whose behavior may be damaging to the community or themselves.
- Guiding individuals who may have a problem to speak to a counselor or to seek health care intervention.
- Understanding and following state laws and college policies regarding alcohol use.

IMPLEMENTATION

Alverno College is committed to maintaining a drug-free work and learning environment. The College recognizes that the use and abuse of alcohol and illegal use of drugs can hinder the ability of an individual to function properly, interfere with the rights of others, and can be a detriment to the educational process. Alverno will not permit the violation of one's rights or the creation of an environment not appropriate to an educational institution or to a residential community because of the abuse of alcohol or drugs. Therefore, the College has developed the following means of preventing, identifying, and responding to student and employee problems with alcohol and other drugs.

AWARENESS and PREVENTION

As part of its ongoing commitment to health and well-being, the College offers educational programs and resources through Counseling and Health Services. When possible, one of the first responses to an individual found abusing alcohol or drugs would be assistance in overcoming the problem.

Identification

Individuals whose behavior indicates that they may be abusing alcohol or drugs will meet with the Assistant Dean of Students or the Vice President for Student Affairs and appropriate action will be taken.

COLLEGE ASSISTANCE and RESOURCES

Alverno views alcohol and drug abuse and dependence as treatable. Although the College provides reasonable assistance in these matters, we look to individuals to make a significant commitment to addressing their issues. Interventions are conducted privately. The College provides Alcohol/Drug education programs and individual assistance through Counseling and Health Services.

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE and RESOURCES

Alcoholics Anonymous (24 hours)	(414) 771-9119
Al-Anon Family Groups	(414) 257-2415
Aurora Sinai Medical Center (24 hours) Sexual Assault Treatment Center	(414) 219-5555
IMPACT Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (24 hours)	(414) 256-4808
Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex (24 hours) Crisis / Suicide Prevention Hotline	(414) 257-6995
Milwaukee Women's Center (24 hours) Crisis Line	(414) 671-6140
Appointment/Information	(414) 449-4777
www.madd.org	(414) 727-7505
www.al-anon-alateen.org	(414) 257-2415
www.alcoholics-anonymous.org	
www.niaaa.nih.gov	

POLICIES

Alverno College is committed to protecting the safety, health, and well-being of its employees and students. We recognize that alcohol abuse and drug use may pose a significant threat to our goals. The College prohibits the use, possession, or distribution of illegal drugs as well as the abuse or distribution of alcohol and other legal drugs because of their potential to adversely affect an individual.

Student and employee involvement with alcohol and other drugs can be very disruptive, adversely affect the quality of work and performance of employees, pose serious health

risks to users and others, and have a negative impact on productivity and morale. All members of the Alverno community are expected to demonstrate consistent, effective work and learning habits and to follow this policy.

The legal drinking age in Wisconsin is 21 years of age. All members of the college are subject to all laws of the State of Wisconsin regarding the possession, consumption, and sale of alcoholic beverages while at Alverno College or at college-sponsored off-campus events. Alverno College neither encourages the use nor condones the misuse of alcohol but respects the privilege of choice of those of legal age. Alverno College officials are responsible for the enforcement of all federal and state laws regarding alcohol and drug use. Alverno College expects individuals to abide by all applicable laws regarding alcohol and drug use on campus. In addition to institutional expectations, the following specific policies address violations.

- If you are under the age of 21 you may be found responsible for violating the alcohol policy if one of the following conditions exist:
 - A college official smells alcohol on your person
 - You are in the presence of someone consuming alcohol
 - You have alcohol paraphernalia in your residence hall room or car
 - Your residence hall room or car smells like alcohol
 - A college official has a reasonable suspicion that you are intoxicated
 - You are found in possession of alcohol or paraphernalia

- Illegal drug use is not tolerated by the college. Individuals may be found responsible for drug use if the following conditions exist:
 - A college official smells drugs on your person
 - You are in the presence of someone doing drugs
 - You have drug paraphernalia in your residence hall room or car
 - Your residence hall room or car smells like drugs
 - A college official has a reasonable suspicion that you are under the influence of drugs
 - You are found in possession of drugs or paraphernalia

Students are required to abide by all state laws and may drink at college-sponsored events if of legal age. Individuals are expected to conduct themselves in a mature and responsible fashion when drinking at College events, always respecting the rights of others. The staff or event sponsors reserve the right to make an event alcohol-free and to

ask persons to leave the event who do not demonstrate appropriate behavior. In addition, students demonstrating disorderly conduct after they have been drinking may be subject to disciplinary action.

Alcoholic beverages may be possessed, purchased, or consumed by persons of legal drinking age in areas designated by the college only.

All alcohol sold, purchased, or served on campus must be purchased through Dining Services.

All students are required to show proof of age when purchasing alcoholic beverages on campus. Students who fail to provide this information, use false ID, or violate the law or college policy are liable for disciplinary action.

No person may procure, sell, dispense, or give alcoholic beverages to an underage person. Individuals contributing to underage drinking will be held responsible.

Intoxication or alcohol abuse shall not be tolerated and will not be used as an excuse for unlawful behavior or misconduct. Inappropriate behavior stemming from the consumption of alcohol shall result in discipline (i.e.: having kegs, tappers, or beer bongs in the residence hall, having drinking parties in resident rooms).

Alcoholic beverages are not permitted to be stored or consumed in a resident student room when any of the residents of the room are less than 21 years of age. Guests of legal drinking age may not consume alcoholic beverages in a resident's room unless the resident of the room and the guest visiting are of legal drinking age.

Public intoxication is prohibited. Public intoxication is defined as any intoxication that causes a disturbance or is dangerous to self, others, or property or in any way requires the attention of the college staff. Intoxication will not be accepted as an excuse for irresponsible behavior. This applies to all persons regardless of age.

Individuals are responsible for ensuring the safety and welfare of their college peers or guests who are intoxicated. This includes providing transportation to/from off-campus events where alcohol is served.

Using, possessing, manufacturing, selling, buying, or transferring drugs on any campus property or at any college-sponsored function is forbidden.

STUDENT EMPLOYEES and INTERNS - ALCOHOL and/or DRUG ABUSE

Students in the classroom, at their internship or clinical, and at their college work site are expected to report to work in appropriate mental and physical condition to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. Involvement with drugs and alcohol can be very disruptive, adversely affect the quality of work and performance, pose serious health risks to users and others, and have a negative impact on the learning environment, productivity, and morale. The internship/clinical site is considered an extension of the college campus. Students are required to follow the work site rules for alcohol and/or drug violations and Alverno would follow the code of conduct if there was an abuse of alcohol or drugs on campus. Refusal to participate in drug and alcohol testing will be considered voluntary termination of employment or internship. Alverno College will test for violations when:

1. The College has reasonable cause to believe that a student worker or intern is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
2. an employee or intern is injured as a result of an on-the-job accident and receives medical treatment away from the workplace.
3. an employee or intern is involved in an on-the-job accident that results in injury to another individual that requires medical attention.
4. an employee or intern is involved in an accident that causes major damage to property.

Protocol for Dealing with Alcohol and Drug-Related Problems and Violations

The college has no tolerance for public intoxication and illegal drug use. If there is evidence of drug use or public intoxication, the following action may be taken:

Call Campus Safety - They will assess the situation and complete an Incident Report. If a student is cooperative, they will refer the student to the Dean of Students. If the student is combative, they will call the Milwaukee Police Department. If the student is medically unstable, they will call 911. If the student insists on driving, the Milwaukee Police Department will be called.

Calling the Police - If there is evidence of drugs or if a student's behavior is disruptive to the community and directly traceable to the use of alcohol or other controlled substances,

Campus Safety may call the Milwaukee Police Department and complete an Incident Report.

Underage Drinking - If a student is underage and has been drinking, complete an incident report, and the Assistant Director of Residence Life (for residential students) or the Assistant Dean of Students (for non-residential students) will discuss the violation and consequences with the student.

Drinking and Driving - Individuals are responsible for the safety and welfare of their peers and guests who are intoxicated. This includes providing transportation to/from off-campus events where alcohol is served. If an intoxicated individual insists on driving, the Milwaukee Police Department will be called and an incident report will be completed.

Responsible for Guests - Students are responsible for the behavior of their guests. Guests violating the Alcohol and Drug Use Policies will be asked to leave. If they refuse to leave peacefully, Campus Safety will call the Milwaukee Police Department and complete an incident report.

Room Entry and Inspection - College Officials, with permission from the Director or Assistant Director of Residence Life; or the Assistant Dean of Students, have the right to enter and inspect student rooms and property for inspection and repair, inspection if suspicion of illegal activities exists, preservation of health and safety, and recovery of College-owned property. The Vice President for Student Development and Success also reserves the right to inspect college property if suspicion of illegal activities exists.

Sanctions - Sanctions for students can be found under the Student Conduct Process of the Student Handbook. Sanctions for employees can be found under the "Alverno and You" Employee Handbook. Alverno College reserves the right to contact parents or guardians of students who violate the Policy on Alcohol and Other Drug Use.

See the Student or Employee Handbooks for additional information on this policy.

BIAS-RELATED INCIDENT PROTOCOL

DEFINITIONS

Bias-Related Incidents - Any activity that intimidates, demeans, mocks, degrades, marginalizes, or threatens individuals or groups based on that individual's or group's actual or perceived age, ancestry, ethnicity, national origin, ability (physical, psychological, cognitive), sex, gender identity or expression, citizenship or immigration status, marital status, socio-economic class, race, religion, religious practice, sexual identity or veteran status. A bias-related incident can occur whether the act is intentional or unintentional and may or may not be an illegal act. In identifying a bias-related incident, the focus is on the impact on an individual or group, not the intention or motivation of the actor. Adapted from ACPA and Virginia Tech, there are two types of bias-related incidents:

1. **Contained Bias-Related Incident** - a comment, activity, or event that is seen or heard by a few people is not a violation of a policy or law or has no interest from media or larger investigative bodies (examples include one-on-one meetings or small groups)
2. **Community Bias-Related Incident** - a comment, activity, or event that is seen or heard by many, violates policies or laws, or has interest from the media or larger investigative bodies.

Retaliation - Retaliation is any adverse action that a student takes against another student because she filed a complaint about harassment or discrimination. This adverse action can deter that student from coming forward to report concerns.

Discrimination - According to the Office for Civil Rights, discrimination is conduct that denies any individual or group equal privileges or access to a particular activity or opportunity because of the individual's or group's actual or perceived age, color, disability, gender, gender identity or expression, genetic information, marital status, military status, national or ethnic origin, pregnancy or parenting status, political belief or affiliation, race, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran's status.

Equity - The quality of being fair or impartial.

Harassment - Unwelcome conduct based on individual or group perceived or actual age, race, color, ancestry, national origin, creed or religion, sex, or sexual orientation.

Intimidation and harassment can arise from a broad range of physical or verbal behavior, which can include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Physically or mentally abusive behavior towards another;
- Racial, ethnic, religious, or gender based insults or slurs;
- Unwelcome sexual advances or touching;
- Sexual comments, jokes, stories, or innuendos;
- Requests for sexual favors as a condition of employment or affecting any personnel decision such as hiring, promotion, compensation, or transfer;
- Display of sexually explicit or otherwise offensive posters, calendars, materials, or slogans;
- Referring to another employee by any derogatory sexual, racial, or ethnic term;
- Making sexual gestures with hands or body movements;
- Intentionally standing too close to or brushing up against another employee;
- Inappropriately staring at another employee or touching his or her clothing or person;
- Asking personal or offensive questions about another employee's sexual practices;
- Repeatedly asking out an employee who has stated that he or she is not interested;
- Using vulgar, obscene, or offensive language;
- Any form of stalking, including unwelcome repeated phone calls, emails, or text messages;
- Posting comments about another employee on a website, whether private or public, that violate this policy (because, for example, they are sexually or racially derogatory or inappropriate)

Hate Crime - According to the report of the Wisconsin Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) defines a hate crime as a "traditional offense like murder, arson, or vandalism with an added element of bias. It is a criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity." Although hate itself is not criminal, acting upon hate with criminal behavior constitutes a hate crime.

Inclusion -The act of fighting against exclusion and assuring that all support systems are available to those who need such support. It involves bringing together and harnessing diverse resources in a way that is beneficial. Inclusion puts the concept of diversity into action by creating an environment of involvement, respect, and connection.

Micro-aggressions - Brief and commonplace verbal, behavioral, or environmental indignities, whether intentional or unintentional, that communicate hostile, derogatory, or

negative racial slights and insults toward people of color. (Derald Sue, Columbia professor).

Responsible employee - A person witnessing or experiencing a bias-related incident is encouraged to speak to College officials to report the incident. College officials who are perceived to have the authority to take corrective action or to address misconduct on behalf of the College are considered "Responsible Employees." Most college officials are considered responsible employees and should report any incidents to the Dean of Students Office.

Social Justice - Social justice is a concept that is based on human rights and equality. It can be defined as how human rights are manifested in the everyday lives of people at every level of society. This includes dignity, economic and social equality, equal distribution of resources, justice, use of policy and laws, societal participation in change, personal responsibility, and creating access to opportunity and chance through action.

BIAS-RELATED INCIDENTS

Alverno College continuously works to provide an environment that is free from discrimination, harassment, and intolerance. This response protocol for bias-related incidents should be viewed as part of a larger effort to create an inclusive living, learning, and working environment. Prevention is preferable to response, yet we know that our work on behalf of prevention is ongoing and incomplete. Bias-related incidents occur and deserve responsible attention, with clear means of communication. The goal is to promote more conversation and listening.

When bias-related incidents occur, they may not necessarily rise to the level of a crime, a violation of state law, college policy, or the student code of conduct. A biased act may, however, contribute to creating a negative, hostile, or unwelcome environment. Creating dialogue opportunities and protocols for all levels of bias to be addressed can help reduce the impact of micro-aggressions, those seemingly smaller acts of bias that accumulate over time and can create a chilling or hostile effect on others. When acts of bias occur on Alverno College's campus, we have the responsibility as community members to come together in our shared values and mission to denounce such acts. This protocol is intended to address incidents that happen within the Alverno College community.

FREEDOM of EXPRESSION

This protocol recognizes that freedom of expression in the context of our learning environment is protected while offering a channel for responding to ignorance and bias that work against the mission of Alverno College. This may produce tensions between individuals whose ideas and speech may be considered controversial, offensive, or objectionable, which can lead to a blurred line between freedom of speech and acts of bias. Acts of bias, whether or not intended, threaten to undermine individuals' or groups' engagement in the free exchange of thoughts and ideas. Providing a clear avenue by which suspected acts of bias can be reported aligns with Alverno College's commitment to freedom of expression and to our mission of teaching and learning.

REPORTING

Alverno College urges all members of the community to report any bias-related incidents. There are several ways to address the incident:

- **Seek Campus support**- Students are encouraged to speak to College officials to report incidents of bias (i.e.: academic deans, administrators with supervisory responsibilities, Campus Safety, Human Resources, etc.).
- **Seek confidential support** - To be assured the report will remain confidential, consult with one of Alverno's Counselors, the Coordinator of Health Services, or the Campus Minister. Each will offer confidential resources and options. These individuals are not required to tell anyone else private, personally identifiable information unless there is reason to fear for the safety of the victim or other community members.
- **File an online, confidential, anonymous report** - Alverno College accepts and investigates all allegations of improper activity by Alverno employees and students. Potential wrongdoing may be reported on the Confidential/Anonymous form (the link for this form can be found on the sign-in landing page of IOL).
- **File a complaint with the college** - Students who believe they have been subjected to incidents of bias are encouraged to file a report with Student Affairs staff. Reporting means that only people who need to know will be told and information will only be shared as necessary with investigators, witnesses, advocates, and the accused individual(s). You can file a complaint in any one of the following ways:

1. You can use the online report form available through the Alverno website at [Alverno.edu/campuslife](https://alverno.edu/campuslife). Once you have completed and submitted the online form, you will be contacted by a member of the Alverno community who will be addressing the incident.
2. You may submit an email to the Dean of Students Office by emailing studentaffairs@alverno.edu.
3. You may submit a phone report by calling the Dean of Students Office at 414-382-6118 during business hours. If you choose to leave a message your call will be returned at the earliest possible time. You can also call Campus Safety at 414-382-6158 (non-emergency) or 414-382-6911 (emergency or Officer on duty).

If you are a victim of a bias-related incident, or if you witness a bias-related incident, please do the following to document the incident as best you can:

- If you experienced a written slur or discovered graffiti, do not erase the text. Campus Safety will need to see it.
- If you have a camera or cell phone camera, take a picture of the graffiti, license plate, or anything else relevant.
- If the incident was verbal, immediately write down what was said to the best of your recollection.

RESPONSE

When a person reports an act of bias to any campus office, the incident will be shared with the Vice President of Student Development and Success or a designee. Falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation of information during a complaint resolution process may be grounds for disciplinary action. After the incident is reported:

- The Vice President of Student Development and Success or a designee will review the complaint and appoint an Investigator and Bias Incident Coordinator.
- Interim measures may be put in place pending the outcome of the investigation.
- All parties are assigned a designated support person to guide them through the complaint process. Either party may refuse the assistance of a support person.
- The facts of the complaint are investigated as presented by the person making the complaint, the respondent, and any witnesses.
- The summary of the investigation is submitted to the Bias Incident Coordinator who will review the information and determine the appropriate next steps.

Our response to bias-related incidents will generally involve an educational process focused on understanding what harms may have been done and why, who has been affected, and how the harm can be repaired. Where possible and with the agreement of all involved parties, restorative practices will be utilized as a framework to empower those directly impacted.

Regardless of whether the behavior violates policy or the respondent's intent was malicious, it is important to respond to people who have experienced bias in a timely, caring manner. All parties involved in a bias-related incident will be treated with respect and a sincere willingness to hear their perspectives.

Every bias-related incident has a unique context that requires consideration. The nature and impact of the incident, the desire of the person or persons reporting the incident, and the impact on the community are all factors that should be reviewed when considering a response. Regardless of the type of bias-related incident, a timely and transparent response to the immediate concerns will be implemented.

Examples of responses could include, but are not limited to:

- A facilitated conversation between involved parties
- Restorative circles - Several members of the Alverno College staff are trained as facilitators for restorative circles. Those individuals could be brought in to work with those affected by the incident.
- Changes in policies or procedures - Depending on the nature of the incident, a change in policy or procedure may be warranted. Those affected by the incident would be consulted regarding any changes.
- Educational programs - Bias-related incidents may indicate a need for education in our community to remedy the harm done and to provide opportunities for reflection and growth. Such educational efforts are not part of the investigation process and are not intended to be punitive. Appropriate staff and faculty will work with students to plan timely educational opportunities that are reflective of diverse learning styles and address relevant issues from multiple perspectives.
- Consultation with outside organizations

CONFIDENTIALITY

Anyone reporting a bias-related incident can request confidentiality. In the event of such a request, reasonable steps to review the incident and respond consistently to this request will be made. Limits to the review or response based on this request should be discussed throughout the process with all individuals involved.

ON CAMPUS RESOURCES

- Campus Minister - Steven Dunn - FO 259 - steven.dunn@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6462
- Campus Safety - Jason Pilarski, Director or any On-Duty Officer - FO 254 - campussafety@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6911 or (414) 382-6158
- Counseling Services Director - Meg Pledl - AF 208 - meg.pledl@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6119
- Dean of Students Office - Heidi Anderson-Isaacson, Dean of Student Development and Success - heidi.anderson-isaacson@alverno.edu or Ann Romei, Assistant Dean - FO 119 - (414) 382-6118

OFF-CAMPUS (MILWAUKEE) RESOURCES

- The Healing Center (414-671-4325) for individual counseling, advocacy, and support groups.
- Milwaukee LGBT Community Center (414) 271-2656 includes outreach to LGBT youth, adults, and their allies, and a mental health clinic for confidential outpatient care.
- Milwaukee Police Department District 6 (414) 933-4444 for police officers in the district where Alverno resides.
- The Zeidler Center for Public Discussion - (414) 239-8555, 631 N. 19th St., Milwaukee, WI 53233 - office@zeidlercenter.org

TITLE IX SEXUAL MISCONDUCT and HARASSMENT POLICY

In keeping with its mission to promote the personal and professional development of all members of the Alverno community and to provide a safe and welcoming campus, Alverno College fosters a climate of mutual concern, respect, and caring. Alverno is committed to promoting a rich learning environment that is free of violence, discrimination, harassment, and other barriers to students learning healthy growth, and development. All members of the Alverno community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others.

NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

Alverno College does not discriminate against any employee, applicant for employment, student, or applicant for admission on the basis of actual or perceived inclusion in a protected class or group.

Alverno College seeks to comply with all federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances prohibiting discrimination in private post-secondary education institutions.

This Policy applies to, covers, and requires nondiscrimination in both employment and access to educational opportunities. Therefore, any member of the Alverno community whose acts deny, deprive, unreasonably interfere with, or limit the education or employment, residential, social access, benefits, or opportunities of any member of the Alverno community, guest, or visitor on the basis of that person's actual or perceived protected characteristic(s), is in violation of this Policy.

Alverno will promptly and effectively address any such discrimination of which it has Knowledge or Notice using the resolution processes of the College including the Title IX Grievance Process and the Bias Reporting Process and Procedures.

For the full Non-Discrimination statement or information on Title IX protections, policies, and process please visit: [**https://www.alverno.edu/Civility-Sexual-Misconduct-and-Harassment**](https://www.alverno.edu/Civility-Sexual-Misconduct-and-Harassment).

To file a Bias Report for all non-Title IX related complaints and concerns please visit: [**https://catalog.alverno.edu/collegepolicies/studentnon-academicpolicies/biasincident/**](https://catalog.alverno.edu/collegepolicies/studentnon-academicpolicies/biasincident/).

The Title IX Coordinator is Jason Pilarski, Director for Campus Safety, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Students is Ann Romei, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for Employees is currently an open position, Director of Human Resources, and the Deputy Title IX Coordinator for the Mesa Campus is Sheila Heinert, Mesa Alverno Program Director. For any issues related to gender-based harassment and discrimination, students and employees are encouraged to contact the Title IX Coordinator or the appropriate Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator and the Deputy Title IX Coordinators have the responsibility to:

- Oversee complaints of discrimination on the basis of gender, including discrimination based on a student's pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination, or recovery;
- Ensure thorough investigations into complaints of sexual discrimination or harassment;
- Assure equitable remedies;
- Provide campus-wide training regarding sexual harassment, violence, and discrimination, including the related Title IX policy and procedures; and,

- Issue timely warnings for incidents reported to them that are confirmed to pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the College community.
- Make every effort to ensure that a Complainant's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger. When an allegation of gender discrimination is brought to an appropriate administrator's attention and an individual is found to have violated this policy, serious and prompt sanctions will be used to reasonably ensure that such actions are never repeated. Employees found to have violated this policy will be disciplined up to or including termination of their employment. Students found to have violated the policy will be disciplined up to or including dismissal from the college. A full list of potential sanctions for both students and employees is contained within this document. The college will not tolerate any reprisal or threat against any individual who alleges sexual discrimination or who provides witness statements or evidence during the process of investigation, adjudication, or appeal. Beyond the campus policy and procedures for investigation and adjudication, Alverno will also respond to Complainants of sexual violence by providing access to support services and resources. A full list of services and resources both on campus and off is available in this policy.

EXPECTATIONS and DEFINITIONS RELATED to SEXUAL HARASSMENT, VIOLENCE, and DISCRIMINATION

DEFINITIONS

The following terms and definitions are not meant to be a full list of definitions for this policy. The terms defined here are meant to aid in the understanding of concepts contained within the policy.

Amnesty - At times, alcohol is involved in gender discrimination cases. To encourage Complainants and witnesses of harassment and discrimination to report incidents and to focus on the safety of the student, an assurance of amnesty from an alcohol policy violation is provided for the student reporting gender-based discrimination.

Appellate Administrator / Adjudicator - Person appointed to consider an appeal of the Formal Hearing Finding or Sanctions. Responsible for making the Appellate decision.

Complainant - is the person who is making the claim that an instance of sexual misconduct has been committed against themselves.

Consent - Positive cooperation involving an act of free will AND the absence of coercion, intimidation, force, or the threat of force. A person cannot give consent if unable to understand what is taking place. Each person engaged in the sexual experience must provide active consent in order for mutual consent to be present. If limits are made clear and consent is not given, pressuring an individual into changing his or her mind is not consent. A person may not consent if unconscious, frightened, physically or psychologically pressured or forced, intimidated, impaired because of a psychological condition, and/or intoxicated by the use of drugs or alcohol. The use of alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense for behavior that violates this policy.

The state of Wisconsin defines consent by Wisconsin state statute 940.225(4) as meaning "words or overt actions by a person who is competent to give informed consent indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual intercourse or sexual contact. Consent is not an issue in alleged violations of sub. (2)(c), (cm), (d), (g), (h), and (i). The following persons are presumed incapable of consent but the presumption may be rebutted by competent evidence, subject to the provisions of state statute 792.11(2):

(b) A person suffering from a mental illness or defect which impairs the capacity to appraise personal conduct.

(c) A person who is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

Coercion - Unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. There is a difference between seduction and coercion. Coercing someone into sexual activity violates this policy in the same way as physically forcing someone into sex. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

Consensual Relationships - The College does not wish to interfere with private choices regarding personal relationships when these relationships do not interfere with the goals and policies of the College. Our intent is not to discourage friendly associations but rather to discourage the abuse of authority in relationships. There are inherent risks in any romantic or sexual relationship between individuals in unequal positions (such as teacher and student, supervisor and employee). Consensual intimate relationships may produce a conflict of interest, such as when one of the parties is responsible for evaluating an academic file or making employment decisions. The relationship may be viewed in different ways by each of the parties, particularly in retrospect. Furthermore, circumstances may change, and previously welcome conduct may become unwelcome. Charges of sexual harassment may develop even though both parties have consented to the relationship. For the personal protection of members of this community, relationships in which power differentials are inherent (faculty-student, staff-student, designated leader-student) are not appropriate. Consensual romantic or sexual relationships in which one party maintains a direct supervisory or evaluative role over the other party may also be unethical. Therefore, persons with direct supervisory or evaluative responsibilities who are involved in such relationships must bring those relationships to the timely attention of their supervisor, and this will potentially result in the necessity to remove the employee from the supervisory or evaluative responsibilities or shift the student out of being supervised or evaluated by someone with whom they have established a consensual relationship. In cases where the relationship pre-existed the Alverno College factors, the Title IX Coordinator and the employee's supervisor will consult and determine a reasonable plan of supervision. Failure to report such relationships to a supervisor as required can result in disciplinary action for an employee.

Discrimination - Is any action or communication, verbal or physical or written, which causes with or without intent, a person to be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of any educational program or activity through Alverno College based on sex or gender identity. Discrimination includes harassment, unfair treatment, attitudes, or behaviors towards the individual based upon their sex or gender identity. Gender Identity is also covered under Title VII regarding employment-involved discrimination. Also included is any form of discrimination based on a student's pregnancy, childbirth, false pregnancy, termination, or recovery.

Educational program or activity - Any location, event, or circumstance where Alverno College has substantial control over the Complainant, Respondent(s), and the context in which the sexual harassment occurred, and also includes any building owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Alverno College, no matter should that control be temporary or permanent. This includes programs and activities that occur on campus or off campus.

Force - The use of physical violence or physically imposing on someone to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent ("Have sex with me or I'll hit you. Okay, don't hit me; I'll do what you want"). There is no requirement that an individual resists the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of force is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced. Sexual activity with someone whom one should know to be -or based on the circumstances should reasonably have known to be - mentally or physically incapacitated (by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness, or blackout), constitutes a violation of this policy.

Formal Complaint - A document signed and filed by a Complainant or Title IX Coordinator alleging a violation of Title IX against a Respondent(s) and requesting that the school investigate the allegation of the violation.

Hearing Administrator/Adjudicator - The person responsible for hearing evidence during the Formal Hearing. Responsible for deciding the Hearing Findings and sanctions.

Incapacitation - A state in which someone cannot make rational reasonable decisions because they cannot give knowing consent (i.e.: to understand the "who, what, when, where, why, or how" of their sexual interaction). This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs. Possession, use, or distribution of any of these substances, including but not limited to Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Burundaga, etc. is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of this policy. More information on these drugs can be found at <http://www.911rape.org/>. It is critical to remember that:

- Consent is based on choice.
- Consent is active, not passive. Silence and passivity do not equal consent.
- Consent is more difficult to establish when there is unequal power.
- Consent to one type of sexual contact does not imply consent to another.
- Consent requires conditions free of coercion and undue influence. Relenting because of fear is not consent.
- Consent means two people (or more) deciding together to do the same thing, at the same time, in the same way, with each other.
- Absence of a no does not mean yes.

Informal Resolution - An optional restorative justice meeting where both parties with informed, written consent, voluntarily attempt to informally resolve the material basis of the Title IX Formal Complaint.

Informal Resolution Administrator/Adjudicator - The person responsible for hearing evidence during the Informal Resolution Process. Specially trained in mediation and Restorative Justice techniques and practices. Responsible for creating, and gaining agreement to the Informal Resolution Findings, Supportive Measures, or Sanctions.

Mandatory Reporters - All employees (with the exception of confidential resources) of Alverno College are considered Mandatory Reporters also known as Responsible Employees. This means, regardless of position or status all faculty and staff are required to report any violations of this policy, (regardless of merit) whether witnessed or reported to them by another person. They are not entitled to promise confidentiality to anyone who discloses a violation to them. Student workers are considered mandatory reporters when acting in the capacity of their employment with Alverno College. However, students who are Residence Life Community Assistants, who work in the Student Affairs office or the Campus Safety office are expected to be mandatory reporters at all times due to their visible presence on campus as the "go-to" individuals when assistance is needed.

Non-consensual Sexual Contact - Any intentional sexual touching, however slight, with any object, by a man or a woman upon a man or a woman without consent or by force. See the State of Wisconsin Statutes referenced below.

Non-consensual Sexual Intercourse - Any sexual intercourse, however slight, with any object, by a man or woman upon a man or a woman without consent or by force. See the State of Wisconsin Statutes referenced below.

Notice - This occurs when a Mandatory Reporter receives notice of a potential violation of this policy.

Recipient - Alverno College is the recipient of all Title IX complaints. All Employees (with the exception of those in the Confidential Reporting).

Reporting Party - In some instances, a third party may report the incident to the college; this person would be considered a witness. In the instance where the reporting party is a non-Alverno College member, the viability limiting contact (No-Contact/No-Trespass Orders) will be discussed as appropriate.

Respondent(s) - is the person who is responding to the allegation(s) of sexual misconduct made by the reporting party.

Retaliation - Any adverse action that a person takes against another person because they filed a complaint about harassment or discrimination. This adverse action can deter that person from coming forward to report concerns.

Sexual Assault - Any sexual contact without consent is against the law in Wisconsin. Wisconsin State Statute 940.225 creates four degrees of sexual assault. The Degrees are based on the amount of force used by the assailant and the amount of harm done to the Complainant, rather than on the resistance offered by the Complainant. First, Second, and Third-degree sexual assaults are felonies; Fourth-degree sexual assault, lewd and lascivious behavior & sexual gratification are misdemeanors. Sexual assault is known to be a crime of indifference to the feelings of others, dominance, hostility, and sometimes physical brutality. It is not primarily a sexually motivated crime but rather a crime of assault using sex as a weapon. Sexual assault can occur between persons in dating or sexual relationships, including marriage. It can also occur between persons of the same gender.

Sexual Exploitation - Occurs when an individual takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of a person for their advantage or benefit, or to benefit or advantage anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples include but are not limited to invasion of sexual privacy; prostituting another student; non-consensual video or audio-taping of sexual activity; going beyond the boundaries of consent (such as letting friends hide in the closet to watch the consensual sex); engaging in voyeurism; knowingly transmitting an STI or HIV

to another student; inducing incapacitation to engage in sexual activity with the incapacitated person; exposing one's genitals in non-consensual circumstances; and, inducing another to expose his/her genitals. Sexually based stalking or bullying may also be forms of sexual exploitation.

Sexual Harassment – Falls under one of three definitions:

- Unwelcome, gender-based verbal, written, or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it unreasonably interferes with, limits, or deprives someone of the ability to participate in or benefit from Alverno College's educational program or activities.
- Quid Pro Quo is based on power differentials, the creation of a hostile environment, retaliation, unreasonably interfering with the employee's or student's performance, or creating an environment that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive to the employee/student. Examples include but are not limited to slurs, threats, derogatory or suggestive comments; unwelcome jokes; exposure to sexually-oriented literature or pictures; attempts to coerce an unwilling person into a sexual relationship; unwelcome teasing, touching, or sexual attention including email, phone calls or other online communication; making sexually oriented comments about the body or perceived sexual orientation; requests for sexual favors; punishing a refusal to comply with a sexually based request; conditioning a benefit on submission to sexual advances; sexual violence between strangers, acquaintances or intimate partners; stalking; and, gender-based bullying.
- Sexual violence including rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion are forms of sexual harassment covered under Title IX, the Jeanne Clery Act, and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

Sexual misconduct – Any harassment or discrimination based on gender or sex in educational programs or activities at Alverno College or any educational institution receiving Title IV funding or subject to regulation under Title VII. Examples include sexual harassment, sexual assault, forcible fondling, stalking, and dating violence. Stalking - Activity consisting of the repeated following and harassing of another person. It is a form of criminal activity that consists of a series of actions that individuals may constitute legal behavior. For example, sending flowers, sending notes or text messages, or waiting for the person outside of work or their home. When these actions are made and instill fear or injury, they constitute a pattern of behavior that is inappropriate and, in some cases, may be illegal.

Supportive Measures - Individualized services provided to the parties of a complaint. The measures may not be punitive, disciplinary, or unreasonably burdensome to the opposing party. Must be designed to ensure equal educational access, protect the safety of the parties, or deter further violations.

Options for Students Experiencing Sexual Harassment, Violence, and Discrimination

Sexual discrimination prevention efforts are critical in creating a community in which individuals can learn and live successfully. While individuals are not required to report a criminal act to the police, all community members are encouraged to report violations of this policy to the College so that support services can be made available. Talking with someone about what happened can help reduce the sense of isolation and start the path to healing. All complaints are taken seriously. Any personally identifiable information will only be shared as necessary with as few people as possible, and all efforts will be made to protect the Complainant's privacy. Except for medical treatment for incidents involving sexual violence, the following options are listed in no particular order and include both off-campus and on-campus options to ensure a multiplicity of choices for the Complainant.

- **Seek Medical Attention as soon as possible** -The Sexual Assault Treatment Center at Aurora Sinai Medical Center is located at 945 N 12th St Milwaukee, WI 53233. All contact is confidential. They can be accessed in person or by phone (414-219- 2000) 24 hours a day.
- **File a criminal complaint** - Milwaukee Police Department Sensitive Crimes Division is located at 749 West State Street, Room 601, Milwaukee, WI 53233. Their phone number is (414-935-7405)
- **Seek campus support** - A Complainant is encouraged to speak to College officials to report incidents of sexual harassment, violence, and discrimination (i.e.: academic deans, administrators with supervisory responsibilities, Campus Safety, Human Resources). College officials who are perceived to have the authority to take corrective action or to address gender-based misconduct on behalf of the College are considered Responsible Employees. Most college officials are considered Responsible Employees and will need to contact the Title IX Coordinator about the concern.
- **Seek confidential support** - To be assured the report will remain confidential, consult with Alverno's Counselor or the Campus Minister. Each will offer confidential resources and options. These individuals are not required to tell anyone else private, personally identifiable information unless there is reason to fear for the safety of the Complainant or other community members.

- **File an online, confidential, anonymous report** - Alverno College accepts and investigates all allegations of improper activity by Alverno employees and students. Potential wrongdoing may be reported on the Confidential/Anonymous form (found on the first page of IOL). In order for us to properly investigate concerns, individuals will be asked to provide as many details as possible about the potential improper activity such as allegations of fraud, theft, gross misconduct, or misuse of college property and facilities.
- **File a complaint with the college** - Students who believe they have been subjected to harassment, violence, or discrimination are invited to contact the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure the facilitation of the adjudication process outlined below. A Complainant has the right to expect that incidents of gender-based harassment, violence, and discrimination will be taken seriously when reported and that those incidents will be investigated and properly resolved. Reporting means that only people who need to know will be told and information will only be shared as necessary with investigators, witnesses, advocates, adjudicators, and the accused individual. The Title IX Coordinator has the responsibility to provide training on an initial and annual basis, ensure equitable remedies, and oversee the unbiased process of investigating. Once the Coordinator has notice of possible gender-based harassment, violence, or discrimination, they will take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate what occurred and take prompt and effective action.

Investigations of Gender-Based Harassment, Violence, and Discrimination

Alverno College takes seriously the responsibility of affording all parties involved in a complaint a fair and unbiased framework for encouraging resolution. Falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation of information during the course of a complaint resolution process may be grounds for disciplinary action. The investigation will include the following:

- The Title IX Coordinator will meet with the person filing the complaint (Complainant) to ascertain the details of the situation and determine if it is a Title IX issue.
- If the initial report or complaint is made to a Title IX Investigator; the statement of the report shall be forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator for consideration.

- The Title IX Coordinator will then appoint the Investigator for the process.
- The Coordinator will inform the Respondent(s) of the complaint in writing or in person as soon as possible. The information will include the person making the complaint and the circumstances which precipitated the filing of the complaint.
- The Title IX Coordinator determines if supportive measures (temporary sanctions for one or both parties for the duration of the investigation) need to be established in consultation with both parties.
- The Title IX Coordinator offers both parties (the Complainant and Respondent(s)) a college advocate and/or support person(s) to guide them through the complaint process. Either party may refuse the assistance of an advocate. Either party may choose an Advocate or Support Person(s) on their own. Either party may choose to utilize an attorney as their advocate at their cost.
- The facts of the complaint are investigated, as presented by the person making the complaint, the Respondent(s), and any witnesses named by either party or discovered during the course of the investigation. All Interviews will be audio recorded on a college-owned device to ensure the accuracy of the statements given. Transcripts of the audio recording will be made and the transcripts shall be the official evidence record of what was said during the interview.
- The Investigator will submit a Draft Investigation Report to the Title IX Coordinator, Complainant, and Respondent(s) at least 10 business days before the completion of the Final Investigation Report being submitted to the Title IX Coordinator. Both parties will have an opportunity then to review and comment on the Draft Investigation Report and any evidence discovered and/or referenced in the report. The Draft Investigation Report shall include a full transcript of any interview that occurred during the course of the investigation.
- The summary of the investigation, copies of any evidence collected, including interview transcripts, along with any finding of responsibility for a policy violation is submitted to the Title IX Coordinator as the Final Investigation Report. Ultimately, the determination of responsibility will be made by an Adjudicator based on the preponderance of the evidence (i.e.: it is more likely than not that the accused violated the policy).
- If the Investigator's Final Report finds that one or more policies have been violated, the Title IX Coordinator then appoints adjudicators for the Informal Resolution meeting, should that be sought, for the Formal Hearing, and Appellate Hearing processes.
- If evidence or allegations of violations of other college policies, (including dating or domestic violence, stalking, or sexual violence that does not qualify as a violation of the Title IX Sexual Harassment Policy) are discovered, that information shall be

referred to the Assistant Dean of Students, Residence Life Director, and/or Director of Human Resources, whoever would hold jurisdiction over the violation as alleged.

The investigation will entail interviews of the reporting party if different from the Complainant, the Complainant, the Respondent(s), and any relevant witnesses and the collection of any available evidence. The investigation process will be conducted without bias or conflict of interest and is meant to be equitable and to be completed within 30 calendar days after the assignment of the Investigator. Both parties will have the opportunity to provide additional information and identify witnesses they want to be interviewed 10 days prior to the completion of the Final Investigative Report, the Investigator will provide a Draft Investigation Report to the Title IX Coordinator/Deputy Coordinator, Complainant, and Respondent(s). These parties will then have an opportunity to review all interview transcripts, and evidence contained in the draft report and to submit comments. The Investigator will consider any and all comments received and be allowed a period of 10 business days to follow up on any comments before submitting the Final Investigation Report. The Investigator will include comments from the review period and the result of the follow-up investigation in a section of the Final Investigation Report.

Amnesty will be granted for any and all additional violations of the Student Handbook, such as underage drinking when associated with an incident of gender-based misconduct or sexual harassment.

Upon completion of the investigation, review, and follow-up periods, the Final Investigation Report will be sent to the Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator. If the Complainant still wishes to move forward with the adjudication process the Coordinator will select a Formal Hearing Administrator and set the schedule for the Formal Hearing to occur.

While the Complainant may have initially opted for a full investigation and adjudication process, they may change their mind on any of these options at any time up until the time that the Formal Hearing Administrator issues their findings and recommendations for sanctions, should any apply.

In situations where the reported incident is such that a threat to the college community exists, measures may be taken to mitigate the threat or investigate the incidents. In this

case, the reporting party will not be asked to participate in a campus investigation once they have opted to no longer pursue the complaint and judicial process.

Possible Outcomes or Sanctions for Gender-Based Harassment, Violence, and Discrimination

- The Respondent(s) could be found not responsible for the alleged violation. Please note, a finding of no responsibility does not mean the incident did not happen, rather there was not enough evidence to meet the preponderance of evidence standard.
- If it has been determined that a Title IX policy violation has occurred, Alverno College's response will depend on the nature and severity of the incident. The range of responses may include:
 - Individual meeting with the Respondent(s) and the Respondent(s)'s advocate
 - Required educational activity
 - No Contact Order between the Complainant and the Respondent(s)
 - Protective measures may be applied (i.e.: No Trespass Order for certain parts of campus, residence hall move, etc.)
 - Disciplinary action may include any of the following:
 - a written warning,
 - probation,
 - removal from campus housing,
 - suspension,
 - termination of employment and/or dismissal from Alverno College.

RESOURCES

When consulting campus resources, all parties should be aware of confidentiality, privacy, and mandatory reporting in order to make informed choices. Most college employees are required to report concerns to the Title IX Coordinator; however, the Campus Minister, Campus Counselors, and Campus Nurse may keep the situation confidential. The following are options available to the Alverno community:

ON-CAMPUS CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCE

- Campus Minister - Steven Dunn - FO 259 - steven.dunn@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6462
- Counseling Services Director - Meg Pledl - AF 208 - meg.pledl@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6119

ON-CAMPUS REPORTING RESOURCES

- Title IX Coordinator- Jason Pilarski, Director of Campus Safety - FO 254 - jason.pilarski@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6151

- Deputy Title IX Coordinator - Ann Romei, Assistant Dean of Students - FO 119 - ann.romei@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6372
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator - Open Position Currently, Director of Human Resources - FO 211 - (414) 382-6421
- Deputy Title IX Coordinator - Sheila Heinert, Director Alverno Mesa - sheila.heinert@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6247
- Title IX Investigator (Lead) - Carol Ann Kashishian, Campus Safety Trainer and Investigator - FO 254 - carolann.kashishian@alverno.edu - (414) 382-6154
- Campus Safety Officers - FO 254 - [campussafety@alverno.edu](mailto:campusafety@alverno.edu) - (414) 382-6911 or 414.382.6158

OFF-CAMPUS (MILWAUKEE) RESOURCES

- Milwaukee Police Department Sensitive Crimes Division (414-935-7405) for police officers with special training related to sexually-based crimes
- The Healing Center (414-671-4325) for individual counseling, advocacy, and support groups
- Sexual Assault Treatment Center (414-219-5555)
- Sojourner Family Peace Center (414-276-1911) provides a confidential domestic violence hotline and emergency legal assistance 24/7
- Milwaukee LGBT Community Center (414-271-2656) includes outreach to LGBT youth, adults, and their allies, and a mental health clinic for confidential outpatient care
- Milwaukee Women's Crisis Line and Shelter (414-671-6140) offers 24-hour assistance to women in need of assistance from sexual or domestic violence

If you are a foreign national, assistance with a Special Visa for Victims of a Crime may be available. The International and Intercultural Center as well as Campus Safety Department can assist with connecting you to the Milwaukee County District Attorney's office for assistance in applying for this assistance.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

Alverno College educates the student community about sexual assaults, harassment, and prevention through new student and new employee orientations, the Student Handbook, Alverno and You Employee Handbook, NCAA Athlete training, ongoing training programs including online and in-person seminar style programming, and information through the Health Services Department, the Campus Safety Department and the Dean of Students office. Programming includes campus participation in the National Denim Day program,

Sexual Assault Awareness Month, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and Love Your Body Week programs.

Training materials are available on the Alverno College website for Title IX.

If you are a victim of sexual assault while on campus your first priority should be to get to a safe place and then obtain necessary medical treatment. The Department of Campus Safety strongly recommends that a victim of sexual misconduct report the incident to a Safety Officer or the appropriate Police Department as soon as possible. An assault should be reported directly to a Safety Officer. Filing an Incident Report with a Safety Officer will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions. Filing an Incident Report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests.
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later.
- Ensure the victim has access to confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.

Additional information regarding Sexual Assault Prevention and Response can be found in the Student Handbook, or by visiting the Health Services Department located in the Athletic & Fitness Building, Room 208. Changes may be made to a student's academic or living situation if the situation warrants and are reasonably available.

Alverno College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by Alverno College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this policy. This policy does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking as under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given results with no requirement to make a written request.

Alverno College seeks to preserve the rights and safety of all community members. To that end the Department of Campus Safety issues "No Trespass" orders barring individuals

from parts of the campus or the campus as a whole. Campus Safety staff can also offer information on obtaining a Temporary Restraining Order or Injunction issued by the courts.

Bystander Intervention Programs and Risk Reduction

Bystander Intervention

Bystander interventions are safe options that can be performed by an individual or individuals to help prevent a dangerous situation or outcome or to intervene when there is a risk of dating

violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention involves noticing occasions of potential harm, understanding college structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. People often assume that sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking only involve the victim or survivor and perpetrator, at Alverno College we understand that every member of our college community can be and is responsible for preventing violent behaviors and helping to create a safe and respectful environment. If you see something that bothers you, you have many options for intervening safely and effectively.

Keep an Eye on Your Friends

1. Have a plan for arriving and leaving together.
2. Check in during the party to see how everyone is doing.
3. If you are worried about a friend's safety or behavior, say something.
4. Have a backup transportation plan and buddy system in case someone leaves early, your designated driver falls through, or you want to leave without waiting for the group.

Be an Active Bystander

- Notice an occurrence out of the ordinary.
- Evaluate with your head and your gut—is something wrong?
- Ask yourself, "Could I play a role here?" If no one intervenes, what will likely happen?
- Assess your options for giving help. What are the risks of each?
- Intervene, or call someone else who can do so more effectively or safely.

Intervene When Something Isn't Right

- Create a distraction. Spill something, bring out fresh food, and start a conversation with the people you are concerned about.
- Talk to the person in danger directly. Ask them:
 - to go with you to the bathroom
 - what's going on
 - if they are okay
 - whom they came with and how they're getting home
- Enlist help from someone with authority (a CA, Campus Safety, a Bouncer, a Manager at the establishment, etc.).
- Enlist help from the person's friends.

- Don't leave. Be a witness.

The (4 D's)

- Direct,
- Distract,
- Delegate,
- Delay

7 Steps to an effective bystander intervention:

1. Recognize the behavior
2. Interpret behavior as a problem/emergency
3. Feel a sense of responsibility to intervene
4. Know what to do (or not do)-Is it safe
5. Feel you have the ability to take action
6. Perform a quick cost/benefit analysis
7. Act (direct, distract, delegate, delay)-4 D's

Consider both direct and indirect ways to intervene:

- Direct: You take responsibility as the primary helper.
- Indirect: You request that someone else take responsibility as the primary helper (i.e., Alverno Campus Safety, Milwaukee Police, Milwaukee Fire rescue, Athletic Administrators, etc.)

Whatever response you choose, remember the following in an emergency/crisis:

- Calm the person
- Gather information
- Look at options
- Provide support
- Know appropriate referrals
- Look for the best exit strategies (getting out of the situation) for those involved.
- Be clear and direct with all of your requests.
- Make safe choices; consider the level of risk in choosing an action for intervening.
- Understand boundaries and limits – Do not be a hero. Remember verbal fights can quickly turn into physical fights. ***It is often better to WALK AWAY.
- Intervene early – before a problem becomes a crisis or disaster.
- Publicly state your commitment to helping. "I will do X."
- Engage other bystanders – You do (Call 911, get help)
- Discuss consequences that the person cares about – Encourage VALUE-BASED DECISIONS.
- Assess personal exposure/liability when actions you know about are criminal.
- Call 9-1-1 if it is not safe or prudent for you to help directly.

Risk Reduction

Education & Training

Alverno College seeks to provide members of the College community with appropriate tools to promote and maintain a safe living, learning, and work environment where members of the Alverno community and guests feel welcome and safe.

Alverno requires that all of its employees and students complete a designated training, a standardized Title IX training program that meets legal requirements explains rights and responsibilities and helps to create safe, welcoming, harassment-free campuses and environments.

Our institution recognizes that preventive and educational efforts will require collaboration with community agencies and other educational institutions (K-12, technical colleges, etc.) to reduce risk as students matriculate into higher education.

For Students

Student programs generally include content that:

- Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the State of Wisconsin;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Wisconsin;
- Provides training on bystander intervention, including the importance of intervention and the most effective strategies for bystanders;
- Provides information on risk reduction so that students may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- Informs students of their rights under Title IX and how to report sexual violence and sexual harassment to campus officials or local law enforcement;
- Provides students with campus information on how to file a Title IX complaint;
- Incorporates best practices in harm reduction for alcohol use and abuse;
- Includes current social norms of alcohol use including common misperceptions.

For Employees

Employee programs generally include content that:

- Defines what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the State of Wisconsin;
- Defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity in the State of Wisconsin;
- Provides safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic

violence, dating violence, sexual violence, or stalking against a person other than the bystander;

- Provides information on risk reduction so that employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- Informs employees of student and employee Title IX rights and covers sexual harassment, misconduct, and assault;
- Provides training designed for responsible employees around whom misconduct must be reported on campus;
- Provides training designed for responsible employees around what must be included in the report;
- Provides training designed for responsible employees around consequences for failure to report;
- Outlines procedures for responding to student's requests for confidentiality;
- Includes contact information for the Title IX coordinators as well as a direct link for email;
- Provides methods of responding to a survivor;
- Provides information they must provide to students who disclose a sexual assault.

Victim Procedures

These procedures are important and helpful for victims of dating or domestic violence, harassment or assault (whether sexual or not), and stalking. Preservation of evidence is an important part of maintaining the rights of the victim to be able to decide how to proceed in the future. This includes the ability to decide to prosecute the offender at a later time.

- Get to a safe place as soon as you can
- Preserve Evidence - do not wash, or change clothing. If you do change clothing place all clothing you were wearing into a paper bag.
- Do not eat, drink liquids, smoke, or brush your teeth if oral contact took place.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible.
- Report it (911-police or 382-6911 for Campus Safety)
- Receive information on resources from the Campus Safety office, the Dean of Students office, or the Campus Counseling and Health Services office.
- Receive information and assistance if desired for reporting to local police. Assistance may be available from a member of the Campus Safety Department, Dean of Students Office, Campus Ministry, Counseling and Health Services, or Residence Life.
- You have the right to decline a formal report to the Police or Campus

Response

- Campus Safety can provide you with a safety plan

- A campus no contact/trespass order can be issued by Alverno for community members
- Assistance in obtaining a restraining order or no contact order from the appropriate jurisdiction
- Reasonable accommodations may be made in academic, living, or working arrangements

Domestic and Sexual Violence

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO BE SAFE!

Personal Safety Plan:

Alverno believes that no one has the right to physically or emotionally hurt you, your child, your pets, or your relatives. Dating or Domestic Violence, Sexual Assaults, and Stalking can be hard to deal with. Deciding to leave a relationship can be very difficult. It is important to make a personal safety plan. A batterer is usually the most abusive when the person being abused attempts to end the relationship. Abuse is never okay. No one “asks for it”. No one deserves to be abused. If violence is increasing toward you, it may also increase toward your children and pets.

If you or someone you know are in a dating or domestic violence situation or are being stalked or have been sexually assaulted, you can report the situation to Alverno College Campus Safety for assistance.

Whenever a student or employee reports being the victim of dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment, or violence to the Campus Safety Department; they will be provided with the resources listed in this document.

You can report in person, via telephone, via email, or by use of the complaint form on the IOL main landing page. A member of Campus Safety will meet privately with you to discuss your options and safety plan both on our campuses and off-campus as well.

You can also seek help from one of our confidential resources on campus, the Campus Minister or Campus Counselor.

Preparing to Leave:

- Make a list of important phone numbers:
 - Police: 911
 - Restraining Orders in Milwaukee County: 414-278-5079
 - Restraining Orders in Waukesha County
<http://www.waukeshacounty.gov/CourtDivisions.aspx?id=21130>
 - Hotline Numbers:
 - Commission on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault (information & referral): 414-286-2997
 - Sojourner Family Peace Center 24-hour Hotline: 414-933-2722
 - Hmong Domestic Violence Hotline: 877-740-4292
 - Latina Resource Center: 414-389-6510
 - National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-SAFE
 - Shelter: 414-671-6140

- Sexual Assault Treatment Center: 414-219-5555
- Support Group:
- Family:
- Friend:
- IMPACT - First Call for Help: 211
- Make a list of four places you could go to if you decide to leave home due to violence.
- A person or a place where you can leave extra money, car keys, clothes, copies of important documents:
- Items to take if you leave home because of violence:
 - Identification
 - Birth Certificates
 - Social Security Card
 - Money, credit cards, ATM card, bankbooks
 - Keys (home, car, work)
 - Lease/rental agreement, house deed, current unpaid bills
 - Legal documents, such as: work permits, passports/green cards, divorce papers, restraining orders, insurance papers
 - Medications (get a second prescription if you leave without them)
 - Address & telephone book
 - Toys, blankets, diapers, change of clothes
 - Items of sentimental value

Sex Offender Registration Information

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher learning. The federal law requires state law enforcement agencies to provide colleges with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are students of or employed by Alverno College.

In order to make informed decisions and maintain awareness of your surroundings, the following websites can be visited to determine information regarding the name, location, and conviction records of Registered Sex Offenders.

Wisconsin Department of Corrections Sex Offender Registry - allows you to search by name and zip code for registered sex offenders in Wisconsin.

<http://offender.doc.state.wi.us/public/>

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Severe Weather

Tornado Watch - conditions are right for a tornado to form. Be Alert - watch for changing weather conditions.

Tornado Warning - A tornado has been sighted and/or the Milwaukee siren is sounding. Seek shelter immediately.

Fire/Building Evacuations

Definition - A fire or another emergency (i.e.: chemical spill, flooding, gas leak) that prompts an evacuation.

Know what to do in case of fire. Know the location of

1. Fire extinguishers
2. Fire alarms
3. Fire exit

If you discover a fire or another reason for evacuating the building

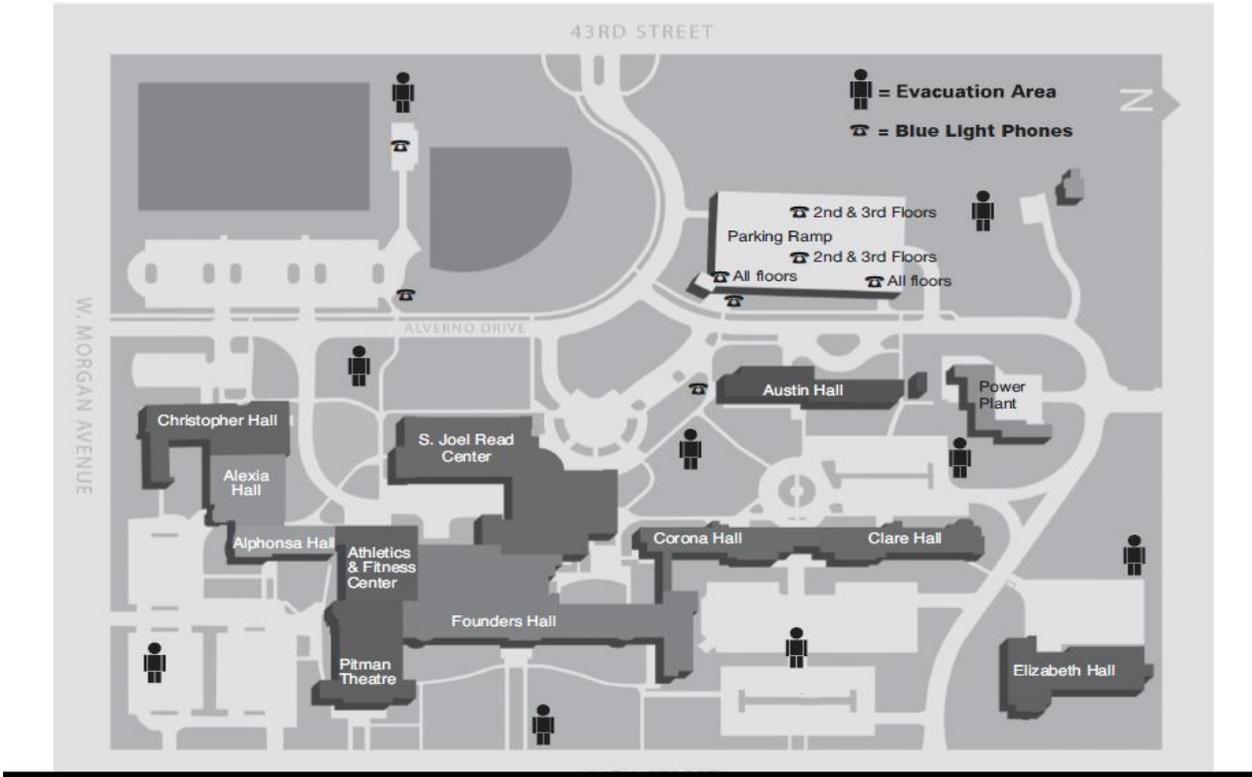
1. Pull the fire alarm.
2. Call 9-911 and give them the location, building name, room number, and directions to the site.
3. Call Campus Safety at 414-382-6911.

If the fire alarm is sounding

1. Close the doors.
2. Use the nearest exit or alternate safe route, assisting others whenever possible. Do not use elevators for exiting.
3. Proceed to the designated meeting area for your building.
 - a) Students - Instructors will notify students of the location of the designated evacuation area and account for students in the class.
 - b) Staff and Faculty - Supervisors will determine the location of the designated evacuation area for their department and account for employees.
 - c) Other Staff and Faculty - Go to the designated area assigned to your building.
 - d) Other students and guests - Go to the nearest evacuation area.
 - e) Disabled Individuals - Move to an enclosed stairwell if you are unable to exit the building. Tell others to notify Safety or the fire department of your location.
4. Wait for the "All Clear" when it is safe to enter the building.

5. RC labs - place the red tag on the hallway door handle if evacuating due to a chemical spill. The tag is located inside the door.

MAP TO EVACUATION MEETING AREAS



Medical/Injury

Life Threatening - call 911 (9-911 from a campus phone), and notify Campus Safety at 382-6911 (x6911) from a campus phone.

Common Injury - Notify Campus Safety through the Information Desk at x6000 - press '0'.

Alverno College Address

3400 South 43rd Street

Disturbance/Disruptive Person(s)

If any person becomes disruptive or if a disturbance occurs in your area, immediately call Campus Safety (382-6911) if you feel threatened and give them your

1. Name and location
2. Nature of the situation and description of those involved

If a student is involved and you do not feel threatened, attempt to de-escalate the situation through other co-workers or supervisors if possible. Utilize good customer service skills and listen to the person. Attempt to address their concerns or connect the student directly with someone who can.

Suspicious Activity or Criminal Activity

Call 382-6911 and report the following information

1. Where is it happening? Vehicle description and license plate number. The direction of travel, if it is known.
2. What is the person doing? How many people are involved? Has anyone been injured?
3. Physical and clothing description of those involved. Are weapons involved?
4. Leave your name and contact information for additional follow-up if necessary by Campus Safety.

Automated External Defibrillators (AED)

The automated external defibrillator will walk you through its usage once activated, and an alarm sounds when a unit is opened. To reduce exposure to bloodborne pathogens, Safety and Housekeeping have been trained to properly clean up and dispose of bodily fluids. Do not attempt to do this yourself. AEDs are located in the following areas:

Austin Hall Lobby	Christopher Hall Lobby	Clare / Corona Lobby
Commons Hallway	Elizabeth Hall Child Care	Gym Corridor

External Threat

External threat in the neighborhood. Campus Safety will lock all external doors to the buildings.

- Raise awareness of the situation and advise people not to go outside during the situation.
- Business and classes will continue to the extent possible
- Building Coordinators or other staff will be posted at the main doors

Internal Threat

Internal threat causing harm or threatening to cause harm to self or others.



Notify 911 and Campus Safety as soon as possible. Advise any injured persons.

- Run - Exit the building if safe to do so,
- Hide - Be invisible, lock yourself in a room, barricade the door, turn off lights, silence phones (do not leave a safe area until released by Campus Safety, Incident Response Personnel, or Police Officers),
- Fight - Make a plan with others to overpower, throw items at, or hit the person with objects to stop the threat

Follow directions of responding Police Officers. Have your hands in the air and move to a safe area as directed.

RESIDENCE HALL FIRE SAFETY

Fire Safety Systems

Alverno College has two student housing facilities, Austin and Clare Hall. Both residence halls are equipped with fire alarm monitoring, sprinkler systems in some areas, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and evacuation plans. The Department of Campus Safety routinely conducts two fire drills in each residence hall per academic year. The Columbia College of Nursing did not operate any residence halls.

Building Evacuation

In the event of a fire or similar emergency that requires the evacuation of Austin or Clare Hall, students are advised to exit the residence hall through the nearest and safest stairwell. Never attempt to use an elevator in the event of an emergency evacuation. If a student is disabled and cannot walk down the stairs or is assisting somebody with a disability proceed to the nearest stairwell and advise Safety Officers and/or the Fire Department where the individual is located. Never under any circumstances enter a building after an emergency evacuation until given the "all clear" by a Safety Officer, building coordinators, or emergency personnel. Safety Officers may silence an alarm after responding but this does not mean that it is safe to re-enter a building. When evacuating a building it is important to stand as far away from the building as possible to ensure safety. An evacuation map is provided under the Emergency Procedures section for referencing specific exterior evacuation areas.

Fire Safety Training & Procedures

Every year the Department of Campus Safety meets to train and instruct the residence hall Community Advisors on the use of fire suppression equipment and procedures. Safety Officers as well as Community Advisors are trained on how to extinguish small fires and how to evacuate the residence halls should the need arise.

If a fire is observed by an employee or student the easiest way to report it is by pulling a fire alarm pull station located throughout the residence halls and campus buildings near stairwells and exits. After pulling a fire alarm immediately exit the building and make contact with a Safety Officer and report what was observed. If a fire is observed and

extinguished it is still required that this fire be reported to the Department of Campus Safety as soon as possible.

Campus Safety: (414) 382-6158

Emergency Line: (414) 382-6911 / 911

Restricted Items

The following items are not authorized to be kept in the residence halls:

- Candles or incense (even if decorative)
- Charcoal or lighter fluid
- Firearms, including ammunition
- Sharp knives or other objects that could be considered weapons
- Halogen lamps
- Live Christmas trees/wreaths
- Microwaves (except those supplied by the College)
- Refrigerators (except those supplied by the College)
- Space heaters or any other auxiliary heating devices
- Air conditioners/dehumidifiers
- Hot plates, French fryers, toasters/toaster ovens (hot pots and closed-coil popcorn poppers are allowed)
- Some common electrical appliances pose a safety hazard in confined spaces. If your appliance is rated over 6 amps (700 watts), has an exposed heating element (i.e. coils), or is not Underwriters Laboratory (UL) listed, it is not permitted in your room.
- Pets (other than fish)
- Grills (charcoal or gas)
- Weapons
- Tasers
- Hoverboards
- Chewing tobacco
- Vape pens or CBD products

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The following are the fire statistics for all residence halls on campus for the past three calendar years. Fire statistics for the entire campus can be viewed in the Campus Safety Office during business hours.

Building	Year	Number of fires	Cause of fire	Number of fire-related injuries requiring medical attention	Number of deaths related to fire	Value of property damage caused by fire	Drills per year
Austin Hall	2021	0	N/A	0	0	0	2
	2022	0	N/A	0	0	0	2
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	0	2
Clare Hall	2021	0	N/A	0	0	0	2
	2022	0	N/A	0	0	0	2
	2023	0	N/A	0	0	0	2

Fire Safety Definitions

Fire - any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire Drill - A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building or fire alarm.

Fire-related injury - Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term "person" may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individual.

Fire-related death - Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire. Deaths that occur within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire are also included.

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT

The campus in Mesa, AZ opened in August of 2022, beginning with 2023 this report contains information on crime statistics at that location. Crime statistics for the site were requested from the Mesa Police Department for the 2022 report. These statistics were not received in time to be included in this 2022 report. A separate section for the Mesa campus has been included in the annual report since the fall of 2023.

For crime statistics purposes, Alverno College is reporting for two separate campuses one in Wisconsin and one in Arizona. The crime statistics for each campus are presented separately. These campuses are identified as Milwaukee Campus and Mesa Campus. As the Milwaukee campus resides within the confines of the state of Wisconsin the Clery Crime definitions as found in the Wisconsin state statutes will be used for this campus. The Mesa Campus section will cover the Clery Crime definitions as found in the Arizona state statutes. The statistics for all campuses will be published separately under separate page sections.

The following crime statistics do not include less serious offenses and only reference the last three calendar years. Statistics from the Milwaukee Police Department and Greenfield Police Department are included in the Milwaukee Campus section and from the Mesa Police Department for the Mesa Campus as defined for geographical required reporting. For information on less serious offenses or previous years please contact the Director of Campus Safety.

Geography - The College must disclose statistics for reported Clery Act crimes that occur (1) on campus, (2) on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, and (3) in or on non-campus buildings or property that the institution owns or controls.

Milwaukee Campus is bounded by 43rd Street (West), Morgan Avenue (South), 39th Street (East), and the property line approximately 100 yards south of Euclid Avenue (North). Including all buildings on the property.

Mesa Campus geography is defined as the property occupied by the Mesa Tower building at **1201 S Alma School Road, including the adjoining parking structure. This property is bordered on the north by Southern Avenue (north), Alma School Road (west), Grove Avenue (south), and a private property dividing wall (east).**

Residence Halls: Alverno's Milwaukee campus on-campus residence halls include Austin Hall and Clare Hall. There are no residence halls at the Mesa Campus. Residence Hall statistics are a subset of "On Campus" statistics and are not counted separately.

Non-Campus Property: any building or property, owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by Alverno College, and buildings or property, owned or controlled by Alverno College but located outside the boundaries of the campus. These buildings or properties are used directly in the support/purpose of Alverno College's educational purposes and are frequently used by students. There are no buildings or property currently in this category for Alverno College.

Public Property - is all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. This includes the sidewalk on our property, the adjacent streets, and the second sidewalk across from our campus.

Crime Statistics for MILWAUKEE CAMPUS



Crime Statistics for calendar years 2021-2023

Milwaukee Campus: Criminal Offenses

Offenses	Year	On Campus Res. Hall	On Campus	Non- Campus Property	Public Property (Adjacent to Campus)	Total
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	4	0	0	4
	2023	0	2	0	0	2

Burglary	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	1	0	1
	2022	0	4	0	0	4
	2023	0	2	0	0	2
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Milwaukee Campus: Violence Against Women Act Offenses

Offenses	Year	On Campus Res. Hall	On Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property (Adjacent to Campus)	Total
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	1	1	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Milwaukee Campus: Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

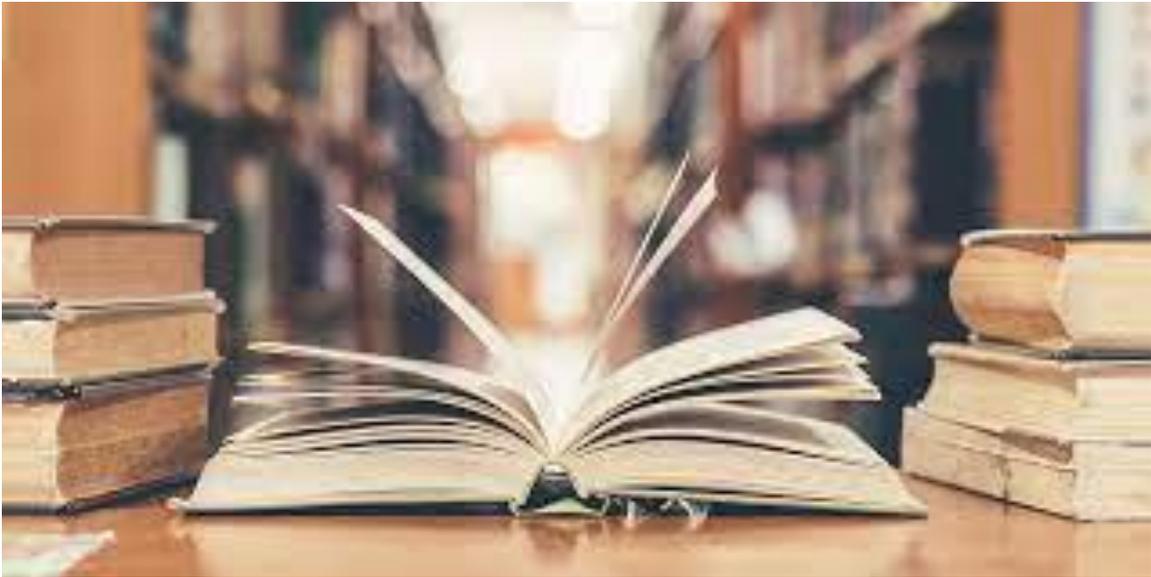
Offenses	Year	On Campus Res. Hall	On Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property (Adjacent to Campus)	Total
Arrests: Weapons Violations	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	0	0	1
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Violations	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Violations	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	5	5	0	0	5
	2023	4	4	0	0	4
Arrest: Liquor Law Violations	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	4	4	0	0	4
	2023	0	2	0	0	2

* No Hate Crimes were reported for 2021, 2022 or 2023.

In addition to the above offenses, larceny, theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property would be included only if they were Hate Crimes.

**No crimes in any category were determined unfounded in 2021, 2022, or 2023 for the Milwaukee Campus.

**Jeanne Clery Act
Crime Definitions
for campuses in the
State of Wisconsin**



Clery Reportable Crime Definitions

Arson - 943.02 of the Wisconsin State Statutes prohibits acts of arson. Arson occurs when by means of fire, intentionally damages any:

1. Building of another without the other's consent; or
2. Building with intent to defraud an insurer of that building; or
3. By means of explosives, intentionally damages any property of another without the other's consent.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - 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 - 943.10 of the Wisconsin State Statutes prohibits acts of burglary. A crime is considered a burglary if the following instances occur.

1. Evidence of unlawful entry (forcible and unlawful), unlawful entry must take place in a structure, and the entry must show evidence that there was intent to commit theft or felony.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Battery & Aggravated Assault - Section 940.19 of the Wisconsin State Statutes prohibits battery; substantial battery; and aggravated battery. Battery and aggravated assault occurs when a person engages in any of the following:

1. Causes bodily harm to another by an act done with intent to cause bodily harm to that person or another without the consent of the person so harmed is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
2. Causes substantial bodily harm to another by an act done with intent to cause bodily harm to that person or another is guilty of a Class I felony.
3. Causes substantial bodily harm to another by an act done with intent to cause substantial bodily harm to that person or another is guilty of a Class D felony.
4. Causes great bodily harm to another by an act done with intent to cause bodily harm to that person or another is guilty of a Class H felony.

5. Causes great bodily harm to another by an act done with intent to cause great bodily harm to that person or another is guilty of a Class E felony.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Aggravated Assault is an 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.

Simple Assault - is 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.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property - is 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.

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. 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;
- 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.

Dating/Domestic Violence may violate any of the following Wisconsin statutes:

Disorderly Conduct - Section 947.01 prohibits disorderly conduct. Disorderly Conduct occurs when a person engages in activity whether in public or private which includes:

1. Violent, abusive, indecent, profane, boisterous, unreasonably loud, or otherwise disorderly conduct under circumstances in which the conduct tends to cause or provoke a disturbance.

Domestic Abuse - Section 813.12 (1) (am) prohibits domestic abuse. Domestic abuse occurs when a person commits the following on an intimate or cohabitating partner, a caregiver, a former partner, or a person with whom the person has a child in common:

1. Intentionally inflicts or threatens to inflict physical pain, physical injury, illness, or impairment of physical condition; damage to personal property; or sexual contact or sexual intercourse without consent.

Harassment - Section 947.013 prohibits harassment. Harassment occurs when a person engages in a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose, including:

1. Strikes, shoves, kicks, or otherwise subjects the person to physical contact or attempts or threatens to do the same.
2. Engages in a course of conduct or repeatedly commits acts which harass or intimidate the person and which serve no legitimate purpose.

Hate Crime - 939.645 of the Wisconsin State Statutes prohibits committing a crime where a person intentionally selects the person against whom the crime under par. (a) is committed or selects the property that is damaged or otherwise affected by the crime under par. (a) in whole or in part because of the actor's belief or perception regarding the *race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin*.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Criminal Homicide - Wisconsin Statute 940.01 - 940.10 prohibits causing the death of person with intent to kill that person or another, through the utter disregard for human life, while committing another crime, through the intoxicated use of a firearm or vehicle, through reckless actions and negligent control of a vicious animal.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Manslaughter and Non-Negligent Manslaughter - is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Manslaughter by Negligence - is the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Motor Vehicle Theft - is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. If force or threat of force or violence is used; this is classified as a robbery.

Intimidation - is 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.

Larceny-Theft - is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

Robbery - Wisconsin State Statute 943.32 prohibits robbery. Robbery occurs when a person has: intent to steal, takes property from the person or presence of the owner by either of the following means is guilty of a Class E felony:

1. By using force against the person of the owner with intent thereby to overcome his or her physical resistance or physical power of resistance to the taking or carrying away of the property; or
2. By threatening the imminent use of force against the person of the owner or of another who is present with intent thereby to compel the owner to acquiesce in the taking or carrying away of the property.
3. Whoever violates sub. (1) by use or threat of use of a dangerous weapon, a device or container described under s. 941.26 (4) (a) or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim reasonably to believe that it is a dangerous weapon or such a device or container is guilty of a Class C felony.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Robbery is 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 by putting the victim in fear.

Sexual Assault - Wisconsin Statute 940.225 prohibits four degrees of sexual assault. The degrees are based upon the amount of force used by the assailant and the amount of harm done to the victim. All degrees are felonies except for fourth degree sexual assault which is a misdemeanor.

1. First Degree Sexual Assault includes sexual intercourse or sexual contact without consent:
 - a. Which causes pregnancy or inflicts great bodily harm, or
 - b. Accomplished by using or threatening to use a dangerous weapon, or
 - c. While aided by one or more persons

2. Second Degree Sexual Assault includes sexual intercourse or sexual contact without consent:
 - a. Through the use or threat of violence, or
 - b. Which causes injury, including illness, disease or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ, or mental anguish requiring psychiatric care, or
 - c. With a person known by the perpetrator to be unconscious or mentally ill or mentally deficient.

3. Third Degree Sexual Assault is having sexual intercourse with a person without that person's consent.

4. Fourth Degree Sexual Assault is having sexual contact with a person without that person's consent.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definitions:

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

This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

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

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

Stalking - The Wisconsin State Statute Section 940.32 prohibits stalking. Stalking is a "course of conduct" 2 or more acts carried out over time, however short or long, that show a continuity of purpose, including any of the following:

1. Maintaining a visual or physical proximity to the victim.
2. Approaching or confronting the victim. Appearing at the victim's workplace or contacting the victim's employer or coworkers. Appearing at the victim's home or contacting the victim's neighbors. Entering property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim. Contacting the victim by telephone or causing the victim's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously, regardless of whether a conversation ensues. Sending material by any means to the victim or, for the purpose of obtaining information about, disseminating information about, or communicating with the victim to a member of the victim's family or household or an employer, coworker, or friend of the victim. Placing an object on or delivering an object to property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim. Delivering an object to a member of the victim's family or household or an employer, coworker, or friend of the victim or placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by such a person with the intent that the object be delivered to the victim. Causing a person to engage in any of the acts described above.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - 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

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.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violation of Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Laws:

Arrest - for Clery Act purposes is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action - is the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Rights of Victims and Witnesses of Crime:

Chapter 950 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides rights to any victim or witness who pursues prosecution or assists law enforcement and other prosecuting agencies. A victim is eligible under these rights as long as they report the crime within five days of its occurrence or discovery unless he or she has a reasonable excuse not to do so.

Crime Statistics for MESA CAMPUS



Crime Statistics for Calendar years 2021-2023
Mesa Campus: Criminal Offenses

Offenses	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property (Adjacent to Campus)	Total
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by negligence	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Burglary	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Mesa Campus: Violence Against Women Act Offenses

Offenses	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property (Adjacent to Campus)	Total
Domestic Violence	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	N/A			
	2022				
	2023				
Stalking	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

Mesa Campus: Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

Offenses	Year	On Campus	Non-Campus Property	Public Property (Adjacent to Campus)	Total
Arrests: Weapons Violations	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Referrals: Weapons Violations	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arrests: Drug Violations	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Referrals: Drug Violations	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Arrest: Liquor Law Violations	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0
Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2022	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0

*No Hate Crimes were reported for 2021, 2022, or 2023 on the Mesa Campus.

In addition to the above offenses, larceny, theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property would be included only if they were Hate Crimes.

**No crimes in any category were determined unfounded in 2021, 2022, or 2023 for the Mesa Campus.

**Jeanne Clery Act
Crime Definitions
for campuses in the
State of Arizona**



Clery Reportable Crime Definitions

Arson - Arizona defines Arson under the following state statutes:

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1703 - Arson of a structure or property

- A. A person commits arson of a structure or property by knowingly and unlawfully damaging a structure or property by knowingly causing a fire or explosion.
- B. Arson of a structure is a class 4 felony. Arson of property is a class 4 felony if the property had a value of more than one thousand dollars.

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1704 - Arson of an occupied structure

- A. A person commits arson of a structure or property by knowingly and unlawfully damaging a structure or property by knowingly causing a fire or explosion.
- B. Arson of an occupied structure is a class 2 felony.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - 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..

Assault - Arizona defines Assault under the following state statutes:

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1203 - Assault

- A. A person commits assault by:
 - 1. Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causing any physical injury to another person; or
 - 2. Intentionally placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury; or
 - 3. Knowingly touching another person with the intent to injury, insult, or provoke such person.
- B. Assault committed intentionally or knowingly pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 is a class 1 misdemeanor. Assault committed recklessly pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 or assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 2 is a class 2 misdemeanor. Assault committed pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 3 is a class 3 misdemeanor.

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1204 - Aggravated Assault

- A. A person commits aggravated assault if the person commits assault as prescribed by section 13-1203 under any of the following circumstances:
1. If the person causes serious physical injury to another.
 2. If the person uses a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.
 3. If the person commits the assault by any means of force that causes temporary but substantial disfigurement, temporary but substantial loss or impairment of any body organ or part or a fracture of any body part.
 4. If the person commits the assault while the victim is bound or otherwise physically restrained or while the victim's capacity to resist is substantially impaired.
 5. If the person commits the assault after entering the private home of another with the intent to commit the assault.
 6. If the person is eighteen years of age or older and commits the assault on a minor under fifteen years of age.
 7. If the person commits assault as prescribed by section 13-1203, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 3 and the person is in violation of an order of protection issued against the person pursuant to section 13-3602 or 13-3624.
 8. If the person commits the assault knowing or having reason to know that the victim is any of the following:
 - (a) A peace officer or a person summoned and directed by the officer.
 - (b) A constable or a person summoned and directed by the constable while engaged in the execution of any official duties or if the assault results from the execution of the constable's official duties.
 - (c) A firefighter, fire investigator, fire inspector, emergency medical technician or paramedic engaged in the execution of any official duties or a person summoned and directed by such individual while engaged in the execution of any official duties or if the assault results from the execution of the official duties of the firefighter, fire investigator, fire inspector, emergency medical technician or paramedic.
 - (d) A teacher or other person employed by any school and the teacher or other employee is on the grounds of a school or grounds adjacent to the school or is in any part of a building or vehicle used for school purposes, any teacher or school nurse visiting a private home in the course of the teacher's or nurse's professional duties or any teacher engaged in any authorized and organized classroom activity held on other than school grounds.
 - (e) A health care worker while engaged in the health care worker's work duties or a health care practitioner who is certified or licensed pursuant to title 32, chapter 13, 14, 15, 17 or 25, or a person summoned and directed by the licensed health care practitioner while engaged in the person's professional duties. This subdivision does not apply if the person who commits the assault does not have the ability to form the culpable mental state because of a mental disability or because the person is seriously mentally ill, as defined in section 36-550.
 - (f) A prosecutor while engaged in the execution of any official duties or if the assault results from the execution of the prosecutor's official duties.

- (g) A code enforcement officer as defined in section 39-123 while engaged in the execution of any official duties or if the assault results from the execution of the code enforcement officer's official duties.
 - (h) A state or municipal park ranger while engaged in the execution of any official duties or if the assault results from the execution of the park ranger's official duties.
 - (i) A public defender while engaged in the execution of any official duties or if the assault results from the execution of the public defender's official duties.
 - (j) A judicial officer while engaged in the execution of any official duties or if the assault results from the execution of the judicial officer's official duties.
9. If the person knowingly takes or attempts to exercise control over any of the following:
- (a) A peace officer's or other officer's firearm and the person knows or has reason to know that the victim is a peace officer or other officer employed by one of the agencies listed in paragraph 10, subdivision (a), item (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) of this subsection.
 - (b) Any weapon other than a firearm that is being used by a peace officer or other officer or that the officer is attempting to use, and the person knows or has reason to know that the victim is a peace officer or other officer employed by one of the agencies listed in paragraph 10, subdivision (a), item (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) of this subsection.
 - (c) Any implement that is being used by a peace officer or other officer or that the officer is attempting to use, and the person knows or has reason to know that the victim is a peace officer or other officer employed by one of the agencies listed in paragraph 10, subdivision (a), item (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) of this subsection. For the purposes of this subdivision, "implement" means an object that is designed for or that is capable of restraining or injuring an individual. Implement does not include handcuffs.
10. If the person meets both of the following conditions:
- (a) Is imprisoned or otherwise subject to the custody of any of the following:
 - (i) The state department of corrections.
 - (ii) The department of juvenile corrections.
 - (iii) A law enforcement agency.
 - (iv) A county or city jail or an adult or juvenile detention facility of a city or county.
 - (v) Any other entity that is contracting with the state department of corrections, the department of juvenile corrections, a law enforcement agency, another state, any private correctional facility, a county, a city or the federal bureau of prisons or other federal agency that has responsibility for sentenced or unsentenced prisoners.
 - (b) Commits an assault knowing or having reason to know that the victim is acting in an official capacity as an employee of any of the entities listed in subdivision (a) of this paragraph.

11. If the person uses a simulated deadly weapon.
- B. A person commits aggravated assault if the person commits assault by either intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causing any physical injury to another person, intentionally placing another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury or knowingly touching another person with the intent to injure the person, and both of the following occur:
 1. The person intentionally or knowingly impedes the normal breathing or circulation of blood of another person by applying pressure to the throat or neck or by obstructing the nose and mouth either manually or through the use of an instrument.
 2. Any of the circumstances exists that are set forth in section 13-3601, subsection A, paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.
- C. A person who is convicted of intentionally or knowingly committing aggravated assault on a peace officer pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2 of this section shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than the presumptive sentence authorized under chapter 7 of this title and is not eligible for suspension of sentence, commutation or release on any basis until the sentence imposed is served.
- D. It is not a defense to a prosecution for assaulting a peace officer or a mitigating circumstance that the peace officer was not on duty or engaged in the execution of any official duties.
- E. Except pursuant to subsections F and G of this section, aggravated assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2, paragraph 9, subdivision (a) or paragraph 11 of this section is a class 3 felony except if the aggravated assault is a violation of subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2 of this section and the victim is under fifteen years of age it is a class 2 felony punishable pursuant to section 13-705. Aggravated assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 3 or subsection B of this section is a class 4 felony. Aggravated assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 9, subdivision (b) or paragraph 10 of this section is a class 5 felony. Aggravated assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 or paragraph 9, subdivision (c) of this section is a class 6 felony.
- F. Aggravated assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2 of this section committed on a peace officer is a class 2 felony. Aggravated assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section committed on a peace officer is a class 3 felony. Aggravated assault pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 8, subdivision (a) of this section committed on a peace officer is a class 5 felony unless the assault results in any physical injury to the peace officer, in which case it is a class 4 felony.
- G. Aggravated assault pursuant to:
 1. Subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2 of this section is a class 2 felony if committed on a prosecutor.
 2. Subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section is a class 3 felony if committed on a prosecutor.

3. Subsection A, paragraph 8, subdivision (f) of this section is a class 5 felony if the assault results in physical injury to a prosecutor.

H. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Health care worker" means:
 - (a) A person who is employed by or contracted to work at a health care institution that is licensed pursuant to title 36.
 - (b) A person who is employed or contracted to provide health care or related services in a fieldwork setting, including:
 - (c) Home health care, home-based hospice and home-based social work, unless the worker is employed or contracted by an individual who privately employs, in the individual's residence, the worker to perform covered services for the individual or a family member of the individual.
 - (d) Any emergency services and transport, including the services provided by firefighters and emergency responders.
2. "Judicial officer" means a justice of the Supreme Court, judge, justice of the peace or magistrate or a commissioner or hearing officer of a state, county or municipal court.
3. "Mental disability" means a disabling neurological condition, or brain injury, or involuntary impairment as a result of a medication that is administered by a health care provider or a medical procedure that is performed at a health care treatment site.
4. "Prosecutor" means a county attorney, a municipal prosecutor or the attorney general and includes an assistant or deputy county attorney, municipal prosecutor or attorney general.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Aggravated Assault is an 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.

Burglary - Arizona defines Arson under the following state statutes:

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1508 - Burglary in the First Degree

- B. A person commits burglary in the first degree if such person or an accomplice violates the provisions of either section 13-1506 or 13-1507 and knowingly possesses explosives, a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument in the course of committing any theft or any felony.

- C. Burglary in the first degree of a nonresidential structure or a fenced commercial or residential yard is a class 3 felony. It is a class 2 felony if committed in a residential structure.

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1507 - Burglary in the Second Degree

- A. A person commits burglary in the second degree by entering or remaining unlawfully in or on a residential structure with the intent to commit any theft or any felony therein.
- B. Burglary in the second degree is a class 3 felony.

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1506 - Burglary in the Third Degree

- A. A person commits burglary in the third degree by:
1. Entering or remaining unlawfully in or on a nonresidential structure or in a fenced commercial or residential yard with the intent to commit any theft or any felony therein.
 2. Making entry into any part of a motor vehicle by means of a manipulation key or master key, with the intent to commit any theft or felony in the motor vehicle.
- B. Burglary in the third degree is a class 4 felony.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Consent - Arizona Revised Statutes do not define consent. However, "without consent" is defined under the statutes as:

- Without consent - means any of the following:
 - The victim is coerced by the immediate use or threatened use of force against a person or property.
 - The victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental disorder, mental defect, drugs, alcohol, sleep, or any other similar impairment of cognition and such condition is known or should have reasonably been known to the defendant.
 - The victim is intentionally deceived as to the nature of the act.
 - The victim is intentionally deceived to erroneously believe that the person is the victim's spouse.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property - is defined under Arizona Revised Statute 13-1601 - Criminal Damage to Property. Arizona law states that defacing, damaging or tampering with property not owned by the actor and causing a loss in value is a criminal

act. This includes tapering with utilities, drawing, inscribing, or affixing anything to something that you do not own or have permission from the owner to do. It can also include parking a vehicle in a way that prevents access to water by livestock.

Dating Violence - Arizona Revised Statutes do not define Dating Violence.

Domestic Violence - Means any act that is a dangerous crime against children as defined in Arizona Revised Statutes section 13-705 or an offense prescribed in Arizona Revised Statutes sections 13-1102, 13-1103, 13-1104, 13-1105, 13-1201, 13-1202, 13-1203, 13-1204, 13-1302, 13-1303, 13-1304, 13-1406, 13-1425, 13-1502, 13-1503, 13-1504, 13-1602 or 13-2810, section 13-2904, subsection A, paragraph 1, 2, 3 or 6, section 13-2910, subsection A, paragraph 8 or 9, section 13-2915, subsection A, paragraph 3 or section 13-2916, 13-2921, 13-2921.01, 13-2923, 13-3019, 13-3601.02 or 13-3623, if any of the following applies:

- The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former marriage or of persons residing or having resided in the same household.
- The victim and the defendant have a child in common.
- The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party.
- The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law, grandparent-in-law, stepparent, step-grandparent, stepchild, step-grandchild, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.
- The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant.
- The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship:
 - The type of relationship.
 - The length of the relationship.
 - The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the defendant.
 - If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination.

Domestic Violence - The Arizona Revised Statutes referred to above in the definition of Domestic Violence are as follows:

Arizona Revised Statute 13-705 - Dangerous crimes against children

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1102 - Negligent homicide

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1103 - Manslaughter

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1104 - Second degree murder

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1105 - First degree murder

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1201 - Endangerment

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1202 - Threatening or intimidating

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1203 - Assault

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1204 - Aggravated assault

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1302 - Custodial interference

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1303 - Unlawful imprisonment

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1304 - Kidnapping

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1406 - Sexual assault

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1425 - Unlawful disclosure of images depicting states of nudity or specific sexual activities

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1502 - Criminal trespass in the third degree

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1503 - Criminal trespass in the second degree

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1504 - Criminal trespass in the first degree

Arizona Revised Statute 13-1602 - Criminal damage

Arizona Revised Statute 13-2810 - Interfering with judicial proceedings

Arizona Revised Statute 13-2904, subsection A, paragraph 1, 2, 3, or 6 - Disorderly Conduct

Arizona Revised Statute 13-2910, subsection A, paragraph 8 or 9 - Cruelty to animals

Arizona Revised Statute 13-2915, subsection A, paragraph 3 - Preventing use of telephone in an emergency

Arizona Revised Statute 13-2916 - Use of an electronic communication to terrify, intimidate, threaten or harass

Arizona Revised Statute 13-2921.01 - Aggravated harassment

Arizona Revised Statute 13-2923 - Stalking

Arizona Revised Statute 13-3019 – Surreptitious photographing, videotaping, filming or digitally recording or viewing

Arizona Revised Statute 13-3601.02 – Aggravated domestic violence

Arizona Revised Statute 13-3623 – Child or vulnerable adult abuse

Disorderly Conduct – Arizona Revised Statute 13-2904 prohibits disorderly conduct.

Disorderly Conduct occurs when:

- A. A person commits disorderly conduct if, with intent to disturb the peace or quiet of a neighborhood, family or person, or with knowledge of doing so, such person:
 - 1. Engages in fighting, violent or seriously disruptive behavior; or
 - 2. Makes unreasonable noise; or
 - 3. Uses abusive or offensive language or gestures to any person present in a manner likely to provoke immediate physical retaliation by such person; or
 - 4. Makes any protracted commotion, utterance or display with the intent to prevent the transaction of the business of a lawful meeting, gathering or procession; or
 - 5. Refuses to obey a lawful order to disperse issued to maintain public safety in dangerous proximity to a fire, a hazard or any other emergency; or
 - 6. Recklessly handles, displays or discharges a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.

- B. Disorderly conduct under subsection A, paragraph 6 is a class 6 felony.
Disorderly conduct under subsection A, paragraph 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 is a class 1 misdemeanor.

Harassment – Arizona Revised Statute 13-2921 prohibits Harassment and Arizona Revised Statute 13-2921.01 prohibits Aggravated Harassment.

Harassment occurs when:

- A. A person commits harassment if the person knowingly and repeatedly commits an act or acts that harass another person or the person knowingly commits any one of the following acts in a manner that harasses:
 - 1. Contacts or causes a communication with another person by verbal, electronic, mechanical, telegraphic, telephonic or written means.
 - 2. Continues to follow another person in or about a public place after being asked by that person to desist.
 - 3. Surveils or causes a person to surveil another person.

4. Makes a false report to a law enforcement, credit or social service agency against another person.
 5. Interferes with the delivery of any public or regulated utility to another person.
- B. A person commits harassment against a public officer or employee if the person, with intent to harass, files a nonconsensual lien against any public officer or employee that is not accompanied by an order or a judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction authorizing the filing of the lien or is not issued by a governmental entity or political subdivision or agency pursuant to its statutory authority, a validly licensed utility or water delivery company, a mechanics' lien claimant or an entity created under covenants, conditions, restrictions or declarations affecting real property.
- C. Harassment under subsection A is a class 1 misdemeanor. Harassment under subsection B is a class 5 felony.
- D. This section does not apply to any of the following:
1. A lawful demonstration, assembly or picketing.
 2. A professional investigator or peace officer who is licensed by this state and who is acting within the scope of the investigator's or officer's duties in connection with any criminal or civil investigation.
 3. A certified and duly authorized process server who is acting within the scope of the process server's duties in connection with any judicial or administrative action or proceeding.
- E. For the purposes of this section, "harass" means conduct that is directed at a specific person and that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed, annoyed, humiliated or mentally distressed and the conduct in fact seriously alarms, annoys, humiliates or mentally distresses the person.

Aggravated Harassment - occurs when:

- A. A person commits aggravated harassment if the person commits harassment as provided in section 13-2921 and, at the time of the offense, any of the following applies:
1. A court has issued any of the following orders in favor of the victim of harassment, the order was served on the person and the order was valid at the time of the offense:
 - (a) An order of protection issued pursuant to section 13-3602.
 - (b) An injunction against harassment issued pursuant to section 12-1809.
 - (c) Any other criminal-related injunction issued under the laws of this state.
 2. A court has issued an order of protection on an emergency basis pursuant to section 13-3624 against the person in favor of the victim of harassment and the order was still in effect on the date of the offense.

3. The person has previously been convicted of an offense included in section 13-3601 committed against the victim of harassment.
 4. A court has imposed a condition of release on the person that prohibits any contact with the victim of harassment and the court order was still in effect on the date of the offense.
- B. A person who violates subsection A, paragraph 1, 2 or 4 of this section is guilty of a class 6 felony. A person who commits a second or subsequent violation of subsection A, paragraph 1, 2 or 4 of this section is guilty of a class 5 felony. A person who violates subsection A, paragraph 3 of this section is guilty of a class 5 felony.
- C. For the purposes of this section, "convicted" means a person who was convicted of an offense included in section 13-3601 or who was adjudicated delinquent for conduct that would constitute a historical prior felony conviction if the juvenile had been tried as an adult for an offense included in section 13-3601.

Hate Crime - Arizona does not have a specific Hate Crime law. However, under the following state statute the factors that constitute a Hate Crime under the UCR are considered for sentencing:

Arizona Revised Statute 13-701 subsection D, paragraph 15 -

- D. For the purpose of determining the sentence pursuant to subsection C of this section, the trier of fact shall determine and the court shall consider the following aggravating circumstances, except that the court shall determine an aggravating circumstance under paragraph 11 of this subsection:
15. Evidence that the defendant committed the crime out of malice toward a victim because of the victim's identity in a group listed in section 41-1750, subsection A, paragraph 3 or because of the defendant's perception of the victim's identity in a group listed in section 41-1750, subsection A, paragraph 3.

Arizona Revised Statute 41-1750 subsection A, paragraph 3 -

41-1750 - Central state repository

- A. The department is responsible for the effective operation of the central state repository in order to collect, store and disseminate complete and accurate Arizona criminal history records and related criminal justice information. The department may procure criminal history records and related criminal justice information for violations that are not listed in this section. The department shall:

3. Collect information concerning criminal offenses that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, antisemitism or disability.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

Criminal Homicide - Arizona Revised Statute 13-1102 through 13-1105 prohibits Homicide as defined below.

Negligent Homicide occurs when:

- A. A person commits negligent homicide if with criminal negligence the person causes the death of another person, including an unborn child.
- B. An offense under this section applies to an unborn child in the womb at any stage of its development. A person may not be prosecuted under this section if any of the following applies:
 1. The person was performing an abortion for which the consent of the pregnant woman, or a person authorized by law to act on the pregnant woman's behalf, has been obtained or for which the consent was implied or authorized by law.
 2. The person was performing medical treatment on the pregnant woman or the pregnant woman's unborn child.
 3. The person was the unborn child's mother.

Manslaughter occurs when:

- A. A person commits manslaughter by doing any of the following:
 1. Recklessly causing the death of another person.
 2. Committing second degree murder as prescribed in section 13-1104, subsection A on a sudden quarrel or heat of passion resulting from adequate provocation by the victim.
 3. Intentionally providing the physical means that another person uses to die by suicide, with the knowledge that the person intends to die by suicide.
 4. Committing second degree murder as prescribed in section 13-1104, subsection A, paragraph 3, while being coerced to do so by the use or threatened immediate use of unlawful deadly physical force on the person or a third person that a reasonable person in his situation would have been unable to resist.
 5. Knowingly or recklessly causing the death of an unborn child by any physical injury to the mother.

B. A person who is at least eighteen years of age commits manslaughter by intentionally providing advice or encouragement that a minor uses to die by suicide with the knowledge that the minor intends to die by suicide.

C. An offense under subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section applies to an unborn child in the womb at any stage of its development. A person shall not be prosecuted under subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section if any of the following applies:

1. The person was performing an abortion for which the consent of the pregnant woman, or a person authorized by law to act on the pregnant woman's behalf, has been obtained or for which the consent was implied or authorized by law.
2. The person was performing medical treatment on the pregnant woman or the pregnant woman's unborn child.
3. The person was the unborn child's mother.

Second Degree Murder occurs when:

A. A person commits second degree murder if without premeditation:

1. The person intentionally causes the death of another person, including an unborn child or, as a result of intentionally causing the death of another person, causes the death of an unborn child; or
2. Knowing that the person's conduct will cause death or serious physical injury, the person causes the death of another person, including an unborn child or, as a result of knowingly causing the death of another person, causes the death of an unborn child; or
3. Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to human life, the person recklessly engages in conduct that creates a grave risk of death and thereby causes the death of another person, including an unborn child or, as a result of recklessly causing the death of another person, causes the death of an unborn child.

B. An offense under this section applies to an unborn child in the womb at any stage of its development. A person may not be prosecuted under this section if any of the following applies:

1. The person was performing an abortion for which the consent of the pregnant woman, or a person authorized by law to act on the pregnant woman's behalf, has been obtained or for which the consent was implied or authorized by law.
2. The person was performing medical treatment on the pregnant woman or the pregnant woman's unborn child.

3. The person was the unborn child's mother.

First Degree Murder occurs when:

A. A person commits first degree murder if:

1. Intending or knowing that the person's conduct will cause death, the person causes the death of another person, including an unborn child, with premeditation or, as a result of causing the death of another person with premeditation, causes the death of an unborn child.

2. Acting either alone or with one or more other persons the person commits or attempts to commit sexual conduct with a minor under section 13-1405, sexual assault under section 13-1406, molestation of a child under section 13-1410, terrorism under section 13-2308.01, marijuana offenses under section 13-3405, subsection A, paragraph 4, dangerous drug offenses under section 13-3407, subsection A, paragraphs 4 and 7, narcotics offenses under section 13-3408, subsection A, paragraph 7 that equal or exceed the statutory threshold amount for each offense or combination of offenses, involving or using minors in drug offenses under section 13-3409, drive by shooting under section 13-1209, kidnapping under section 13-1304, burglary under section 13-1506, 13-1507 or 13-1508, arson under section 13-1703 or 13-1704, robbery under section 13-1902, 13-1903 or 13-1904, escape under section 13-2503 or 13-2504, child abuse under section 13-3623, subsection A, paragraph 1 or unlawful flight from a pursuing law enforcement vehicle under section 28-622.01 and, in the course of and in furtherance of the offense or immediate flight from the offense, the person or another person causes the death of any person.

3. Intending or knowing that the person's conduct will cause death to a law enforcement officer, the person causes the death of a law enforcement officer who is in the line of duty.

B. Homicide, as prescribed in subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section, requires no specific mental state other than what is required for the commission of any of the enumerated felonies.

C. An offense under subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section applies to an unborn child in the womb at any stage of its development. A person shall not be prosecuted under subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section if any of the following applies:

1. The person was performing an abortion for which the consent of the pregnant woman, or a person authorized by law to act on the pregnant woman's behalf, has been obtained or for which the consent was implied or authorized by law.

2. The person was performing medical treatment on the pregnant woman or the pregnant woman's unborn child.

3. The person was the unborn child's mother.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Manslaughter and Non-Negligent Manslaughter - is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Manslaughter by Negligence - is the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Motor Vehicle Theft - is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. If force or threat of force or violence is used; this is classified as a robbery.

Intimidation - is 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.

Larceny-Theft - Arizona Revised Statutes 13-1802 through 13-1820 prohibits Theft.

Theft occurs when:

- A. A person commits theft if, without lawful authority, the person knowingly:
 1. Controls property of another with the intent to deprive the other person of such property; or
 2. Converts for an unauthorized term or use services or property of another entrusted to the defendant or placed in the defendant's possession for a limited, authorized term or use; or
 3. Obtains services or property of another by means of any material misrepresentation with intent to deprive the other person of such property or services; or
 4. Comes into control of lost, mislaid or misdelivered property of another under circumstances providing means of inquiry as to the true owner and appropriates such property to the person's own or another's use without reasonable efforts to notify the true owner; or
 5. Controls property of another knowing or having reason to know that the property was stolen; or
 6. Obtains services known to the defendant to be available only for compensation without paying or an agreement to pay the compensation or diverts another's services to the person's own or another's benefit without authority to do so; or
 7. Controls the ferrous metal or nonferrous metal of another with the intent to deprive the other person of the metal; or
 8. Controls the ferrous metal or nonferrous metal of another knowing or having reason to know that the metal was stolen; or
 9. Purchases within the scope of the ordinary course of business the ferrous metal or nonferrous metal of another person knowing that the metal was stolen.

B. A person commits theft if, without lawful authority, the person knowingly takes control, title, use or management of a vulnerable adult's property while acting in a position of trust and confidence and with the intent to deprive the vulnerable adult of the property. Proof that a person took control, title, use or management of a vulnerable adult's property without adequate consideration to the vulnerable adult may give rise to an inference that the person intended to deprive the vulnerable adult of the property.

C. It is an affirmative defense to any prosecution under subsection B of this section that either:

1. The property was given as a gift consistent with a pattern of gift giving to the person that existed before the adult became vulnerable.
 2. The property was given as a gift consistent with a pattern of gift giving to a class of individuals that existed before the adult became vulnerable.
 3. The superior court approved the transaction before the transaction occurred.
- D. The inferences set forth in section 13-2305 apply to any prosecution under subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section.

E. At the conclusion of any grand jury proceeding, hearing or trial, the court shall preserve any trade secret that is admitted in evidence or any portion of a transcript that contains information relating to the trade secret pursuant to section 44-405.

F. Subsection B of this section does not apply to an agent who is acting within the scope of the agent's duties as or on behalf of a health care institution that is licensed pursuant to title 36, chapter 4 and that provides services to the vulnerable adult.

G. Theft of property or services with a value of twenty-five thousand dollars or more is a class 2 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of four thousand dollars or more but less than twenty-five thousand dollars is a class 3 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of three thousand dollars or more but less than four thousand dollars is a class 4 felony, except that theft of any vehicle engine or transmission is a class 4 felony regardless of value. Theft of property or services with a value of two thousand dollars or more but less than three thousand dollars is a class 5 felony. Theft of property or services with a value of one thousand dollars or more but less than two thousand dollars is a class 6 felony. Theft of any property or services valued at less than one thousand dollars is a class 1 misdemeanor, unless the property is taken from the person of another, is a firearm or is an animal taken for the purpose of animal fighting in violation of section 13-2910.01, in which case the theft is a class 6 felony.

H. A person who is convicted of a violation of subsection A, paragraph 1 or 3 of this section that involved property with a value of one hundred thousand dollars or more is not eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis except pursuant to section 31-233, subsection A or B until the sentence imposed by the court has been served, the person is eligible for release pursuant to section 41-1604.07 or the sentence is commuted.

I. For the purposes of this section, the value of ferrous metal or nonferrous metal includes the amount of any damage to the property of another caused as a result of the theft of the metal.

J. In an action for theft of ferrous metal or nonferrous metal:

1. Unless satisfactorily explained or acquired in the ordinary course of business by an automotive recycler that is licensed pursuant to title 28, chapter 10 or by a scrap metal dealer as defined in section 44-1641, proof of possession of

scrap metal that was recently stolen may give rise to an inference that the person in possession of the scrap metal was aware of the risk that it had been stolen or in some way participated in its theft.

2. Unless satisfactorily explained or sold in the ordinary course of business by an automotive recycler that is licensed pursuant to title 28, chapter 10 or by a scrap metal dealer as defined in section 44-1641, proof of the sale of stolen scrap metal at a price substantially below its fair market value may give rise to an inference that the person selling the scrap metal was aware of the risk that it had been stolen.

K. For the purposes of this section:

1. "Adequate consideration" means the property was given to the person as payment for bona fide goods or services provided by the person and the payment was at a rate that was customary for similar goods or services in the community that the vulnerable adult resided in at the time of the transaction.
2. "Ferrous metal" has the same meaning prescribed in section 44-1641.
3. "Pattern of gift giving" means two or more gifts that are the same or similar in type and monetary value.
4. "Position of trust and confidence" has the same meaning prescribed in section 46-456.
5. "Property" includes all forms of real property and personal property.
6. "Vulnerable adult" has the same meaning prescribed in section 46-451.

Robbery - Arizona Revised Statute 13-1902 prohibits Robbery, Arizona Revised Statute 13-9.3 prohibits Aggravated Robbery, and Arizona Revised Statute 13-1904 prohibits Armed Robbery.

Robbery occurs when a person commits robbery if in the course of taking any property of another from his person or immediate presence and against his will, such person threatens or uses force against any person with intent either to coerce surrender of property or to prevent resistance to such person taking or retaining property.

Aggravated Robbery occurs when a person commits aggravated robbery if in the course of committing robbery as defined in section 13-1902, such person is aided by one or more accomplices actually present.

Armed robbery occurs if, in the course of committing robbery as proscribed in section 13-1902, the person or an accomplice does any of the following:

1. Is armed with a deadly weapon or a simulated deadly weapon.
2. Uses or threatens to use a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or a simulated deadly weapon.
3. Takes possession of or attempts to take possession of a deadly weapon.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - Robbery is 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 by putting the victim in fear.

Sexual Assault - a person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without the consent of the victim.

Uniform Crime Reporting Definitions:

Rape - is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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

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

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

Stalking - a person commits stalking if the person intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct that is directed toward another person and if that conduct causes the victim to:

- Suffer emotional distress or reasonably fear that either:
 - The victim's property will be damaged or destroyed.
 - Any of the following will be physically injured:
 - The victim.
 - The victim's family member, domestic animal, or livestock.
 - A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship.
 - A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the

victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.

- Reasonably fear death or the death of any of the following:
 - The victim's family member, domestic animal, or livestock.
 - A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship.
 - A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred

Uniform Crime Reporting Definition - 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

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.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violation of Weapons, Drug Abuse, and Liquor Laws:

Arrest - for Clery Act purposes is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action - is the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Rights of Victims of Crime:

The Arizona State Constitution Article 2, Section 2.1 provides rights to any victim who pursues prosecution or assists law enforcement and other prosecuting agencies. Arizona Revised Statutes 13-4405 provides the information that must be provided by sworn law enforcement agencies to a victim of a crime in the state of Arizona.

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