



2018 COMBINED ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act, as amended. It provides students and employees of Ripon College (“College”) with information on: the College’s security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Campus Safety Officer in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College’s campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting Jessica Joanis, Campus Safety Officer joanisj@ripon.edu or Willmore Center 181.

The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The Campus Security Department is responsible for campus safety at the College.

Members of the Campus Security Department are not commissioned law enforcement officers. They do not have the authority to make arrests and carry firearms. The department's jurisdiction covers all of the College's property.

While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Mark Nicklaus, Director of Residence Life at nicklausm@ripon.edu
- M Dietrich, TAJ Residence Hall Director at dietrichme@ripon.edu
- LaParish Barnes, Scott Residence Hall Director at barnesla@ripon.edu
- Nate Ebert, Quad Residence Hall Director at ebertn@ripon.edu
- Chris Ogle, Dean of Students at oglec@ripon.edu
- Jessica Joanis, Campus Safety Officer at joanisj@ripon.edu
- Michele Wittler, Title IX Coordinator at wittlerm@ripon.edu
- Campus Security at riponcollegesecurity@ripon.edu

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged even when the victim of a crime elects not to make a report or is unable to do so.

- All crimes occurring on or near College property should be reported immediately to the Campus Safety Officer or the Residence Life staff. During normal business hours the Campus Safety Officer can be reached at 920-748-8164 and Residence Life at 920-748-8186. A security officer is available from 10pm to 6am daily and can be reached at 920-748-8703 option 001.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911 or 9-911 from an on campus telephone.
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the situation to the appropriate police agency. If requested, a College staff member will assist in making the report to police.

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the College's sexual misconduct policy, when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus security authority. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

The College encourages its professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual report of crime statistics. The College does not have pastoral counselors.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

Each member of the Ripon College community has been issued a Red Hawk OneCard. This card not only serves as identification but also as an access card to gain entrance to buildings through proximity readers installed on exterior doors around campus. All academic and administrative buildings are secured during the evenings and weekends. Access to the buildings is only allowed for faculty/staff members and students through the use of their Red Hawk OneCard. The residence halls are locked at all times, again presenting a Red Hawk OneCard is necessary to gain entrance at any time. Security officers secure the academic and administrative buildings each evening from 10pm to 6am. The officers also perform vehicle patrols of parking lots and surrounding areas during that time. The Residence Life staff performs rounds and walkthroughs of the residence halls each evening from 7pm to 7am.

Students and employees are asked to be alert and to not circumvent practices and procedures that are meant to preserve their safety and that of others:

- Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured
- Do not lend keys or Red Hawk OneCard to non-students and do not leave them unattended
- Do not give access to anyone who does not belong to the campus community

Keys to the offices, laboratories, and classrooms on campus will be issued to employees only as needed and after receiving the proper authorization. Each department supervisor is responsible for assuring his/her area is secured and locked. The OneCard Office maintains a list of keys issued and controls the issue of keys to new employees. The Physical Plant issues and manages Red Hawk OneCards to contractors and other companies providing maintenance to campus facilities.

Employee and student Red Hawk OneCards may be used to verify the identity of persons suspected to be in campus facilities without permission. All employees working in the Physical Plant, Housekeeping, and Food Service should be also wearing uniforms to help identify them as members of the community with permission to be in campus buildings.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

The Campus Safety Officer works with the Physical Plant Department to identify maintenance issues on campus that may be safety hazards. Safety checks are completed to identify street or safety lights that are not functioning properly, or to determine if shrubs or other landscaping might need trimming. Maintenance personnel regularly check to ensure there is adequate lighting on pathways and that egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes.

The College provides information at the beginning of each academic term for students and employees regarding the College's security procedures and practices. This information is in the form of posters and other displays, articles in the College newspaper, and email blasts. Among other things, it advises students and employees of the importance of reporting criminal activity, to whom crimes should be reported, being responsible for their own safety and the safety of others and practices regarding timely warnings and emergency notifications.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College monitors and records, through local police agencies, any criminal activity in which students have engaged at off-campus locations of student organizations and activities officially recognized by the College.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the 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 the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcohol beverage on campus or as any part of the College's activities, unless it is done so in accordance with applicable College policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

The College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. For more information, see below.

- Student alcohol/drug policy: <http://www.ripon.edu/student-handbook/>
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: All employees are hereby notified that Ripon College's standards of conduct prohibit the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on the College's property or as part of the College's activities (except consumption of alcohol at social events, in moderation, with prior permission). Ripon College will take appropriate action against employees for violations of the standards of conduct. Appropriate actions may include the completion of a rehabilitation program, termination of employment, and a referral for prosecution. Employees who are referred for prosecution for the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol face applicable local, state, and federal law. Ripon College realizes that chemical abuse can create a constellation of physical, mental, and emotional problems. These problems will have an impact on the user as well as those around the user and can adversely affect job performance, job safety, or the College's reputation in the community. Employees who are convicted of or plead guilty to criminal drug charges must notify the College as soon as possible thereafter. The College has the right to consider appropriate steps. The College also realizes employees may need assistance with the problems and effects of drug and alcohol abuse. The College's Employee Assistant Program is a free and confidential program available to employees and their families to help them deal with alcohol or drug abuse, along with other personal issues. The employee handbook is located on the myRipon Portal and is available upon request to the Campus Safety Officer at 920-748-8164.
- Information about the biennial review of the College's drug and alcohol abuse prevention program can be provided by the Dean of Students Office in Bartlett 101.

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Sexual Misconduct Policy: <http://www.ripon.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Handbook-1.pdf#page=64>
- Sexual Misconduct Procedures: <http://www.ripon.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Handbook-1.pdf#page=64>

The following sections of this report discuss the College's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses; and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Definitions for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and consent (as it relates to sexual activity) in Wisconsin can be found in Appendix A, page 22 of this report.

College Definition of Consent

The College uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

Consent is clear, and knowing as well as voluntary [or affirmative, conscious and voluntary], words or actions, that give permission for specific sexual activity. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts. Consent can be withdrawn once given, as long as that withdrawal is clearly communicated. In order to give consent, one must be of legal age. Sexual activity with someone you know to be or should know to be incapacitated constitutes a violation of this policy.

Incapacitation can occur mentally or physically, from developmental disability, by alcohol or other drug use, or blackout. The question of what the responding party should have known is objectively based on what a reasonable person in the place of the responding party, sober and exercising good judgment, would have known about the condition of the reporting party. Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent (e.g., 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, unconsciousness, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs. [Possession, use and/or distribution of any of these substances, including Rohypnol, Ketomine, GHB, Burundanga, etc. is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another student is a violation of this policy.]

Risk Reduction

If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you reduce your risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.
- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to clearly tell you their intentions.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also important to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blames others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is important to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.

- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods

The PPAP and OPAC are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the College. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, periodic email blasts, and guest speakers. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Title IX Coordinator, Campus Safety Officer, and Student Activities Office during Welcome Week. All new employees receive training from the Human Resources Office as well as the Title IX Coordinator.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the College uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by sexual assault organizations, emails blasts with pertinent information, web announcements, etc. While programming occurs throughout the year, the College also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Residence Life Department at 920-748-8186 during regular business hours and 920-748-8703 option 002 from 8pm to 7am or the College's third party security officer 920-748-8703 option 001 from 10pm to 6am. You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator, Michele Wittler, at 920-748-8119.

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.

4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at Agnesian Healthcare 430 E Division Street, Fond du Lac, WI (920) 929-2300.

Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- Ripon Police Department, 100 Jackson Street, Ripon WI 920-748-2888
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection/Restraining Orders

In Wisconsin, victims may obtain a Restraining Order, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. Information about Restraining Orders may be found at: <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs/victim-rights/restraining-orders>.

You start the process by requesting papers for a temporary restraining order (TRO). These papers are called the petition. The person completing the petition is called the petitioner. The person you file against is called the respondent. Once you file a TRO petition, the court decides whether or not to issue a TRO based on the information you write in the petition. If the court grants the TRO, the court will schedule a hearing for you to come back to court within 14 days. This hearing is called an injunction hearing. At that hearing you will ask the court to order a final order of protection, which is called an injunction. An injunction can be granted for up to 2 years for child abuse, and up to 4 years for domestic abuse, harassment, and individuals at risk. Additional information about the orders may be found at: <https://www.doj.state.wi.us/ocvs/victim-rights/restraining-orders>.

- A petition for a Temporary Restraining Order should be filed at the Fond du Lac County Clerk's Office at 160 S MACY ST PO BOX 1355 FOND DU LAC, WI 54936-1355 (920) 929-3040. More information is available here: https://wicourts.gov/forms1/circuit/ccform.jsp?FormName=&FormNumber=&beg_date=&end_date=&StatuteCite=&Category=11&SubCat=Domestic%20Abuse%20Restraining%20Orders/Injunctions.
- Information about obtaining a Restraining Order in Fond du Lac County can be found here: https://www.wicourts.gov/formdisplay/CV-428_summary.pdf?formNumber=CV-428&formType=Summary&formatId=2&language=en
- The circuit court clerk's office can provide the necessary forms and may assist in completing the forms. Forms may also be found online at: <https://wicourts.gov/formdisplay/CV-402.pdf?formNumber=CV-402&formType=Form&formatId=2&language=en>. A victim should be prepared to present documentation and/or other forms of evidence when filing for a restraining order.

Victims may contact local domestic violence and sexual assault advocates for assistance in obtaining a protection order. Both the Agnesian Domestic Violence Services (920) 926-4207 and ASTOP 920-926-5395 are two organizations that provide advocates for victims.

When a protection order is granted, it is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained a protection order and need it to be enforced in your area, you should contact the local police department.

The College will also enforce any temporary restraining order or other no contact order against the alleged perpetrator from a criminal, civil, or tribal court. Any student or employee who has a protection order or no contact order should notify the Title IX Coordinator and Dean of Students and provide a copy of the restraining order so that it may be kept on file with the institution and can be enforced on campus, if necessary. Upon learning of any orders, the College will take all reasonable and legal action to implement the order.

The College does not issue legal orders of protection or restraining orders. However, as a matter of institutional policy, the College may impose a no-contact order between individuals in appropriate circumstances. If information available leads to a reasonable conclusion that an individual is likely to cause harm to any member of the campus community the College may also remove that individual from campus, whether or not that individual is a part of the campus community or not. A person found to be in violation of a no-contact order may be referred to the local law enforcement agency and recommended for arrest or criminal charges.

Available Victim Services

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

College Resources

- Health Services – Kathy Welch, Bartlett 301, welchk@ripon.edu, 920-748-8141
- Counseling Services – Cindy Viertel and Emily Johnson, Bartlett 3rd Floor, rccounseling@ripon.edu
- Student Financial Aid – Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: <http://www.ripon.edu/financial-aid/>.

State/Local Resources

- Ripon Medical Center 845 Parkside St, Ripon WI 920-748-3101, Agnesian Healthcare 430 E Division Street, Fond du Lac, WI (920) 929-2300
- SuaSponte Center to Collaborative Wellness, mental health counseling 112 Watson St, Ripon WI 54971 920-896-0189
- Agnesian Domestic Violence Services 920-926-4207 and ASTOP (Assist Survivors, Outreach, Training, Prevention) 920-926-5395
- Legal Action Wisconsin for low cost legal advice, 404 North Main Street, Suite 702, Oshkosh, WI 54901 920-233-6521
- Ripon Students also have the option of one time legal advice free from Jahns Law Office, 400 Watson Street, Suite A, 920-745-2555
- <http://www.endabusewi.org/>
- <https://www.wcasa.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233

- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or interim/protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Dean of Students, Chris Ogle at oglec@ripon.edu or 920-748-8111, and he is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action

Allegations of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking will be processed through the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy and the related complaint resolution procedures. The procedures are utilized whenever or wherever a complaint is made, regardless of the status of the complainant and the respondent.

The complaint resolution procedures are invoked once a report is made to one of the following individuals:

Title IX Coordinator

Michele Wittler

Associate Dean of Faculty and Registrar

920-748-8119

105 Bartlett Hall

Email wittlerm@ripon.edu

Chris Ogle
Dean of Students
920-748-8111
101 Bartlett Hall
Email oglec@ripon.edu

Jennifer Franz
Director of Human Resources
920-748-8192
202B Smith Hall
Email franzj@ripon.edu

Julie Johnson
Athletic Director
920-748-8772
Willmore 241
Email johnsonj@ripon.edu

Once one of the above individuals receives a complaint or concern, those concerns about a possible violation of the policy are forwarded to the Title IX Coordinator, Michele A. Wittler, Associate Dean of Faculty and Registrar. In consultation with Chris Ogle, Vice President and Dean of Students, Jennifer Franz, Director of Human Resources, Julie Johnson, Athletic Director, and/or other colleagues, the concern is reviewed. In some cases, the alleged violation may be considered sexual harassment and/or sexual assault. In those cases, under Title IX, the College must investigate the incident in the manner described below. The person submitting the report is the complainant; the person alleged to have violated the policy is the respondent.

The Title IX Coordinator appoints a panel of staff, faculty, and/or others to investigate the incident. The goals of the investigation are to determine the facts surrounding the circumstances and determine if there has been a violation of the College's sexual harassment policy. Students are expected to be truthful and provide complete information. The panel's notes will be shared with complainant and respondent, each of whom may submit comments. The panel's conclusion, based on the preponderance of evidence, and recommendation are presented to the Vice President and Dean of Students, who makes a decision about whether there has been a policy violation.

The results of the investigation and in some cases, sanctions will be communicated to the complainant and to the respondent. The goals of the sanctions include: 1) end the violation/behavior; 2) prevent its recurrence; 3) remedy the effects upon the victim and community. If necessary an appeal to the President of the College may be considered only if there is a material procedural error, if there is new evidence to consider, or if the sanctions or lack of sanctions imposed are disproportionate to the severity of the violation. Any form of retaliation should be reported immediately to the Vice President and Dean of Students. Retaliation will not be tolerated and will be subject to disciplinary sanctions. If you are concerned for your safety, dial 911.

The institution strives to complete the process within sixty (60) calendar days.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:

- Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution’s policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution’s policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - Such training addresses topics such as relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding, proper techniques for questioning witnesses, basic procedural rules for conducting a proceeding, and avoiding actual and perceived conflicts of interest. The Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities has provided a variety of trainings that Ripon College employees have attended to stay up to date and current on all topics and issues as they pertain to Title IX.
 3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
 4. Have the outcome determined using the preponderance of the evidence standard.
 5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses

Following a final determination in the institution’s disciplinary proceeding that dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has been committed, the institution may impose a sanction depending on the mitigating and aggravating circumstances involved. The possible sanctions include: warning; reprimand; probation; restitution; fine; loss of privileges; housing probation; suspension or expulsion/termination; restrictions on employment with on campus jobs, restriction on eligibility to represent the College at any official function or in any intercollegiate competition. If a suspension is imposed on a student, it may be for part of a semester, a full semester, or an entire academic year. An employee may be suspended for any length of time determined appropriate by the Director of Human Resources. Following a suspension, the individual will be required to meet with the Dean of Students (student) or Director of Human Resources (employee) to discuss re-entry and expectations going forward.

In addition, the College can make available to the victim a range of protective measures. They include: forbidding the accused from entering the victim’s residence hall and from communicating with the victim, other institutional

no-contact orders, security escorts, modifications to academic requirements or class schedules, changes in working situations, etc.

Publicly Available Recordkeeping

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Dean of Students at 920-748-8111. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <http://offender.doc.state.wi.us/public/search/search.jsp>. Once there, search by location and enter the Ripon zip code (54971) to access names.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Dean of Students Office constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued. Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Dean of Students, Bartlett 101, 920-748-8111, oglec@ripon.edu
- Director of Residence Life, Bartlett 103, 920-748-8186, nicklausm@ripon.edu
- Campus Safety Officer, Willmore 181, 920-748-8164, joanisj@ripon.edu

The College has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the College if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The College has an emergency management plan designed to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Campus Emergency Line at 920-748-8703 or 911 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Campus Safety Officer will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of the danger and will be responsible for initiating the institution’s response and for marshaling the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance. Depending on the nature of the emergency, other College departments may be involved in the confirmation process.

Once the emergency is confirmed and based on its nature, the Campus Safety Officer will consult with other appropriate College officials to determine the appropriate segment or segments of the College community to be notified.

The Campus Safety Officer in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, 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.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Campus Safety Officer will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

If deemed necessary, the College’s Campus Safety Officer will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the College issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign-Up Instructions
Text Messaging System	Students, staff, and faculty are automatically enrolled in RAVE text messaging system, visit https://www.getrave.com/login/ripon to sign up additional phones
College Email Account	All employees and students are given an email account at the time they start
Postings on doors/bulletin boards	N/A

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced. Also, at various times the Emergency Response Team will meet to train and test and evaluate the College's emergency response plan.

The Campus Safety Officer maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Missing Student Policy

If a member of the College community has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, that information should be reported immediately to the Dean of Students at 920-748-8111. Any College employee receiving a missing student report should immediately notify the campus safety officer so that an investigation can be initiated.

Students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by the College only in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, the College will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. The option to identify a contact person in the event the student is determined missing is in addition to identifying a general emergency contact person, but they can be the same individual for both purposes. A student's confidential contact information will be accessible only by authorized campus officials, and it will only be disclosed to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing student investigation.

A student who wishes to designate a confidential contact may do so by contacting the Dean of Students Office, Bartlett 101 or 920-748-8111.

After investigating a missing person report, if it is determined that the student has been missing for 24 hours, the College will notify local police authorities unless it was local law enforcement that made the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not emancipated, the College will also notify that student's custodial parent or legal guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	3	3	3	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fondling	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Burglary	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	1	0	9	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	119	0	0	105	112	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	9	0	0	9	24	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2017: No hate crimes reported.

2016: No hate crimes reported.

2015: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2017: 0 unfounded crimes.

2016: 0 unfounded crimes.

2015: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2017: 0 unfounded crimes.

2016: 0 unfounded crimes.

2015: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The data above reflects statistics provided from law enforcement agencies related to crimes that occurred on the College's Clery Geography.
- The College was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- The College attempted to gather all information from law enforcement agencies regarding the College's Clery Geography that includes non campus property.

Annual Fire Safety Report

Housing Facilities and Fire Safety Systems

The College maintains on-campus housing for its students. Below is a description of fire safety systems and the number of fire drills conducted during the previous calendar year. All of our fire systems are monitored 24/7 by an off site monitoring company.

Facility	Fire Alarm Monitoring Done on Site	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills in previous calendar year
Anderson Hall			X	X	X	X	1
Bovay Hall			X	X	X	X	1
Brockway Hall			X	X	X	X	1
Campus Apartments			X	X	X	X	1
Johnson Hall			X	X	X	X	1
Mapes Hall			X	X	X	X	1
Scott Hall			X	X	X	X	1
Tri Dorms			X	X	X	X	1

Policies on Portable Appliances, Smoking and Open Flames

The use of open flames, such as candles, and the burning of such things as incense, and smoking are prohibited in campus housing. Microwaves are the only portable cooking appliances permitted to be used in campus housing, toasters are only permitted in the Campus Apartments. Also, tampering with fire safety systems is prohibited and any such tampering may lead to appropriate disciplinary action.

The College reserves the right to make periodic inspections of campus housing to ensure fire safety systems are operational and that the policy on prohibited items is being complied with. Prohibited items, if found, will be confiscated and donated or discarded without reimbursement if appropriate or can be returned to the student at the completion of a semester at the student's initiation if appropriate.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, the College expects that all campus community members will evacuate by the nearest exit, closing doors and activating the fire alarm system (if one is nearby) as they leave. If circumstances permit at the time of the alarm, additional instructions will be given regarding where students and/or staff are to relocate.

Fire Education and Training Programs

Fire safety education programs for all residents of on-campus student housing and all employees with responsibilities related to that housing are held at the beginning of each semester. Their purpose is to: familiarize everyone with the fire safety system in each facility, train them on procedures to follow if there is a fire and inform them of the College's fire safety policies. Information distributed includes maps of each facility's evacuation route and any fire alarms and fire suppression equipment available in the facility. Attendees are advised that participation in fire drills is mandatory and any student with a disability is given the option of having a "buddy" assigned to assist him or her.

Reporting Fires

The College is required to disclose each year statistical data on all fires that occurred in on-campus student housing. When a fire alarm is pulled and/or the fire department responds to a fire, these incidents are captured. If you encounter a fire that presents an emergency situation, ensure your own safety and then please call 911.

There may also be instances when a fire is extinguished quickly and an alarm is not pulled or a response by the fire department was not necessary. It is important that these incidents be recorded as well. Therefore, if you are aware of such a fire, see evidence of one or hear about one, you should contact the Campus Safety Officer at 920-748-8164 or joanisj@ripn.edu. When providing notification of a fire, give as much information as possible about the location, date, time and cause of the fire.

Plans for Future Improvements

The College periodically reviews its fire safety protections and procedures. At this time, it has no plans for future improvements.

Fire Statistics

2017

Reported Fires

Residential Facility	Total Number Fires
Anderson Hall	0
Bovay Hall	0
Brockway Hall	1
Campus Apartments	0
Johnson Hall	0
Mapes Hall	0
Merriman House	0
Scott Hall	0
Tri Dorms	0
Total	0

Additional Information about Reported Fires

Residential Facility	Cause of Fire(s)	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Medical Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Brockway Hall	Cigarette lighter on residence hall door	No	0	\$0

2016

No fires were reported in 2016.

2015

No fires were reported in 2015.

Appendix A

Jurisdictional Definitions for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Consent (as it relates to sexual activity) and Other Applicable Definitions

Crime Type (Wisconsin Statutes)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Wisconsin law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	<p>The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Wisconsin law does not define the term domestic violence.</p> <p>However, Wisconsin law defines the term the following in its criminal statutes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Domestic Abuse (Wis. Stat. § 968.075): “Domestic abuse” means any of the following engaged in by an adult person against his or her spouse or former spouse, against an adult with whom the person resides or formerly resided or against an adult with whom the person has a child in common: (1) Intentional infliction of physical pain, physical injury or illness; (2) Intentional impairment of physical condition; (3) [Violation of Wisconsin’s sexual assault statutes]; (4) A physical act that may cause the other person reasonably to fear imminent engagement in the conduct described under subd. 1, 2, or 3.

<p>Stalking (Wis. Stat. § 940.32)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Whoever meets all of the following criteria is guilty of a Class I felony: (a) The actor intentionally engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person under the same circumstances to suffer serious emotional distress or to fear bodily injury to or the death of himself or herself or a member of his or her family or household; (b) The actor knows or should know that at least one of the acts that constitute the course of conduct will cause the specific person to suffer serious emotional distress or place the specific person in reasonable fear of bodily injury to or the death of himself or herself or a member of his or her family or household; (c) The actor's acts cause the specific person to suffer serious emotional distress or induce fear in the specific person of bodily injury to or the death of himself or herself or a member of his or her family or household. · Whoever meets all of the following criteria is guilty of a Class I felony: (a) After having been convicted of sexual assault under s. 940.225, 948.225, 948.02, 948.25, or 948.085, or a domestic abuse offense, the actor engages in any of the acts listed [below under the definition of "course of conduct"], if the act is directed at the victim of the sexual assault or the domestic abuse offense; (b) The actor knows or should know that the act will cause the specific person to suffer serious emotional distress or place the specific person in reasonable fear of bodily injury to or the death of himself or herself or a member of his or her family or household; (c) The actor's act causes the specific person to suffer serious emotional distress or induces fear in the specific person of bodily injury to or the death of himself or herself or a member of his or her family or household. · As used above, "course of conduct" means a series of 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; (3) Appearing at the victim's workplace or contacting the victim's employer or coworkers; (4) Appearing at the victim's home or contacting the victim's neighbors; (5) Entering property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; (6) Contacting the victim by telephone or causing the victim's telephone or any other person's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously, regardless of whether a conversation ensues; (6m) Photographing, videotaping, audiotaping, or, through any other electronic means, monitoring or recording the activities of the victim. This subdivision applies regardless of where the act occurs; (7) 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; (8) Placing an object on or delivering an object to property owned, leased, or occupied by the victim; (9) 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; (10) Causing a person to engage in any of the acts described in subds. 1 to 9.
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Sexual Assault

· First Degree Sexual Assault (Wis. Stat. § 940.225(1)): Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a Class B felony: (a) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes pregnancy or great bodily harm to that person; (b) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of use of a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon; (c) Is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence.

· Second Degree Sexual Assault (Wis. Stat. § 940.225(2)): Whoever does any of the following is guilty of a Class C felony: (a) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person by use or threat of force or violence; (b) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without consent of that person and causes injury, illness, disease or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ, or mental anguish requiring psychiatric care for the victim; (c) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who suffers from a mental illness or deficiency which renders that person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the person's conduct, and the defendant knows of such condition; (cm) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who is under the influence of an intoxicant to a degree which renders that person incapable of giving consent if the defendant has actual knowledge that the person is incapable of giving consent and the defendant has the purpose to have sexual contact or sexual intercourse with the person while the person is incapable of giving consent; (d) Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who the defendant knows is unconscious; (f) Is aided or abetted by one or more other persons and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with another person without the consent of that person.

· Third Degree Sexual Assault (Wis. Stat. § 940.225(3)): Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class G felony. Whoever has sexual contact in the manner described in [the second and third bullet points under the definition of "sexual contact" below] with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class G felony.

§ "Sexual contact" means any of the following (Wis. Stat. § 940.225(5):

○ Any of the following types of intentional touching, whether direct or through clothing, if that intentional touching is either for the purpose of sexually degrading; or for the purpose of sexually humiliating the complainant or sexually arousing or gratifying the defendant or if the touching contains the elements of actual or attempted battery under s.940.19(1): (a) Intentional touching by the defendant or, upon the defendant's instruction, by another person, by the use of any body part or object, of the complainant's intimate parts; (b) Intentional touching by the complainant, by the use of any body part or object, of the defendant's intimate parts or, if done upon the defendant's instructions, the intimate parts of another person.

○ Intentional penile ejaculation of ejaculate or intentional emission of urine or feces by the defendant or, upon the defendant's instruction, by another person upon any part of the body clothed or unclothed of the complainant if that ejaculation or emission is either for the purpose of sexually degrading or sexually humiliating the complainant or for the purpose of sexually arousing or gratifying the defendant.

○ For the purpose of sexually degrading or humiliating the complainant or sexually arousing or gratifying the defendant, intentionally causing the complainant to ejaculate or emit urine or feces on any part of the defendant's body, whether clothed or unclothed.

· Fourth Degree Sexual Assault (Wis. Stat. § 940.225(3m)): Except as provided in [the third degree sexual assault statute], whoever has sexual contact with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

· First Degree Sexual Assault of a Child (Wis. Stat. § 948.02(1)):

	<p>§ Whoever has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who has not attained the age of 13 years and causes great bodily harm to the person is guilty of a Class A felony.</p> <p>§ Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who has not attained the age of 12 years is guilty of a Class B felony.</p> <p>§ Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who has not attained the age of 16 years by use or threat of force or violence is guilty of a Class B felony.</p> <p>§ Whoever has sexual contact with a person who has not attained the age of 16 years by use or threat of force or violence is guilty of a Class B felony if the actor is at least 18 years of age when the sexual contact occurs.</p> <p>§ Whoever has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who has not attained the age of 13 years is guilty of a Class B felony.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Second Degree Sexual Assault of a Child (Wis. Stat. § 948.02(2)): Whoever has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who has not attained the age of 16 years is guilty of a Class C felony.
<p>Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape</p>	<p>For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Wisconsin law are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Wisconsin law does not define the term rape. · Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Wisconsin law does not define the term fondling. · Incest (Wis. Stat. § 944.06): Whoever marries or has nonmarital sexual intercourse, as defined in Section 948.01(6) with a person he or she knows is a blood relative and such relative is in fact related in a degree within which the marriage of the parties is prohibited by the law of this state is guilty of a Class F felony. · Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Wisconsin law does not define the term statutory rape.
<p>Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)</p>	<p>Under Wis. Stat. § 940.225(4), “consent” means 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) [of the sexual assault laws set forth at Wis. Stat. § 940.225]. The following persons are presumed incapable of consent but the presumption may be rebutted by competent evidence, subject to the provisions of s. 972.11(2): (b) A person suffering from a mental illness or defect which impairs 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.</p> <p>Also, under Wis. Stat. § 939.22(48), “without consent” means no consent in fact or that consent is given for one of the following reasons: (a) Because the actor put the victim in fear by the use or threat of imminent use of physical violence on the victim, or on a person in the victim's presence, or on a member of the victim's immediate family; or (b) Because the actor purports to be acting under legal authority; or (c) Because the victim does not understand the nature of the thing to which the victim consents, either by reason of ignorance or mistake of fact or of law other than criminal law or by reason of youth or defective mental condition, whether permanent or temporary.</p>