

2025

Bellin College Annual Security Report

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Contact: Safety & Security Coordinator
3201 Eaton Road/2620 Development Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311
(920) 433-6672

Bellin College

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Resources

Campus Offices

Safety & Security Coordinator

920-433-6672

3201 Eaton Road

Green Bay, WI 54311

bcsecurity@bellincollege.edu

[Web Page](#)

Student Services

920-433-6699

3201 Eaton Road

Green Bay, WI 54311

emily.caelwaerts@bellincollege.edu

[Web Page](#)

Title IX Coordinator

Dr. Benjamin Rieth

920-433-6656

3201 Eaton Road

Green Bay, WI 54311

benjamin.rieth@bellincollege.edu

[Web Page](#)

Health Resources

Advocate Aurora Hospital

920-288-8000

2845 Greenbrier Road

Green Bay, WI 54311

[Web Page](#)

Bellin Hospital

920-433-3500

744 S. Webster Avenue

Green Bay, WI 54301

[Web Page](#)

Brown County Health and Human Services

920-448-6000

111 N. Jefferson Street

Green Bay, WI 54301

[Web Page](#)

Hospital Sisters Health System HSHS St. Mary's Hospital

920-498-4200

1726 Shawano Avenue

Green Bay, WI 54303

[Web Page](#)

Hospital Sisters Health System

920-433-0111

HSHS St. Vincent Hospital

835 S. Van Buren Street

Green Bay, WI 54301

[Web Page](#)

Legal Resources

Brown County Clerk of Courts

920-448-4155

100 S. Jefferson Street

Green Bay, WI 54301

[Web Page](#)

Brown County District Attorney

920-448-4190

300 E. Walnut Street

Green Bay, WI 54301

[Web Page](#)

Lift Wisconsin

Technology driven legal assistance to clear civil legal barriers

608-305-4829

PO Box 259824

Madison, WI 53725

[Web Page](#)

Wisconsin Court System (CCAP)

[Web Page](#)

Mental Health Resources

Bellin College Care Team

Provides a resource for students with concerns

920-639-3609

[Web Page](#)

Bellin Health Employee Counseling & Support Program (EAP)

920-433-7433

[Web Page](#)

Brown County Crisis Center

920-436-8888

24/7 crisis intervention services through Family Services

[Web Page](#)

Brown County Veterans' Services

920-448-4450

305 E. Walnut Street
Green Bay, WI 54301

[Web Page](#)

Crisis Text Line

Text HOPE 741741

[Web Page](#)

National Suicide Prevention Hotline

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
800-273-8255

Suicide and Crisis Lifeline

Provides free and confidential support for anyone experiencing a suicidal, mental health, and/or substance abuse crisis.

Call or text 988

[Web Page](#)

Veteran's Crisis Line

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
Call 800-273-8255 or text 838255

[Web Page](#)

Uwill Teletherapy & Crisis Support

Free immediate access to teletherapy, crisis connections, and wellness programming

[Web Page](#)

[Safety & Security Resources](#)

Bellin College Security

Emergency 911
Resch Campus desk 920-433-6698
Van Asten Campus desk 920-433-4316

3201 Eaton Road/2620 Development Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311

bcsecurity@bellincollege.edu

[Web Page](#)

Brown County Sheriff's Office

Emergency 911
Non-emergency 920-448-4200

2684 Development Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311

[Web Page](#)

Green Bay Area Crime Stoppers

Tip Line 920-432-7867

[Web Page](#)

Green Bay Metro Fire Department

Emergency 911
Non-emergency 920-448-3280

501 S. Washington Street
Green Bay, WI 54311

[Web Page](#)

[Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Resources](#)

End Domestic Violence Wisconsin

608-255-0539

Confidential support in 200 languages
1400 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 227
Madison, WI 53703

[Web Page](#)

Golden House Domestic Violence Shelter

920-432-4244

1120 University Avenue
Green Bay, WI 54302

[Web Page](#)

National Domestic Violence Hotline

800-799-7233
24/7 support for survivors of domestic violence
[Web Page](#)

RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network)

National Sexual Assault Hotline
800-656-4673
[Web Page](#)

Room to Be Safe: Diverse and Resilient

414-856-5428
Serves LGBTQ survivors of violence
408 ½ W. Wisconsin Avenue
Appleton, WI 54911
[Web Page](#)

SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner)

Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, St. Vincent Hospital
920-433-8384
[Web Page](#)

Sexual Assault Center of Family Services

920-436-8899
319 Crooks Street
Green Bay, WI, 54301
[Web Page](#)

Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault

608-257-1516
Statewide coalition to end sexual violence and offer support and advocacy information to victims
2801 W. Beltline Highway, Suite 102
Madison, WI 53713
[Web Page](#)

Substance Abuse Resources

Brown County Community Treatment Center

920-391-4723
3150 Gershwin Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311
[Web Page](#)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

National Helpline
800-662-4357
[Web Page](#)

Introduction to the Clery Act

Overview: The Jeanne Clery Act



Campus Crime Data

The Jeanne Clery Act, a consumer protection law passed in 1990, requires all colleges and universities who receive federal funding to share information about crime on campus and their efforts to improve campus safety as well as inform the public of crime in or around campus. This information is made publicly accessible through the university's annual security report.



Support for Victims

Under the Act, institutions must provide survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking with options such as changes to academic, transportation, or living, or working situations, and assistance in notifying local law enforcement, if the student or employee chooses to do so. It also provides both parties in a campus disciplinary process certain rights.



Policies & Procedures

Colleges and universities must outline specific policies and procedures within their annual security reports, including those related to disseminating timely warnings and emergency notifications, options for survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and campus crime reporting processes.

The Clery Act Requirements for Colleges and Universities

- Publish an annual security report (ASR) by October 1 of each year, which contains three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements.
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics must be gathered from campus safety, local law enforcement, and other College officials, called Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities.” Further discussion of CSAs follows.
- Provide Timely Warning notices to warn users of Clery Act geography of potentially dangerous Clery Act crimes that occurred on campus and have been reported to campus security authorities or local law enforcement agencies, so there may be time and information necessary to take appropriate action.
- Issue Emergency Notifications upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of employees, students, and visitors.

- Disclose, via a crime log, any crime that occurred on campus. . . or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus safety department and is reported to the campus safety department.
- Disclose any official agreements with state and/or local law enforcement.

Clery Act Geography

The Clery Act requires institutions to disclose crime statistics occurring on three types of geography: On Campus Property, Public Property, and Non-Campus Property (34 CFR 668.46(a)).

On Campus is defined as “All buildings and property owned or controlled by Bellin College within the same reasonably contiguous geographical area and used by the College in direct support of, or in a matter related to, the institution’s educational purposes.” Bellin College, having campuses at 3201 Eaton Road (Resch Campus) and 2620 Development Drive (Van Asten Campus), declares the buildings at the Resch and Van Asten locations as “Campus Buildings” and the surrounding land at both locations within the property lines, including any storage buildings, as “Campus Property.” Bellin College does not have any student housing for Clery purposes.

Public Property is defined as “All public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.” This encompasses the described infrastructure in the 3200 block of Eaton Road and 2600 block of Development Drive. There is an undeveloped area owned by the Village of Bellevue northwest of the Resch Campus that qualifies as public property. It is adjacent to Lazy Oak Court and Enchanted Circle. At the Van Asten Campus, the Brown County Sheriff’s Office immediately next door qualifies as public property for Clery purposes. Any applicable offenses occurring in the parking lot (not inside the building) are counted in crime statistics.

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

A foreign camp utilized by students and faculty during an annual mission trip qualifies as non-campus property. Bellin College does not have any recognized student organizations with non-campus locations. The college does/does not have any other non-campus property.

Multiple Campuses

Per Clery Act reporting guidelines, Bellin College has two campuses: the Resch location at 3201 Eaton Road and the Van Asten location at 2620 Development Drive. As such, a single annual security report may be published for both locations if policy statements and crime statistics are clearly identified with the respective campuses. ***Because Bellin College administers the programs at the two locations identically, all procedures and related policy statements contained in this document apply to both campuses, including, but not limited to, how to report a crime; building access guidelines; timely warning and emergency notification processes; security department operations, authority, and procedures; definitions of Clery crimes, jurisdictions, VAWA offenses, and arrest/referral definitions; prevention programs available; and institutional disciplinary procedures. For crime and discipline referral statistical reporting, separate charts for the locations are used accordingly.***

Crime Log

The Clery Act requires any institution that has a campus police or security department, regardless of whether it is public or private, to create, maintain, and make available a Daily Crime Log. The purpose of the log is to record criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents (including traffic violations) that occurred on college Clery Act geographical areas which are reported to or identified by the campus security department. It is required to record any crime that occurred on campus, at a non-campus building or property, on public property adjacent to the campus, those remote locations controlled by Bellin College, and locations used at least yearly for school-sponsored trips if students stay in the same lodging every year or the institution enters an agreement with a third-party contractor for housing.

It is not intended to be a general, catch-all incident log. The log is designed to provide crime information on a timelier basis than the annual statistical disclosure. Bellin College Security does not have any expanded patrol jurisdiction outside of on-campus property. The patrol jurisdiction, or patrol zone, is the property owned by Bellin College. Bellin Health has its own security team. If a Bellin College security officer responds to a crime outside of the patrol jurisdiction, the crime will not be recorded on the log.

Crimes are required to be entered into the log within two business days of being reported to the security department. **A business day is Monday through Friday, except for days when the college is closed with no security personnel present.** Crimes that must be entered in the Daily Crime Log include:

- Crimes that are reported directly to the campus security department
- Crimes that are initially reported to another campus security authority (CSA) who subsequently reports them to the campus security department
- Crimes reported to a local law enforcement agency which subsequently reports them to the campus security department

Crime reports received from local law enforcement agencies (for example, in response to a request for annual statistics) that cannot be matched to other crimes already entered in the crime log will be entered into the log by the date the campus security department received the report. The UCR hierarchy rule does not apply to the crime log, meaning if multiple criminal offenses are committed during a single incident, all offenses must be recorded. Listed crime types should be easy to understand. State crime titles can be used.

If a crime is entered into the log but investigation shows that the initial description was inaccurate, the description should be updated. Entries in the Daily Crime Log must be updated for 60 days after the incident was recorded. Updates, if any, are not required after that period.

Entries should not be deleted once entered. The date and time the offense occurred is required, while only the date (not time) the offense was reported must be listed. If the exact date and time of the crime is not known, a range can be shown. Information may be temporarily withheld from the log only if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release would:

- Jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation
- Jeopardize the safety of an individual
- Cause a suspect to flee or evade detection
- Result in the destruction of evidence

Even then, the college may withhold only that information that could cause an adverse effect. The college must disclose such information once the adverse effect is no longer likely to occur. The reason for withholding should be thoroughly documented.

The log is available online [here](#). A hard copy of the log will be available at the front desk of both campus locations during business hours. A copy of the most recent 60 days must be available free of charge to anyone requesting it. For entries older than 60 days, the log must be made available within two business days of the request. Logs must be maintained for 7 years. The college is not required to provide access to logs which are older than 7 years.

While all crimes (alleged or actual) in the designated locations are recorded on the log, only qualifying Clery Act crimes are reported in the annual security report and annual web-based data collection.

What is Considered a Clery Act Reportable Crime?

The below are reportable crimes under the Clery Act. The definitions are based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). For the categories of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking, the definitions are provided by the *Violence Against Women Act of 1994* (VAWA).

- Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- Manslaughter by Negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- Sex offenses (Rape, Statutory Rape, Fondling, Incest):
 - **Rape**: the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
 - **Statutory Rape**: sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
 - **Fondling**: the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - **Incest**: sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Robbery: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- Aggravated assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.
- Burglary: the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
- Motor vehicle theft: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- Arson: any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without attempt to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.
- Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for alcohol law violations
- Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for drug law violations
- Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for weapons law violations
- Hate crimes for all the above crimes and crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, vandalism / damage / destruction of property which are motivated by a bias from one of the bias categories:
 - Race
 - Gender
 - Gender identity
 - Religion
 - Sexual orientation

- Ethnicity
- Disability
- National origin
- VAWA Offenses:
 - **Dating violence:** violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
 - **Domestic violence:** a 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 spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
 - **Stalking:** engaging in a series of 2 or more acts carried out over time, however short or long, that show a continuity of purpose directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to suffer serious emotional distress or to fear for the safety of the person or the safety of others.

Campus Security Authority

A Campus Security Authority (CSA) within the Bellin College organization, as defined by the Clery Act, is a person who has the responsibility to receive information about criminal activity affecting the College, and who is required to forward information about reported criminal activity to the security team, or to local law enforcement officials. Bellin College Campus Security Authorities include the President, Vice Presidents, Deans, Title IX Coordinator, Director of Technology, HSRC Coordinator, Security Officers, and Concierge staff, among others.

A crime is “reported” when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, or other third party. There must be some intentionality by the reporting person. This means that CSAs are not responsible for investigating or reporting incidents that, for example, they overhear in conversation, which are mentioned by classmates in class discussion, that the victim mentions during a speech, workshop, or any other form of group presentation, or that the CSA learns about in an indirect manner.

Bellin College CSAs in 2024 (* in the role for part of the year):

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Larry Potter | Safety & Security Coordinator |
| Travis Smith | Director of Technology |
| Ben Englebert | Health Sciences Resource Center Coordinator |
| Dr. Connie Boerst | President / CEO / Professor of Nursing |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Matt Rentmeester* | Vice President of Admissions and Marketing |
| Ginger Krummen Schraven | Vice President of Business and Finance |
| Dr. Mark Bake | Chief Academic Officer |
| Dr. Mary Rolloff* | Dean of Nursing / Associate Professor of Nursing |
| Dr. Benjamin Rieth | Title IX Coordinator |
| Sarah Woolsey | Campus Life Coordinator |
| Dr. Lynn Murphy | Assistant Professor |
| Dr. Jon Weiss | Assistant Program Director |
| Dr. Amanda Hogan | Director of Imaging & Surgical Sciences/Assistant Professor |
| Peggy Julian* | Academic Clinical Affiliation Coordinator |
| Bridgett Lowery | Academic Success Coordinator |
| Chad Dall | Director of Outreach and Engagement |
| Kathie DeMuth | Assistant Professor |
| Kelly Englebert* | Alumni Relations & Campus Events Coordinator |
| Makayla Schroeder | Academic Advisor |
| Ashley Anthon | Assistant Professor |
| Amy Riemer | Program Director |
| Sarah Geohegan | Clinical Coordinator |
| Security Officers | Security staff |
| Concierge | Various students hired for concierge role |

All CSAs should encourage any person who reports a crime or other incident affecting campus safety to notify a Bellin College security officer.

Crime and Non-Crime Statistics

Crime Reporting

Crime statistics are gathered annually from the previous year to be included in the Clery Annual Security Report. Each event to be included in the following criminal offense categories is gathered leveraging on-campus instances and those documented by local law enforcement as they relate to the campus and its geographic boundaries. The College does not have any non-campus housing facilities or off-campus locations of recognized student organizations. The monitoring of activity includes instances when other institutions use Bellin College property and when Bellin students travel abroad when staying in the same accommodations annually.

A crime log, designed to track the below data for 7 years, is maintained electronically on the College's network and is available for review upon request. A paper copy of a log for the most recent 60 days is available at the front desks of both campuses. Copies will be provided at no cost. It can also be accessed online [here](#).

Preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics to the Department of Education includes reporting statistics obtained from the following sources: the Brown County Sheriff's Office, the

Wisconsin State Patrol, and the Bellin College CSAs. A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to these law enforcement agencies and all CSAs. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

| Resch Campus | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| OFFENSES | Year 2024 | | | | Year 2023 | | | | Year 2022 | | |
| | On Campus | Public Property | Non-Campus | | On Campus | Public Property | Non-Campus | | On Campus | Public Property | Non-Campus |
| Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 1 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARRESTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drugs | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REFERRALS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drugs | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HATE CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Larceny-Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Damage to Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (Gi) Gender Identity

- Underage drinking is a civil offense in the State of Wisconsin, not a criminal offense, and therefore tickets issued for it are not classified as "arrests," as per Clery Act Regulations.
- Bellin College does not have any student housing for Clery purposes.

| Van Asten Campus | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|-----------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| OFFENSES | Year 2024 | | | | Year 2023 | | | | Year 2022 (Sept-Dec) | | |
| | On Campus | Public Property | Non-Campus | | On Campus | Public Property | Non-Campus | | On Campus | Public Property | Non-Campus |
| Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manslaughter by Negligence | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fondling | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory Rape | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VAWA OFFENSES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dating Violence | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stalking | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARRESTS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drugs | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REFERRALS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weapons | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drugs | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HATE CRIMES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Larceny-Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Simple Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intimidation | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Damage to Property | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Hate Crime Key: (D) Disability (E) Ethnicity (Ra) Race (Re) Religion (S) Sexual Orientation (G) Gender (N) National Origin (Gi) Gender Identity

- Underage drinking is a civil offense in the State of Wisconsin, not a criminal offense, and therefore tickets issued for it are not classified as "arrests," as per Clery Act Regulations.
- Bellin College does not have any student housing for Clery Purposes.

Unfounded Crimes

An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics if the below apply:

- It is a Clery Act crime
- Reported to have occurred on Clery Act geography
- Thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel
- Found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning the crime did not occur and was never attempted

Below are the number of unfounded crimes across all Clery Act geographic categories and all Clery Act crimes:

| Year | Number of Unfounded Crimes |
|------|----------------------------|
| 2022 | 0 |
| 2023 | 0 |
| 2024 | 0 |

Non-Crime Reporting

One formal complaint was filed in April 2023. The complaint, determined to be a Title IX issue regarding harassment, followed informal agreement resolution procedures between the two student parties, and an agreement was made. Bellin College is committed to maintaining a living, working, and educational environment free from sexual harassment, sexual violence, and sexual discrimination. It is the policy of Bellin College to comply with Title IX.

Campus Safety

Providing a safe learning environment is critical. Bellin College is committed to the safety and security of all students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Campus safety and security is a shared responsibility between the College and its campus community members. The security team at Bellin College is comprised of experienced professionals holding vast qualifications and talents in the security and public safety fields. Whether viewed individually or collectively, team members are uniquely prepared to provide a safe learning environment. We are committed to the safety and security of all students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

Emergency Phones/Call Buttons

The parking lots at the Resch Campus are equipped with emergency phones. The phones, identified by their blue lights, access 911 Emergency responses.



There are also emergency call buttons located in the Resch Campus Wellness Center. Activation will access 911 Emergency responses.

See the [Safety and Security Page](#) for additional information.

Authority of Campus Safety and Security Personnel

Bellin College Safety and Security personnel are not sworn law enforcement officers, though they have the authority to ask persons for personal identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business on the campus. Bellin College Safety and Security personnel have the authority to conduct parking control and enforcement of campus parking rules and regulations. Safety and Security personnel do not have the power of arrest. Criminal matters are referred to local law enforcement authorities who have jurisdiction on campus. The Bellin College Security team enjoys a professional working relationship with the Brown County Sheriff's Department, Green Bay Metro Fire Department, state law enforcement resources, and the Milwaukee FBI office, though formal memoranda of understanding are not in place. These relationships include the exchange of information for the purpose of crime prevention and crime reporting.

General Access to Campus Facilities

Building exterior entrance doors are operated by a computerized electronic locking system, which is activated through a central control point. Each student, faculty, and staff member has been issued a programmable electronic door access key card. The door locking system allows key card access to certain areas and restricts access to others, depending on individual authorization. During the regular semester students have access to both locations Monday through Thursday from 7:00 am – 9:00 pm, Friday from 7:00 am – 7:00pm, and Saturday from 8:00 am – 4:00 pm. Additionally, the Van Asten location is open on Sundays from 10:00 am – 6 pm. The college is open to the public Monday through Friday from 7:00 am – 4:30 pm. Student access to the buildings may become more limited during semester breaks and holidays. The college does not have campus residences.

More detailed information on upcoming building hours can be viewed [here](#).

Students are welcome to have guests visit the campus. All guests check in and check out from the campus at the front desks near the entrances. All guests must wear visitor badges obtained at the time of signing in.

Maintenance Access to Campus Facilities

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Bellin College security officers regularly monitor both campuses and report malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to facilities management for correction. Other members of the Bellin College community are helpful when they report similar conditions to security or facilities management.

Standard maintenance, repair, modification, and adjustment of Bellin College facilities are performed by the College's building & grounds technician. Additional, related work may be performed by outside contractors in conjunction with and coordinated by the technician and / or senior administrative staff. The following procedure is followed for such occasions:

1. The contractor must sign in as a 'guest' at the front desks near the main entrances. All contractors must wear a visitor badge obtained at the time of sign in.

2. The concierge or security officer will contact the building & grounds technician or senior administrative staff who will supervise related maintenance.
3. When complete, the contractor will sign out at the desk.

Timely Warnings/Emergency Notifications & Emergency Response/Evacuation

A timely warning is an alert issued promptly to warn users of Clery Act geography of potentially dangerous Clery Act crimes that occurred on campus and have been reported to campus security authorities or local law enforcement agencies, so there may be time and information necessary to take appropriate action. An emergency notification, meanwhile, is communication to the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of employees, students, and visitors.

The Clery Act requires that timely warnings and emergency notifications be issued when dangerous crimes (timely warnings) or significant emergencies (emergency notifications) pose a threat to the campus community. Bellin College will, without delay, provide warnings and notifications to alert campus users when the parameters for the alerts are present.

Timely Warnings

Bellin College has a responsibility to immediately notify the campus community about any crimes occurring on Clery Act geography which have been reported to a CSA or local law enforcement and which pose a serious or ongoing threat to the community. As such, Campus Security Authorities are obligated by law to report crimes or threatening conditions immediately to Bellin College Security or the Brown County Sheriff's Department. Timely warnings are usually distributed for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) /National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classifications: major incidents of arson, murder/non-negligent manslaughter, and robbery, though they may be issued for other Clery crimes, including threats to property.

The need to issue a warning for any Clery crime is considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case and the information known by campus security. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to the other campus community members and a timely warning would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred; thus, there is no ability to issue a "timely" warning to the community. Each offense will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by campus security.

The safety & security coordinator or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is a serious or on-going threat to the campus community and if the distribution of a timely warning is warranted. Timely warnings are not required to be issued for crimes reported exclusively to pastoral or professional counselors.

Timely warnings and emergency responses are initiated when warranted. A timely warning will be issued for a serious or continuing threat to members of the college community, whereas emergency responses occur for significant emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community.

Timely warnings will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that withholds the names of the victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar occurrences. There is no requirement to withhold the perpetrator's identity.

Timely warnings typically include the following information (when applicable) unless issuing any of this information would risk compromising law enforcement efforts:

- Date and time or timeframe of the incident
- Incident location
- A brief description of the incident
- Suspect description(s) when deemed appropriate and there is sufficient detail available
- Information that will promote safety and potentially aid in the prevention of similar crimes, such as prevention tips
- Police and campus security contact information
- Other information as deemed appropriate by the safety & security coordinator

Bellin College may, in appropriate circumstances, include personally identifiable information in a timely warning. Although personally identifiable information is generally protected from disclosure under FERPA, such information may be released in emergency situations (34 C.F.R. § 99.36(a)).

Emergency Notifications

Under the Clery Act, institutions are required to immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on the campus that involves an immediate threat to the health and safety of students, employees, and visitors. In the event of the confirmation of the described emergency circumstances, Bellin College will initiate and provide, without delay, immediate notifications to the appropriate segment(s) of the college community.

The types of incidents that may cause an immediate threat to the campus community could include, but are not limited to, a suspicious package, a tornado, a fire/explosion, structural

damage to a facility, a virus outbreak, flooding, violence, or a gas leak. Other incidents, such as a power outage, snow closure, or a string of larcenies, may warrant communication with the campus community but generally do not rise to the level of significant emergency requiring an emergency notification.

Issuing the Warnings and Notifications

In the event of a significant circumstance, dangerous situation, or continued threat that could affect the health or safety of the campus community (to include crimes), the process to notify others is authorized, time permitting, by personnel in the following order: College president, president's cabinet, and security personnel. The College will, without delay, consider the safety of the community, determine the content of the notice, and issue the notification. Discretion will be utilized if, in the judgment of the staff mentioned, releasing information would hinder the response to a situation, complicate aid to a victim, or inhibit the mitigation of the emergency. Outside of those circumstances, information will be released as soon as the immediate threat is verified and deemed dangerous. Any or all the staff mentioned above will assist in determining, based on all credible information available, whether an immediate threat is present. Available information sources, including media, community, and local, state, and federal emergency resources, will be used to assess circumstances.

Flexibility is exercised to alert the necessary segment of the campus population which may be influenced by the threat. That determination, after considering internal and external information sources, will be made by the hierarchy of staff members mentioned above, time permitting. Consideration will be given to notify the population segment in danger, given the information present at the time, while balancing the need to inform the broader campus community. The information shared in the notification will be based on the facts known at the time, realizing that such information may change rapidly. Multiple notifications may be issued in such cases.

Various methods will be used to notify some or all segments of the campus community or greater public population. Notification will occur by any of the following means, or others, which may be necessary given the variables present in the emergency while weighing the intended target of the message:

- Public address announcements in the College buildings
- Text messages utilizing "BC Text Alerts"
- Bellin College Buzz app
- Social media posts
- Emails
- Telephone
- Video/TV display boards
- Bulletin boards
- Bulletins posted on building entrances and exits

- Bellin College website announcements
- News/radio announcements
- Fire Alarm
- Building Public Address system

The fire alarm(s) station lever may be pulled if a building needs to be evacuated. Fire extinguishers and alarm pull stations are located on every floor. Public address speakers may also be used. Evacuation from buildings may be required due to emergencies such as fire, chemical spill, flooding, gas leak, bomb, or other threats, or during other immediate safety and health crises when the need to leave the building outweighs the need to remain inside. Campus safety personnel will circulate to give directions about the emergency and the next steps to take. Evacuation destinations will be subject to the nature of the emergency and conditions which exist at the time of evacuation. The Bellin College emergency notification system, “BC Text Alerts,” may also be activated. Students and employees are automatically enrolled into BC Text Alerts but may unsubscribe by texting “Stop” in return. All students and employees are assigned an email address and may not withdraw from it.

When issuing an emergency notification, institutions are not required to also issue a timely warning (34 C.F.R § 668.46(e)(3)), though emergency notifications require that adequate follow-up information be later provided. When emergency circumstances change, to include resolving, the status change to the emergency must be shared with message recipients. Follow-up information will be distributed using some or all the identified communication methods (except the fire alarm). Timely warnings do not automatically require updates with follow-up information.

Drills and Exercises

A drill is defined as, “an activity that tests a single procedural operation.” Procedures are evaluated with drills at scheduled intervals throughout the calendar year. For example, messages are sent once a semester to assess the timely warning and emergency notification process. The percentage of intended recipients who received the message is measured. An After-Action Report is also completed each time the timely warning and emergency notification system is tested.

An evacuation drill is held annually. Participants are surveyed afterward to assess the efficacy of the processes to determine if the goal - that everyone involved in the response understands his or her roles and responsibilities - was met. This information, taken in aggregate over periods of time, is used to revise and evaluate emergency procedures. The drills and tests are recorded on the crime/event log spreadsheet, documenting a description of the test, the date, time, and whether it was announced or unannounced.

An exercise, meanwhile, is defined as, “a test involving coordination of efforts” and may be in the form of a tabletop, functional, or full-scale exercise. Public safety personnel are incorporated into a disaster exercise held annually, usually in April, in the Health Science

Resource Center. Fire, paramedic, and law enforcement resources are invited to work with students during the simulation designed by nursing and academic faculty to expose students to real-world emergency situations. The yearly event, announced ahead of time, also allows college administrators to network with the emergency responders while testing and evaluating response plans. An After-Action Report is completed to document the exercises along with recording them on the crime/event log spreadsheet mentioned above.

Crime Prevention

Student Orientation

Every year during student orientation, students receive a presentation from Bellin College staff related to crime prevention, safety and security, and Title IX.

Additional Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

Personnel from Security and the Campus Security Authority group are available to present information to academic classes, departments, student organizations and campus offices regarding campus safety issues around crime prevention and security awareness, reminding all on the necessity to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. In addition to meeting with students during orientation, training content is made available in student handbooks, on the College's website, and in this report sent to students annually. Messages are also sent to students as needed throughout the year via Canvas and email. Prior to beginning clinicals, all students attend training on Management of Aggressive Behavior (MOAB) presented by the Safety & Security Coordinator.

Campus security officers are available to escort students to their cars during all hours the campuses are open to students. Blue light phones are available in the three Resch Campus parking lots.

All new faculty (New Faculty Orientation) and students (Master New Student Orientation) receive crime prevention and reporting information via a Canvas course when joining the college. Employees receive related training via in-person discussion at staff meetings, video training modules, drills and exercises, and email.

Campus Security Authority - Continuing Crime Prevention and Training Programs

Bellin College provides all employees who are Campus Security Authorities with annual training and information concerning their responsibilities related to crime prevention and wellness programs, and the reporting of crimes.

How to Report a Crime or Emergency

Students, employees, and visitors are encouraged to accurately and immediately report any criminal offense, suspected criminal activity, or other emergency directly to Brown County

Emergency Services. Reporting crimes in-progress or emergency conditions can be done by contacting 911 from a cell phone or campus phone; for non-emergencies, calling 920-448-4200 will reach the Brown County Sheriff's Office. Blue light phones (kiosks) in each parking lot at the Resch location call 911 when emergency buttons are pushed. A recorded message simultaneously sounds inside the building to alert occupants.

The Bellin College security team encourages anyone who is the victim of, or witness to, any crime to promptly report the incident to both the local police and to the security team. For non-emergencies, report to the Bellin College Security Team by many methods. The Safety & Security Coordinator, Larry Potter, can be reached at 920-433-6672. His office is room L48 at the Resch location. The front desks at both locations, staffed during all open building hours, are available at 920-433-6698 (Resch location) or 920-433-4316 (Van Asten location).

All victims have the option to notify proper law enforcement authorities or campus security, be assisted by campus authorities in notifying law enforcement resources if desired, or decline to notify such authorities.

We encourage students and employees to put these non-emergency numbers into their cell phones as a speed dial entry. Emails can be sent to bcsecurity@bellincollege.edu. There is an incident report that can be submitted from the [Safety and Security Page](#). All crimes should be reported to the security team for the purpose of making timely warning reports and to fulfill the annual statistical disclosure requirement. Campus security personnel maintain close working relationships with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Always use 911 in the event of an emergency

If You are Assaulted

Contact security as soon as possible. Try to remember as much about the person as possible. Important characteristics include sex, race, hair color, length and texture, body size, clothing description, scars and other noticeable markings, mode of travel, type of vehicle, color, and license number. The campus will be searched immediately for suspects and neighboring police agencies will be notified. In many incidents, the victim may already know the name of the person committing the assault.

If You See a Suspicious Person/or Suspicious Activity

If you see suspicious situations, contact security at once. Do not approach the person yourself. Report the type of suspicious activity and give a general description of the subjects (number of persons, sex, race, dress, vehicle, location).

If You Receive a Bomb Threat

If you receive a bomb threat, it is important to obtain as much information from the caller as possible. Things to ask include:

- location of bomb

- time of explosion
- type of bomb/what it looks like
- what will cause it to explode
- why the bomb was placed here
- caller's name

Observe and document the listed incoming phone number, caller's voice, and any background noises you may hear. Such information may assist in identifying the caller. Employees can utilize the bomb threat checklist on the Emergency Quick Reference Procedures document. Contact security immediately. DO NOT PANIC! Security will provide further directions.

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 any crime, including 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. Wisconsin §939.48 outlines the privilege of self-defense, the defense of others, and the defense of property in certain circumstances.
- 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, do not hesitate to contact the police or campus security.

Being a witness is a powerful way to aid victims. Witnesses can be active bystanders by practicing the four D's:

Direct Action: Call out negative behavior, tell the person to stop, and ask the victim if s/he is ok.

Distract: Interrupt or start a conversation with the assailant, if safe to do so, giving the victim a chance to move away.

Delegate: Encourage others to intervene if you are hesitant to do so.

Delay: If the situation is too dangerous to act on, separate yourself and report it to the authorities.

Other risk reduction and bystander intervention options are noted in the "How to Respond to Dating, Domestic, and Sexual Violence" section of this ASR.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting Procedures

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the college or criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the safety and security coordinator, or designee, can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of the confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the college can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime regarding a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual statistics for the institution.

Because police reports are public record, the Bellin College security department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reports for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics can be made to any campus security authority identified above, by filling out a crime report form on the Bellin College website, or by calling the Brown County Crime Stoppers tip line at 920-432-7867.



Whether you or someone else is the victim, you should report a crime, suspicious activity, or other emergency on campus. All campus community members are encouraged to report any incident, even if the victim is unable to report it. During open building hours, contact the security officer onsite or any of the numbers listed above. There will be security on duty during all open hours. **You may also contact campus security using the online incident report found on the [Safety and Security Page](#).**

If you contact security, please be prepared to provide the following information (if not remaining anonymous):

- Your name
- Location of the incident you are reporting
- A description of the scene and suspects
- A description of any vehicles involved in the incident - especially a license plate number

The most important thing to remember is that suspicion of a crime does not require proof. If you suspect that a crime is being committed or has been committed, contact security immediately. Security personnel will be patrolling the campus during all open hours.

Bellin College encourages professional and pastoral counselors, at their discretion, to inform those they counsel of the procedures for reporting crimes voluntarily and confidentially for inclusion in the annual security report and Department of Education reporting. The counselors are not considered Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Security will assist in contacting the local police department for any actual or potential criminal offenses. Security officers may be able to detain suspects but are not able to make arrests. The arrest of suspects is via the Brown County Sheriff's Office.

Bellin College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the institution's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the institution 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 to provide an accommodation or protective order, the institution 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.

Victims will be notified about options for changes to academic, working (when applicable), and protective measures. Written notification will be provided to students and employees about existing counseling, health, advocacy, and other services for victims, whether at Bellin College or in the community.

Do Not be Afraid to Report

Sometimes people are afraid to report sexual violence or harassment because drugs or alcohol are involved. The College's highest priority is the safety of everyone on campus. Any other rule violations will be handled separately from the sexual harassment or violence complaint. The use of alcohol or drugs never makes the person who was victimized at fault for sexual violence.

We Do Not Tolerate Retaliation

The College prohibits any form of retaliation against a complainant. Any allegations of retaliation will result in an immediate investigation and appropriate action consistent with the College's due process procedures.

Take Action and Do Not Ignore It

Pay attention to cues, comments, instincts, and experiences. Address unwanted contact immediately.

Say No

Tell the person that the conduct is unwanted. Tell them to stop.

Tell Someone

If you are a student, tell a faculty member, campus security, a staff member, or anyone that can help. If you are an employee, tell your supervisor, an administrator, staff, or faculty member.

Preserve Evidence

It is important to preserve all evidence, whether electronic or physical, to aid in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or is occurring. It may also assist in acquiring protection orders.

We Take Every Complaint Seriously

Bellin College takes any complaint about sexual violence or sexual harassment very seriously. The College follows the guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Education and Office of Civil Rights. Each complaint is immediately assessed to determine imminent danger and duty to warn others. A preliminary investigation is performed. Once an outcome has been determined based on the preponderance of evidence, the complainant and respondent are informed, and appropriate actions are taken based on that outcome. See the “Complaint Procedure” section below for specific procedural steps.

Who to Tell

To make informed choices when consulting college resources, people who have been victimized need to be aware of confidentiality and mandatory reporting laws. Some resources may maintain your complete confidentiality, offering you options and advice without obligation to tell anyone, unless you want them to. Other resources are expressly there for you to report crimes and policy violations, and they are obligated to act when you report your victimization.

If you are unsure of someone’s duties and their ability to maintain your privacy, be sure to ask before talking to them.

Confidential Help

For complete confidential assistance, contact Bridgett Lowery or Makayla Schroeder. Privacy laws prohibit these individuals from disclosing your conversation without your written permission. Other assistance options are listed in the “Resources” section of this ASR.

Reporting

You may also make a formal or informal complaint directly to the Title IX Coordinator. An immediate investigation of the complaint will be initiated.

Resources available Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

| TITLE IX RESOURCES | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|--|
| Dr. Benjamin Rieth | Title IX Coordinator | Mandatory Reporting | 920-433-6635 | benjamin.rieth@bellincollege.edu |
| Sarah Woolsey | Deputy Title IX Coordinator & Facilitator | Mandatory Reporting | 920-712-6550 | sarah.woolsey@bellincollege.edu |
| Larry Potter | Title IX Facilitator | Mandatory Reporting | 920-433-6672 | lawrence.potter@bellincollege.edu |
| Makayla Schroeder | Title IX Advocate | Confidential Help | 920-433-6663 | makayla.schroeder@bellincollege.edu |
| Bridgett Lowery | Title IX Advocate | Confidential Help | 920-433-6662 | bridgett.lowery@bellincollege.edu |



Dr. Benjamin Rieth



Sarah Woolsey



Larry Potter



Makayla Schroeder



Bridgett Lowery

Title IX

It is the policy of Bellin College to be nondiscriminatory because of race, color, creed, national and ethnic origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, marital status, or disability in the admission of students, in student programs, and in the employment of college faculty and staff.

What is Title IX?

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 Implementing Regulations at: 20 U.S.C. & 1681 & 34 C.F. R. Part 106, is a Federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination based on sex in educational programs and activities. Sex discrimination encompasses all forms of sexual violence and sexual harassment by employees, students, or third parties against students, employees, or third parties.

Violence Against Women (VAWA) Information

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) – Enacted in 1994 to raise awareness of domestic violence and assault crimes against women. Some of its provisions mandated that states create separate criminal statutes for domestic violence, provide additional protections to victims like quicker access to restraining orders, ability to break housing contracts without penalty, and provide funding for safe houses. It has been updated and modified numerous times, most notably to expand the coverage to include all humans (men, transgender, transsexual, etc.). *VAWA applies to everyone in America.*

Bellin College prohibits all VAWA offenses. Acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and aggressions are considered serious violations. Because of the seriousness of these actions, the full range of institutional sanctions may be imposed, including probation, termination, suspension, and dismissal.

As violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is closely related to Title IX, those regulations set forth by Bellin College for Title IX in related policy and procedures (see in this document) also encompass Bellin College's VAWA regulations and related procedures.

How do These Laws Overlap and Work Together?

VAWA was updated in 2022 with the signing of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, which, among other things, authorized new programs to address the availability of sexual assault forensic exams, and added provisions to address cybercrime and the nonconsensual dissemination of intimate pictures. An earlier reauthorization, enacted on Oct. 1, 2014, created the Campus SAVE provision, which modifies the Clery Act by putting new requirements on schools about what to report and how to report it. The implementation of VAWA's SAVE provision and the new Clery reporting requirements must comply with Title IX's equal

protection clauses.

VAWA Requirements and Definitions

- **Consent** - Sexual activity requires consent, which is defined as positive, unambiguous, and voluntary agreement to engage in specific sexual activity throughout a sexual encounter. Consent as defined by Wisconsin state law: “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.” Minors, persons suffering from mental illness or defect, and sleeping or unconscious persons are presumed unable to give consent. Failure to resist does not indicate consent. **-WI Statute Section 940.225 (4).**
- **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 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.
- **Domestic Violence** - Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. Wisconsin law identifies a domestic relationship as having a child in common, being married, or currently or previously residing together. Hence, domestic violence crimes would be counted in annual reporting even if the cohabitants did not have a romantic or intimate relationship.
- **Gender Identity** - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.
- **National Origin** - A preformed negative opinion about a group of persons based upon them being from a particular country or part of the world.
- **Sexual Assault**- An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. These definitions are near the beginning of the ASR.
- **Sexual Discrimination** - Sex discrimination involves treating someone (a student or employee) unfavorably because of that person’s sex. Discrimination against an individual because of gender identity, including transgender status, or because of sexual orientation is discrimination.
- **Sexual Harassment** - Misconduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following conditions: Unwelcome conduct that a reasonable person would determine to be so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the school’s education program or activity; sexual assault, as defined in the Clery Act, or dating violence, domestic violence or stalking as defined in the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA); a school employee conditioning education benefits on participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (i.e., quid pro quo). Only one of the three conditions listed must be met for the conduct to be considered sexual harassment.
- **Sexual Violence** - The United States Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights defines sexual violence as “physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. An individual’s inability to consent to

sexual activity may arise from use of drugs or alcohol or individual conditions including intellectual or other disability.” Sexual violence includes rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, sexual abuse, and sexual coercion. Sexual violence can be carried out by school employees, other students, or third parties.

- **Stalking** - Engaging in a series of 2 or more acts carried out over a period of time, however short or long, that show a continuity of purpose directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to suffer serious emotional distress or to fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others.

For example...

- Sexual violence or intimate partner violence
- Attempting to coerce an unwilling person into a sexual relationship
- Engaging in sexual interactions without freely given consent
- Conditioning a benefit on submitting to sexual advances
- Gender-based stalking or bullying
- Repeatedly subjecting a person to egregious, unwanted sexual attention
- Touching of a sexual nature
- Sexually suggestive phone calls, texts, email, or social media posts; gestures, jokes, or innuendos; derogatory, degrading, or sexist remarks about a person’s body, clothing, or sexual activities
- Displaying or distributing sexually explicit drawings, pictures, or written materials
- Reprisal for a refusal to comply with any of the above statements

The above definitions for dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are according to FBI classifications, as mentioned in the “What is a Clery Act Reportable Crime” section in this ASR. Per Clery guidelines, however, local definitions of VAWA offenses must also be clarified and considered. Below is language from applicable Wisconsin statutes. Note that the sexual assault statutes most applicable to VAWA offenses, not all sexual assault statutes, are included below. Also, Wisconsin does not have a separate statute for dating violence, as related offenses are governed by domestic abuse and other general provisions.

968.075 Domestic abuse incidents; arrest and prosecution.

(1) Definitions. In this section:

(a) “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. A violation of s. [940.225 \(1\)](#), [\(2\)](#) or [\(3\)](#).
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.](#)

940.225 Sexual assault.

(1) First degree sexual assault. 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.
 - (d)** Commits a violation under sub. [\(2\)](#) against an individual who is 60 years of age or older. This paragraph applies irrespective of whether the defendant had actual knowledge of the victim's age. A mistake regarding the victim's age is not a defense to a prosecution under this paragraph.
- (2)** Second degree sexual assault. 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.
 - (g)** Is an employee of a facility or program under s. [940.295 \(2\) \(b\), \(c\), \(h\) or \(k\)](#) and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who is a patient or resident of the facility or program.
 - (h)** Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with an individual who is confined in a correctional institution if the actor is a correctional staff member. This paragraph does not apply if the individual with whom the actor has sexual contact or sexual intercourse is subject to prosecution for the sexual contact or sexual intercourse under this section.
 - (i)** Has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with an individual who is on probation, parole, or extended supervision if the actor is a probation, parole, or extended supervision agent who supervises the individual, either directly or through a subordinate, in his or her capacity as a probation, parole, or extended supervision agent or who has influenced or has attempted to influence another probation, parole, or extended supervision agent's supervision of the individual. This paragraph does not apply if the individual with whom the actor has sexual

contact or sexual intercourse is subject to prosecution for the sexual contact or sexual intercourse under this section.

(j) Is a licensee, employee, or nonclient resident of an entity, as defined in s. [48.685 \(1\) \(b\)](#) or [50.065 \(1\) \(c\)](#), and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a client of the entity.

(k) Is a law enforcement officer and has sexual contact or sexual intercourse with any person who is detained by any law enforcement officer, as provided under s. [968.24](#), or is in the custody of any law enforcement officer. This paragraph applies whether the custody is lawful or unlawful and whether the detainment or custody is actual or constructive. Consent is not an issue in an action under this paragraph.

(3) Third degree sexual assault.

(a) Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class G felony.

(b) Whoever has sexual contact in the manner described in sub. [\(5\) \(b\) 2.](#) or [3.](#) with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class G felony.

(3m) Fourth degree sexual assault. Except as provided in sub. [\(3\)](#), whoever has sexual contact with a person without the consent of that person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) Consent. "Consent", as used in this section, 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 [\(i\)](#). 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.

(5) Definitions. In this section:

(abm) "Client" means an individual who receives direct care or treatment services from an entity.

(acm) "Correctional institution" means a jail or correctional facility, as defined in s. [961.01 \(12m\)](#), a juvenile correctional facility, as defined in s. [938.02 \(10p\)](#), or a juvenile detention facility, as defined in s. [938.02 \(10r\)](#).

(ad) "Correctional staff member" means an individual who works at a correctional institution, including a volunteer.

(ag) "Inpatient facility" has the meaning designated in s. [51.01 \(10\)](#).

(ai) "Intoxicant" means any alcohol beverage, hazardous inhalant, controlled substance, controlled substance analog, or other drug, or any combination thereof.

(aj) "Law enforcement officer" has the meaning designated in s. [165.85 \(2\) \(c\)](#).

(ak) "Nonclient resident" means an individual who resides, or is expected to reside, at an entity, who is not a client of the entity, and who has, or is expected to have, regular, direct contact with the clients of the entity.

(am) "Patient" means any person who does any of the following:

1. Receives care or treatment from a facility or program under s. [940.295 \(2\) \(b\), \(c\), \(h\) or \(k\)](#), from an employee of a facility or program or from a person providing services under contract with a facility or program.
 2. Arrives at a facility or program under s. [940.295 \(2\) \(b\), \(c\), \(h\) or \(k\)](#) for the purpose of receiving care or treatment from a facility or program under s. [940.295 \(2\) \(b\), \(c\), \(h\) or \(k\)](#), from an employee of a facility or program under s. [940.295 \(2\) \(b\), \(c\), \(h\) or \(k\)](#), or from a person providing services under contract with a facility or program under s. [940.295 \(2\) \(b\), \(c\), \(h\) or \(k\)](#).
- (ar)** "Resident" means any person who resides in a facility under s. [940.295 \(2\) \(b\), \(c\), \(h\) or \(k\)](#).
- (b)** "Sexual contact" means any of the following:
1. 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.
 - c. Touching by the complainant of the ejaculate, urine, or feces of any person upon the intentional instructions of the defendant, upon the use or threat of force or violence by the defendant, or upon an intentional act of the defendant.
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
- (c)** "Sexual intercourse" includes the meaning assigned under s. [939.22 \(36\)](#) as well as cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse between persons or any other intrusion, however slight, of any part of a person's body or of any object into the genital or anal opening either by the defendant or upon the defendant's instruction. The emission of semen is not required.
- (d)** "State treatment facility" has the meaning designated in s. [51.01 \(15\)](#).
- (6)** Marriage not a bar to prosecution. A defendant shall not be presumed to be incapable of violating this section because of marriage to the complainant.
- (7)** Death of victim. This section applies whether a victim is dead or alive at the time of the sexual contact or sexual intercourse.

940.32 Stalking.

(1) In this section:

(a) "Course of conduct" means a series of two 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, text message, electronic message, electronic mail, or other means of electronic communication or causing the victim's telephone or electronic device or any other person's telephone or electronic device to ring or generate notifications 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 to the victim any physical or electronic material or contacting the victim by any means, including any message, comment, or other content posted on any Internet site or web application.
- 7m.** Sending to a member of the victim's family or household, or any current or former employer of the victim, or any current or former coworker of the victim, or any friend of the victim any physical or electronic material or contacting such person by any means, including any message, comment, or other content posted on any Internet site or web application for the purpose of obtaining information about, disseminating information about, or communicating with 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.](#)
- (am)** "Domestic abuse" has the meaning given in s. [813.12 \(1\) \(am\)](#).
- (ap)** "Domestic abuse offense" means an act of domestic abuse that constitutes a crime.
- (c)** "Labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms, tenure or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.
- (cb)** "Member of a family" means a spouse, parent, child, sibling, or any other person who is related by blood or adoption to another.
- (cd)** "Member of a household" means a person who regularly resides in the household of another or who within the previous 6 months regularly resided in the household of another.
- (cg)** "Personally identifiable information" has the meaning given in s. [19.62 \(5\)](#).
- (cr)** "Record" has the meaning given in s. [19.32 \(2\)](#).
- (d)** "Suffer serious emotional distress" means to feel terrified, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or tormented.

2) 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.
- (2e)** 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](#), [948.02](#), [948.025](#), or [948.085](#) or a domestic abuse offense, the actor engages in any of the acts listed in sub. [\(1\) \(a\) 1.](#) to [10.](#), 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.
- (2m)** Whoever violates sub. [\(2\)](#) is guilty of a Class H felony if any of the following applies:
- (a)** The actor has a previous conviction for a violent crime, as defined in s. [939.632 \(1\) \(e\) 1.](#), or a previous conviction under this section or s. [947.013 \(1r\)](#), [\(1t\)](#), [\(1v\)](#), or [\(1x\)](#).
- (b)** The actor has a previous conviction for a crime, the victim of that crime is the victim of the present violation of sub. [\(2\)](#), and the present violation occurs within 7 years after the prior conviction.
- (c)** The actor intentionally gains access or causes another person to gain access to a record in electronic format that contains personally identifiable information regarding the victim in order to facilitate the violation.
- (d)** The person violates s. [968.31 \(1\)](#) or [968.34 \(1\)](#) in order to facilitate the violation.
- (e)** The victim is under the age of 18 years at the time of the violation.
- (3)** Whoever violates sub. [\(2\)](#) is guilty of a Class F felony if any of the following applies:
- (a)** The act results in bodily harm to the victim or a member of the victim's family or household.
- (b)** The actor has a previous conviction for a violent crime, as defined in s. [939.632 \(1\) \(e\) 1.](#), or a previous conviction under this section or s. [947.013 \(1r\)](#), [\(1t\)](#), [\(1v\)](#) or [\(1x\)](#), the victim of that crime is the victim of the present violation of sub. [\(2\)](#), and the present violation occurs within 7 years after the prior conviction.
- (c)** The actor uses a dangerous weapon in carrying out any of the acts listed in sub. [\(1\) \(a\) 1.](#) to [9.](#)

(3m) A prosecutor need not show that a victim received or will receive treatment from a mental health professional in order to prove that the victim suffered serious emotional distress under sub. [\(2\) \(c\)](#) or [\(2e\) \(c\)](#).

(4)

(a) This section does not apply to conduct that is or acts that are protected by the person's right to freedom of speech or to peaceably assemble with others under the state and U.S. constitutions, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

1. Giving publicity to and obtaining or communicating information regarding any subject, whether by advertising, speaking or patrolling any public street or any place where any person or persons may lawfully be.
2. Assembling peaceably.
3. Peaceful picketing or patrolling.

(b) Paragraph [\(a\)](#) does not limit the activities that may be considered to serve a legitimate purpose under this section.

(5) This section does not apply to conduct arising out of or in connection with a labor dispute.

(6) The provisions of this statute are severable. If any provision of this statute is invalid or if any application thereof is invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

History: [1993 a. 96, 496](#); [2001 a. 109](#); [2003 a. 222, 327](#); [2005 a. 277](#); [2021 a. 28](#).

This section does not violate the right to interstate travel and is not unconstitutionally vague or overbroad. *State v. Ruesch*, [214 Wis. 2d 548, 571 N.W.2d 898](#) (Ct. App. 1997), [96-2280](#).

The actor's "acts" under sub. (2) (c) are not the equivalent of the actor's "course of conduct" under sub. (2) (a). There must be proof that the actor's acts caused fear and not that the course of conduct caused fear. *State v. Sveum*, [220 Wis. 2d 396, 584 N.W.2d 137](#) (Ct. App. 1998), [97-2185](#).

A "previous conviction for a violent crime" is a substantive element of the Class H felony stalking offense under sub. (2m) (a), not a penalty enhancer. It was not error to allow the introduction of evidence at trial that the defendant had stipulated to having a previous conviction for a violent crime, nor was it error to instruct the jury to make a finding on that matter. *State v. Warbelton*, [2009 WI 6, 315 Wis. 2d 253, 759 N.W.2d 557, 07-0105](#).

The seven-year time restriction specified in sub. (2m) (b) requires that only the final act charged as part of a course of conduct occur within seven years of the previous conviction, and does not restrict by time the other acts used to establish the underlying course of conduct element of sub. (2). *State v. Conner*, [2009 WI App 143, 321 Wis. 2d 449, 775 N.W.2d 105, 08-1296](#).

Although the acts in this case spanned apparently fewer than 15 minutes, this section specifically provides that stalking may be a series of two acts over a short time if the acts show a continuity of purpose. *State v. Eichorn*, [2010 WI App 70, 325 Wis. 2d 241, 783 N.W.2d 902, 09-1864](#).

This section is not overbroad under the 1st amendment. Although a stalker might use language in committing the crime, the core of the statute is the stalker's intent to engage in conduct that the stalker knows or should know will cause fear in the victim and does cause the victim's actual distress or fear. The language used by the defendant in stalking his victim was merely evidence of his crime and not prohibited in and of itself. *State v. Hemmingway*, [2012 WI App 133](#), [345 Wis. 2d 297](#), [825 N.W.2d 303](#), [11-2372](#).

How to Respond to Dating, Domestic, or Sexual Violence

Risk Reduction & Bystander Intervention

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

- Make your limits known.
- 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 cognizant of alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower sexual inhibitions and may make people 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.
- Do not 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.
- Do not take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, do not 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 someone that is abusive. 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.

Safe bystander options are highlighted in the earlier section called “How to Report a Crime or Emergency.” These considerations provide safe and positive choices that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, among other crimes.

Medical Care

As soon as possible, the victim should get medical care. The victim will benefit from being examined for physical injury or infection, and possible pregnancy. To preserve physical evidence of assault, do not bathe, shower, douche, or change clothes before the exam. It is best to report the incident within 120 hours (5 days). Options for obtaining services from a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) are listed in the “Resources” section of this ASR. **Note: Having a forensic examination does not require victims to automatically file a police report.**

Report the Incident

Several avenues are available for reporting a sexual assault or rape: criminal prosecution, civil prosecution, prosecution through the student, non-academic disciplinary procedures, or making a confidential/anonymous report. For details on how to report a crime, see the section “How to Report a Crime or Emergency” in this ASR. Additional support options are listed in the “Resources” section as well.

Consider using the internal or the external resources mentioned to report an incident. Crimes should be reported to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the incident(s) occurred. Campus security can assist with reporting if the victim chooses. Filing a confidential report does not obligate the victim to press charges. No action will be taken without your consent. The only exception required by law is the reporting of sexual assaults to individuals less than 18 years of age.

Orders of Protection

Victims needing protection from perpetrators can seek a trespass order or restraining order. The trespass order, issued by the College through the Brown County Sheriff’s Office, prohibits a person from entering Bellin College property. This can be issued when someone, typically without valid business on campus, has visited, threatened to visit, or may visit the campus in circumstances tending to create a disturbance. For a trespass order, contact the Bellin College Safety & Security Coordinator at 920-433-6672 or bcsecurity@bellincollege.edu. The Title IX Coordinator can also be reached at 920-433-6635 or benjamin.rieth@bellincollege.edu.

In Wisconsin, victims may obtain a restraining order, which provides protective relief for victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault. The process is started 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 the petition is filed against is called the respondent. Once a TRO petition is filed, the court decides whether or not to issue a TRO based on the information written in the petition. If the court grants the TRO, the court will schedule a hearing within 14 days. This hearing is called an injunction hearing. At that hearing the petitioner asks 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.

A restraining order, obtained through the Brown County Circuit Court process, prohibits the perpetrator (respondent) from contacting the petitioner in described circumstances. It may be issued by the court when probable cause exists that a petitioner is in danger from the respondent. The Brown County Clerk of Courts, available at 100 S. Jefferson Street, Green Bay, 920-448-4155, can assist with applying for a restraining order. College personnel, such as Safety & Security Coordinator or the Title IX Coordinator, can assist in connecting victims to necessary resources. Reporting previous concerns and preserving evidence often aid in getting orders of protection granted.

Anyone holding a restraining order, whether related or unrelated to any activity at Bellin College, is encouraged to notify staff, faculty, and the Safety & Security Coordinator of its existence and provide a copy. It is also important to notify law enforcement or Bellin College security of all violations of existing orders on campus. The College will comply with the orders while working to ensure the safety of all involved.

Confidentiality of Victims/Accommodations & Protective Measures

The confidentiality of victims of VAWA offenses is a primary concern. Bellin College will complete publicly available record keeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifying information about victims, as defined in 42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20). All publicly available records about criminal activity are reviewed by the Safety & Security Coordinator prior to release. A victim's name or identifying information will never appear in a timely warning, emergency notification, daily crime log, or annual security report.

Personally identifiable information includes:

- First and last name
- A home or physical address
- Contact information, including postal, email, address, phone or fax number
- Social security number, driver's license number, passport number, or student identification number
- Any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic origin, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify an individual

Bellin College will also maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the

ability of the institution to provide the accommodations or protective measures. The Title IX Coordinator decides when confidential information must be released while balancing the needs of such disclosure in the interest of providing necessary accommodations.

Institutions may disclose only information that is necessary to provide accommodation or protective measures in a timely manner. While written consent from the victim is not required prior to sharing information in such circumstances, Bellin College will, time permitting, inform victims before sharing personally identifiable information about the victim that is believed to be necessary to provide an accommodation or protective measure.

Requests for accommodations or supportive measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at 920-433-6656. The Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented. These may include, but are not limited to, orders of protection; transportation assistance or security escorts; modifications to academic requirements or class schedules; and changes to working situations if employed at the college or Bellin Health. 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 order)

Available Victim Services

Services are available to victims. Bellin College will provide written notification to students and employees about resources within the college and within the larger community to request protection orders along with changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations. Below are resources mentioned in the written notification. Victims can also reference the “Resources” section of this ASR.

College Resources

- Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging: 920-433-6656
- Student Life: 855-695-2818
- Director of Student Financial Aid: 920-433-6638.

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, they should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel. The Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired.

State/Local Resources

- St. Vincent Hospital: 920-433-8384, S. Van Buren St., Green Bay, WI 54301
- Brown County Crisis Center: 920-436-8888, 300 Crooks St., Green Bay, WI, 54301
- Brown County Sexual Assault Center: 920-436-8899, 319 Crooks St., Green Bay, WI 54301
- Wisconsin State Law Library: <http://wilawlibrary.gov/topics/assist.php>
- Golden House: 920-435-0100, 1120 University Ave. Green Bay WI 54302
- Legal Action of Wisconsin: <https://www.legalaction.org/>

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 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/>

Awareness & Prevention Programs

Bellin College provided educational programs and campaigns in the 2023 – 2024 academic year to promote awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault. One example of these programs is a crisis intervention workshop for students, where students learn about what signs to look for regarding mental health and what to do if it involves dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault. Other programs include a Title IX workshop that is mandatory for all incoming undergraduate students that focuses on consent, a denim day program that focuses on sexual assault awareness, and a Title IX course that all students and faculty must take. The college's primary reasons for these programs are education, raising awareness, and crime prevention surrounding dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

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 Prevention programs but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics while improving their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Primary and Ongoing Programming Methods:

The Primary and Ongoing methods are conducted 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 Title IX during orientation.
- All students are required to complete an annual online training module regarding prevention and attention to topics of sexual assault.
- All employees are required to complete an annual online training module; new employees complete this module upon hire, and temporary employees are provided a brief in-person training on the topic as well.
- As part of its ongoing campaign, the College uses a variety of strategies, such as in-person presentations by the Title IX Coordinator, emails blasts with pertinent information, Vector Solutions online training content, and more.

Prevention Programs typically consist of two types and are **typically directed at incoming students and new employees**:

- Primary Prevention Programs mean programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome. They are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of healthy relationships.
- Awareness Programs refer to community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns, **typically directed at current students and employees**, mean programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time, focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Awareness and preventive measures are key elements in reducing the risk of assault, but no one can predict or control another person's behavior. Most assaults are committed by people the victim knows. If you are a victim of sexual assault, seek support and help immediately. The use of alcohol or drugs can interfere with your ability to assess situations and to communicate effectively. Do not accept drinks from people you do not know well or leave your beverage unattended. Tell a friend if you suspect you have been drugged unknowingly.

Trust your instincts about possible danger and take appropriate actions to protect yourself. Look out for others, as well as yourself. Use the "buddy system." Get involved if you believe a friend is at risk. Do not be afraid to intervene if you see that a friend is in trouble or being pressured in any way.

[Anti-Intimidation/Anti-Harassment/Anti-Discrimination Policy](#)

Bellin College endorses and promotes a healthy workplace culture. The College prohibits conduct which may be interpreted as intimidation or harassment as described in this policy. The

college wishes to promote a friendly, welcoming, and healthy environment in conjunction with the College's Mission Statement. Every individual is entitled to be treated with respect and to be free from intimidation and harassment. All members of the college community are expected to behave in a manner which demonstrates proper regard for the rights and welfare of others. Staff are required, and students are strongly encouraged, to provide support to individuals who are intimidated or harassed and to report incidents to a Campus Security Authority.

Anti-Harassment Policy

Bellin College does not tolerate or condone any form of harassment including sexual harassment and bullying.

Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or unsolicited verbal, written, or physical conduct of a sexual nature of any kind and especially when:

- Submission to such conduct or communication by an individual is made a term or condition, either explicitly or implicitly, of employment, service, education, or housing.
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct or communication by an individual is used as a factor of discrimination in decisions affecting such individual's employment, service, education, or housing.
- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance, creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive employment, educational, or living environment.

Harassment can also come in various forms of bullying. The anti-bullying provision defines bullying as:

- Verbal, mental and/or physical abuse.
- Threatening, humiliating, or intimidating conduct towards another person.
- Sabotage or interference that prevents completion or performance of one's academic or work responsibilities.
- Exploitation of a known psychological or physical vulnerability.

Students of the College who believe they are or have been the object of such conduct outlined above should contact the Dean of Student Services or another member of the College's administration. Depending upon the severity, discipline for sexual and other forms of harassment may include verbal or written reprimand, law enforcement involvement, and/or up to and including dismissal from the College.

Incidents Motivated by Hatred or Prejudice

Bellin College values the diversity of its people and recognizes that a threat against any member of our community is truly a threat against our way of life. As a result, standardized protocol has

been developed for the reporting and referral to the appropriate authorities of incidents motivated by hatred or prejudice, which involve members of the College community.

Acts or threats of violence motivated by hatred or prejudice are serious acts, often vicious in nature, which tear at the fabric of our society. These occurrences generate fear among victims as well as the entire community and have the potential of recurring, escalating, and causing counter-violence.

Examples of hate-related crimes include prejudice based on:

- Race
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender
- Gender Identity
- Ethnicity
- National Origin
- Disability

It is the policy of Bellin College to ensure that the rights of all students, faculty, staff, and visitors, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the State of Wisconsin, are protected. Among those constitutional guarantees is the right to live without fear of attack by, or threat from, an individual or group due to hatred or prejudice. When any act motivated by hatred or prejudice occurs, Bellin College will use every necessary and legal resource to identify the suspects and bring them to justice rapidly and decisively.

Non-Discrimination Policy

It is the policy of Bellin College to be nondiscriminatory of race, color, creed, national and ethnic origin, religion, age, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, or handicap in the admission of students, in student programs, and in the employment of college faculty and staff. In conformance with applicable federal and state regulations, Bellin College is committed to nondiscrimination, equal opportunity, and affirmative action in its educational programs and employment policies. Inquiries concerning this policy may be directed to the Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging.

Discrimination – Conduct Prohibited

While harassment is a form of discrimination under law, federal and local laws prohibit, more broadly, different treatment of similarly situated individuals based on race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, disability or other legally protected characteristics or conduct. Examples of discrimination may include any distinction, preference, advantage for or detriment to an individual compared to others that are based upon an individual's actual or perceived race, color, religion, sex, marital status, national origin, age, disability, citizenship, sexual orientation, veteran status, and any other groups protected by federal, state, or local statutes.

The conduct must be so egregious as to alter the conditions of the individual's employment or educational experience.

Drug & Alcohol Policy, Standards of Conduct, and Programs

The purpose of this policy is to provide an alcohol and drug-free environment for faculty, students, administration, and support staff at Bellin College in order that the College may carry out its mission and comply with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.

The College does not oversee the personal lives of college members on or off campus. However, everyone is expected to be responsible for her/his own conduct, abide by all state and federal laws, and follow College policies and guidelines. The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, use, or being under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol is prohibited within the Bellin College buildings, on the campus grounds, or in other settings in which the faculty, staff, or students may be carrying on the business of the College. Any exceptions to the College policy of not serving alcoholic beverages at college-sponsored events must be approved through the president's office. Consumption of alcohol at such events must be in moderation.

Violations of federal and Wisconsin laws regarding drugs and alcohol will be considered a violation of the Bellin College foundational behaviors and should be reported to the Dean of Student Services within two business days. A violation of drug and alcohol use must be reported to the respective state or national board examination organization if applicable. Eligibility for credentialing and licensure is at the discretion of the respective regulatory body.

Bellin College cooperates with authorities in the enforcement of local, state, and federal laws. Penalties against persons found in violation of this policy include disciplinary action up to and including termination from the College program or employment. Persons found in violation may be required to participate satisfactorily in a drug or alcohol abuse assistance or rehabilitation program, which is approved for such purposes by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency. Licensed Practical Nurses who are nursing students may be reported to the Wisconsin Board of Nursing.

Resources available for alcohol and drug abuse problems include, but are not limited to, the Bellin Health Office, the Bellin Health Employee Assistance Program, resources affiliated through colleges that students may be dually enrolled, and/or other community resources.

To comply with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226), the College annually provides information regarding the College policy on drugs and alcohol, a description of the legal sanctions and health risks, a description of available treatment programs, and sanctions to be imposed if violations occur. This information is available via the College website and through printed material.

Drug & Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

Through Bellin College’s Drug Abuse and Prevention Program (DAAPP), students receive an educational notification during Alcohol Awareness Month in October. The five elements of DAAP include:

- Standards of Conduct – the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees is prohibited.
- Legal Sanctions – students or staff violating the policies are subject to sanctions and/or prosecution.
- Health Risks – the health risks associated with illicit drug and alcohol use are described.
- Prevention Program & Treatment Options – assistance and intervention resources are made available.
- Bellin College Statement - the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees, up to and including dismissal (student) or termination of employment (faculty, staff) and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct or law.

Professional assistance is also available through Bellin’s Employee Assistance Program (EAP). Contacting EAP is confidential. For information or an appointment, call 920-433-7483. Other resources are listed in the “Resources” section of this ASR.

Additional information is available through:

Dr. Benjamin Rieth

Title IX Coordinator

920-433-6635

benjamin.rieth@bellincollege.edu

Firearms & Weapons

Bellin College prohibits the possession or storage within its buildings of all types of firearms, bows and arrows, slingshots, electric current devices, explosives, ammunition, impact instruments, brass knuckles, throwing stars, darts, or any device that is designed to propel a projectile or to be propelled in an offensive manner. Cutting instruments or chemicals that are not designed to be used as tools during college related work or educational projects are also prohibited. Legal, chemical dispensing devices sold commercially for personal protection are allowed.

2011 Wisconsin Act 35 notwithstanding, the Bellin College Administration reserves the right to determine whether any article is to be allowed onto or prohibited from the campus. Prohibited possession of weapons on Bellin College property may result in academic expulsion, termination of employment, or referral to the judicial system.

The prohibition of possession of legal weapons does not apply to storage within a vehicle that is on college property if they are stored safely and securely, are always out of view, and the vehicle is locked and secure. The policy does not apply to peace officers, members of the armed forces, or military personnel armed in the line of duty, or any person authorized by the police chief of any city, village or town, or the sheriff of any county to possess a firearm in any building.

Complaint Procedure; Prohibitions against Retaliation or False Complaints

Bellin College seeks to resolve all student concerns in a timely and effective manner. To that end, this complaint process serves as an ongoing means for students to discuss concerns or register formal complaints that pertain to cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; alleged violations of State consumer protection laws that include but are not limited to fraud and false advertising; alleged violations of State laws or rules relating to the licensure of postsecondary institutions and complaints relating to the quality of education or other State or accreditation requirements. Academic Affairs, Student Services, Admissions, Bursar, Registrar, and Financial Aid all provide specific administrative means to address and resolve most, if not all, of the questions and concerns you may have. **See the [Complaints Process document](#) for full details.**

If a student violates Bellin College’s policies, student foundational behaviors, etc., disciplinary action will be taken against the student in a prompt, fair, and impartial process. The accuser and accused can have others present, including an advisor of the individual’s choosing, in any disciplinary-related meeting.

The following are examples of consequences that may be imposed if a student is found responsible for violations of the Bellin College Student Foundational Behaviors/Code of Conduct:

1. College Monitoring
2. Probation
3. Dismissal
4. Limitations of Activities
5. Loss of Privileges — Denial of privileges such as removal of services and access to facilities, attendance, or participation in activities/programs.

All decisions about and actions imposed on a student, determined by a preponderance of evidence standard, will be kept in a file in the Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging office. Prior conduct actions will be reviewed if there are subsequent violations by the student. The Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging (or designee) will be in contact with the student who has been accused of misconduct within five business days of the report. The Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging (or designee) will

review all suspected misconduct and will decide if a hearing is necessary. The student has the right to request a hearing for due process. The hearing will be scheduled if needed within five to ten business days after contact with the student in question.

Student Behavior Conduct Hearing Procedures: This section describes the format of the hearing and the rights of the respondent in a hearing process. It also includes information about witnesses, student conduct assistants, the decision-making process, and the communication process.

Hearing Format:

1. An electronic or other verbatim record will be made of all hearings. This record will be retained for one month following the hearing or until the conclusion of any appeal process, whichever is longer. The record will then be destroyed, except in cases of suspension and expulsion, when the electronic record shall be retained with the student's record.
2. At the beginning of the hearing, introductions will be made. The respondent will be informed of standards alleged to have been violated which may include student policies, student foundational behaviors, etc.
3. The complainant/victim will be asked to describe what happened, and the respondent will have the opportunity to respond.
4. If witnesses are necessary, they will be asked to describe what happened beforehand to collect evidence, and the respondent will have a chance to respond.
5. All communication between the respondent, complainant, victim, and witnesses will be directed to the Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging or designee.
6. The Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging, appropriate program director, and/or appropriate Dean may ask questions of any respondent, complainant, or witness during the hearing.
7. At the conclusion of the hearing, the respondent, complainant, and witnesses will be asked to leave the room. These individuals will not be present during the deliberations of the decided plan of the Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging or appropriate program director, and/or appropriate Dean. Deliberations will begin immediately following the hearing and a decision will be made within five business days.
8. The Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging will use the Student Performance Plan (SPN) to deliberate the outcomes of the hearing.

Appeals Process:

If the student believes that the process and procedures outlined in this policy were not followed correctly or that the process was unfair, an appeal may be submitted to the President/CEO in writing. The Appeals Form is in the office of the Vice President of Student Affairs, Enrollment, and Belonging. The student has 14 business days of the outcomes to file an appeal to the President/CEO or designee(s). The president/CEO or designee(s) will review all documents, communications, etc. or meet with the student, administrator and supervisor, or the members of the Ad Hoc Committee to determine whether the process and procedures were followed.

All student disciplinary actions originating from a complaint of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking will include the following components:

- Proceedings will be prompt, fair, and impartial.
 - Proceedings will be conducted by officials who receive, at minimum, annual training on:
 - o issues related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, dating violence or stalking
 - o how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability
- Note: The training received by Bellin College officials administering proceedings consists of video review through Vector Solutions, along with related sessions hosted by the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (WAICU).
- A hearing examiner's or committee's finding of misconduct will be based on a preponderance of the evidence standard.
 - The complainant will have the same opportunity as the respondent to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to have the support person of their choice accompany them to any related meetings or proceedings.
 - Bellin College will not limit the choice of support person or presence of support person for either the respondent or the complainant in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding. However, Bellin College may establish restrictions that apply equally to both parties regarding the extent to which the support person may participate in the proceedings.
 - The complainant and respondent will receive simultaneous notification of:
 1. The result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding arising from an allegation of sexual harassment, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking
 2. If available, Bellin College procedures for the complainant and respondent to appeal the result
 3. Any change to the result
 4. When the result becomes final
 - Proceedings will be completed within reasonably prompt time frames and will include a process to allow for the extension of the time frames for good cause. Any extension will require written notice to the complainant and respondent detailing the delay and its reasons.

- The complainant and respondent will be provided timely notice of any meeting at which the respondent or complainant or both may be present.
- The complainant, respondent, and appropriate officials will be provided timely and equal access to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
- Proceedings will be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent.

HEOA Notification of Final Results

Furthermore, Bellin College will, upon written request, disclose to the victim and accused of a crime of violence (as defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the written report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime. If the victim is deceased as a result of the crime, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the victim for the purposes of this process.

Possible Sanctions

Acts of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, harassment, stalking, and discrimination are considered serious violations and will not be tolerated. Because of the seriousness of these actions, the full range of institutional action may be imposed. These may include one or more of the following:

- Parental notification (for minors)
- Formal Hearing
- Formal verbal and/or written warning
- Restricted contact with complainant or involved party
- Training on sexual conduct
- Banishment from part or all of BC property and functions
- Discretionary sanction-required work or educational assignments
- Probation
- Loss of privileges
- Relocation of educational placements
- Suspension
- Revocation or withholding of degree
- Revocation of Admission
- Dismissal from the College
- Suspension of employment with or without pay
- Termination of employment

Registered Sex Offenders Information

Incarceration may remove a sex offender from the streets, but it does nothing to prevent the offender from committing another crime when released.

The federal Campus Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, went into effect on October 28, 2002. The law requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where the law enforcement agency information provided by the State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required, under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which a person is employed, carries on vacation, volunteers services, or is a student.

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections sex offender registry was established in June 1997 due to the enactment of Wisconsin Act 440 - Wisconsin Statutes 301.45 and 301.46. This law requires registration of individuals who have been convicted of certain sexual offenses. By law, the registry contains information on those individuals who were convicted of, incarcerated, or on supervision for a sex offense **on or after December 25, 1993. It is not a list of every person who has ever committed, been arrested for, or convicted of a sex offense.** If a person has not been convicted of a qualifying offense, or if information has not been submitted about that person, information about that person may not be included in the registry. The information contained in the registry will not reflect the entire criminal history of a particular individual.

It is not the intent of the Legislature that this information be used to injure, harass, or commit a criminal act against persons named in the registry, their families, or employers. Anyone who takes any criminal action against these registrants, including vandalism of property, verbal or written threats of harm or physical assault against these registrants, their families, or employers, is subject to criminal prosecution.

[Wisconsin Department of Corrections – Sex Offender Registry](#)