

The background of the cover is a photograph of a campus scene. In the center is a multi-story red brick building with many windows. To the right of the building is a large, mature tree with dense green foliage. In the foreground, there is a field of out-of-focus flowers in shades of purple, blue, and red. The overall lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE

ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

2022 Calendar Year

Campus Safety

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE

A Report to the Gustavus Community

Gustavus Adolphus College is located in Saint Peter, Minnesota, a community of approximately 12,000 residents. As of Fall 2022, the College enrolled approximately 2,080 students, over 92% of whom live on campus in College-owned residence halls and houses. The remainders are annually given approval to live off campus in the Saint Peter community. Some 800 non-student employees work on campus as members of the faculty, staff and administration.

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended. The report includes information on the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Gustavus Adolphus College provides the information and statistics herein to College students and employees, prospective students and employees, and to others upon request to help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others..

This report has been prepared by the Director, Assistant Director of Campus Safety, and Title IX Coordinator. Questions or concerns about any of the policies or procedures outlined herein may be directed to Campus Safety (507) 933-8809

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Department of
Campus Safety
(507) 933-8888

Saint Peter Police
Department
(Police/Fire)
(507) 931-1550

Nicollet County
Sheriff's Dept.
(Ambulance)
911

Table of Contents

DEPARTMENT OF CAMPUS SAFETY	4
GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A CRIME OR EMERGENCY:	5
ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS	6
VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES	7
ACCESS TO AND SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES	8
DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHY	9
CRIME DEFINITIONS	10
CRIME STATISTIC CHART	14
NOTIFICATION OF IMMEDIATE AND ONGOING THREATS	17
EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES AND POLICIES	18
EMERGENCY RESPONSE	19
NOTIFICATION OF MISSING STUDENTS	19
CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS	20
SAFETY AWARENESS	20
PARTNERS IN COMMUNITY SAFETY (PiCS)	21
CAMPUS SAFETY 'SAFE RIDES' PROGRAM	21
PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS	21
DRUG FREE SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES ACT	22
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES	23
FIREARMS, WEAPONS, & EXPLOSIVES POLICY	24
EDUCATION PROGRAMMING	36
PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A COMPLAINT	39
RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE	41
ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS: RIGHTS AND OPTIONS	42
ADJUDICATION OF VIOLATIONS	45
SANCTIONS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES	46

NOTIFICATION OF FINAL RESULTS	47
TITLE IX COORDINATOR	47
CAMPUS SAFETY CORE CAMPUS AND PATROL JURISDICTION:	48
FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION FOR 2019	49
CONTACT INFORMATION	60

DEPARTMENT OF CAMPUS SAFETY

The Department of Campus Safety, housed in the basement of “A” section Room 35A of Norelius Hall (phone number 507-933-8888), is on duty 24 hours a day throughout the year. As the College’s primary unit for supporting the personal safety of all students, employees and visitors, its mission is to support the College in its mission by providing exceptional services that promote a safe and well-ordered environment for our community. We respect all people and encourage their contributions to the department and our community. We aspire to carry out our mission in a compassionate manner guided by the College’s values of:

- Excellence
- Community
- Justice
- Service
- Faith

Campus Safety is a service organization whose product is safety and our work makes a difference in people’s lives. We succeed by working as a team to be helpful, trustworthy, fair, courteous, reliable and adaptable in an ever-changing environment.

Uniformed officers are responsible for:

- Supporting residence hall, academic building and grounds security
- Enforcement of parking, traffic and other College regulations
- Responding to personal safety concerns
- Addressing fire safety issues
- Crime prevention efforts
- Incident investigations
- Management of campus escort services

ARREST AUTHORITY AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS

While Campus Safety officers are not commissioned police officers under Minnesota statutes, the College has an excellent working relationship with local law enforcement and first responders. Some of the training officers receive include first aid, CPR, interview techniques, legal issues, report writing, victim concerns, crisis intervention, defensive tactics, criminal investigation and evidence, alcohol and drug identification, and patrol and security procedures. Campus Safety officers enforce Gustavus Adolphus College policies and do not have arrest authority.

In addition to maintaining its own radio talk group, Campus Safety has direct radio communication with the Saint Peter Police Department, Nicollet County Sheriff’s Office, Saint Peter Fire Department, and River’s Edge Hospital Ambulance Service. Campus Safety patrol officers work closely with city police and other public safety officials that are called to campus to assist with emergencies, to investigate crimes and to apprehend those involved in criminal activity. It is the policy of Gustavus Adolphus College to work with city police and other public safety officials on all Part I and Part II crimes (as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting systems), and known violations of state or federal laws to appropriate law enforcement

authorities. Gustavus Adolphus College does have a written memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Saint Peter Police Department. Violations of College policies are handled according to the Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Conduct Procedures or by appropriate College authorities. Current College policies and conduct procedures can be found in the Gustie Guide at <https://gustavus.edu/deanofstudents/policies/gustieguide/>

The jurisdiction of the Department of Campus Safety is the core campus, property that is owned, leased, or controlled by the institution within our patrol jurisdiction (see page 46). Officers do not have concurrent jurisdiction on city streets adjacent to campus or beyond the core campus boundary.

CAMPUS SAFETY: A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

The cooperation and involvement of students and employees in their own safety and security is essential. Members of the campus community must assume responsibility for their personal safety and the security of their belongings by taking simple, common sense precautions. Rooms and offices should be locked when unoccupied. Security measures—such as alarms, door locks, or key access systems—should never be overridden or circumvented. Bicycles should be secured with effective locks. Students and employees must park in designated areas, and should keep their valuables secured in the trunk. Suspicious-looking individuals or unusual incidents on campus should be reported immediately to Campus Safety or to the Saint Peter Police Department. For more information/crime prevention tips, please visit the Campus Safety website at <http://gustavus.edu/safety/>.

GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A CRIME OR EMERGENCY:

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes, emergencies, and public safety related incidents to the Gustavus Adolphus College Department of Campus Safety.

To report a crime or emergency on the Gustavus Adolphus College campus, at extension 8888 from a campus phone or call (507) 933-8888. Campus Safety will assist any victim of a crime with filing a report with the St. Peter Police Department or make the report for the victim if they are unable to do so.

Crimes should be reported to the Department of Campus Safety for the purposes of assessing the crime for distributing a potential timely warning notice and for disclosure in the annual crime statistics.

Campus Safety is reachable 24-hours a day at (507) 933-8888, answered by student dispatchers or Campus Safety officers. In response to a call, Campus Safety officers will take required action, dispatching an officer to the scene or assisting the victim to file an incident report. If response assistance is required from the Saint Peter Police Department or Nicollet County Sheriff's office (911 Dispatch for St Peter Fire Department and River's Edge Ambulance Service), Campus Safety will contact the appropriate unit.

In the event that a criminal situation arises, that, in the judgment of the Director of Campus Safety, in consultation with the Dean of Students, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the college emergency notification system to students and employees.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Campus Safety Office by phone or in person at Norelius Hall 035.

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The College Campus Safety Department prepares this report annually to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. Crime statistics for the most recent three-year period are compiled from information obtained from the Department of Campus Safety, Saint Peter Police Department, Nicollet County Sheriff’s Department, Minnesota State Patrol, Dean of Students Office, Residential Life Office, Health Center, Campus Conduct, and Student Organization Advisors and other Campus Security Authorities. The crime statistics are published in the annual security report. Additional information regarding these statistics is available from the Department of Campus Safety, 800 West College Avenue, Saint Peter, MN 56082.

A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities. Victims or witnesses may report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Pastoral, licensed health care providers, or professional counselors, when acting as a provider, are not required to report any crimes or incidents; however, staff inform their clients of the procedures to report crime to Campus Safety on a voluntary or confidential basis. Members of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) also provide statistics to the Department of Campus Safety about cases they are involved with where the victim chose not to report the incident to Campus Safety or the Saint Peter Police Department.

Campus Safety submits the annual crime statistics published in this brochure to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information is available to the public through the ED website: <https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/#/>

These statistics follow the uniform crime reporting procedures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

They should be considered in relation to the occurrences of crime in society generally, college demographics and statistics from other institutions of similar description.

A postcard is sent to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis. The postcard includes a brief summary of the contents of the Annual Security Report. The postcard also includes the address for the Annual Report website (<https://gustavus.edu/safetyreport>) where the information can be found online and information about how to request a hard copy of the report. Email notification is also sent to the Gustavus Adolphus College community email list that includes current students and employees.

VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING PROCEDURES

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, you may still consider making a confidential report. With your permission, any Campus Security Authority can file a report as to the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, and visitors; determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant; and alert the campus community to potential dangers. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the institution, and when they involve allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual violence) are made available to the College's Title IX Coordinator. Reporting procedures applicable to allegations of sexual assault are further discussed later in this report.

PROFESSIONAL AND PASTORAL COUNSELORS

As a result of the negotiated rule-making process which followed the signing into law of the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092(f), clarification as given to those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and Campus "Professional Counselors", when acting as such are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics or for evaluation of a timely warning notification. As a matter of policy, the professional and pastoral counselors at Gustavus Adolphus College are to assist persons being counseled wishing to file a voluntary confidential report.

- Pastoral Counselors: An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.
- Professional Counselor: An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who function within the scope of his or her license or certification.

CAMPUS SAFETY PHONES

To support personal safety, the College has installed external "Campus Safety" telephones at various outdoor locations. External phones have also been installed at all academic buildings and residential halls. They provide callers with the ability to directly dial Campus Safety for emergencies or information.

All Campus Safety phones with blue lights have the option of calling the Campus Safety Department or 911 (Nicollet County Sheriff's Department).

Telephone locations are available on the Gustavus Adolphus College public map: [Campus Maps](#).

ACCESS TO AND SECURITY OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Residence Halls

Student housing at Gustavus is provided in eleven residence halls, three apartment buildings, and a number of houses on or adjacent to the main campus. All halls, with two exceptions, contain a distribution of the classes.

Students must receive permission from the Office of Residential Life to live off campus. Generally, only seniors are considered for off-campus approval. The College does not provide supervision for non-campus housing.

In general, returning upper-class students select their own rooms and roommates. New students (first-year, transfer, and international/exchanges) are assigned housing by the Office of Residential Life, based upon stated needs and/or interests. Students may request room assignment changes, which are generally accommodated on a space available basis.

According to College policy, all guests in residence halls are to have a student host and are subject to all College regulations. Except for those sponsored by the College, overnight guests may not stay more than two consecutive nights. If a roommate objects to the presence of an overnight guest, that guest may not spend the night. Access to College residence halls by non-residents is on an “as needed” basis and incorporates a number of key control procedures.

To control entry to residential facilities, exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day. Students are issued and are expected to carry both a room key and ID card that allows access to outside doors. Each living unit provides for any on-campus student to gain access from 8:00 am – 11:00 pm to any residence hall. From 11:00 pm – 8:00 am only students living in each unit can gain access. Off-campus students are considered guests.

Keys are randomly numbered in the interest of added security. Campus Safety staff and Residential Life Collegiate Fellows routinely check exterior doors during their patrols of campus. Since Gustavus cannot ensure that unauthorized persons will not enter into residence halls, students are strongly encouraged to lock their room doors at all times and to immediately report suspicious individuals to Campus Safety.

Standard locking mechanisms are used to secure doors and windows in student rooms. Residents are urged to use these safety features to protect themselves and their possessions. As the College’s property insurance does not cover the personal effects of students residing in its living spaces, students and parents should check into coverage available through parents’ insurance programs and take steps to ensure coverage in the event of a loss.

Live-in residence hall staff includes Area Coordinators, who are members of the College’s professional staff, and Collegiate Fellows, students who serve as resident assistants, peer counselors, and academic advising resources. The Residential Life staff receives basic security training in emergency procedures and crime prevention, and designated members of the staff are on call during evening/night hours.

Floor/section and/or hall meetings are held at the beginning of each school year and during each semester to inform residents about personal safety, housing security, and policy enforcement procedures. In addition, specific programs are held throughout the year in response to particular situations or as part of an ongoing educational effort. College organizations and offices—including the Peer Assistants and the Dean of Students Office also provide information on safety: brochures, posters, alerts, and summary incident reports.

Students who receive permission to remain on campus during low occupancy periods such as holidays and vacations are specifically identified to Campus Safety personnel. Residential Life also maintains some in-hall presence during these times.

Academic and Administrative Facilities

Campus facilities are open during normal business hours (excluding holidays) to students, employees, and guests. Because of the College's size and location, a formal policy for identification and admission of visitors has not been necessary; however, students and staff are requested to notify Campus Safety and the Saint Peter Police Department of any suspicious persons or circumstances. Individuals not having legitimate business on campus may be arrested for criminal trespass. For "after hours" access to certain facilities, students will need an "after hours" pass signed by authorized departmental personnel and a valid student and ID card must be presented to Campus Safety personnel to be admitted.

MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Campus Safety officers, as a part of their general patrol procedure, generate a work order to the Facilities department when defective lighting or other unsafe conditions are discovered on Campus. Residential Life personnel, as part of their general patrol procedure, generate a work order to the Facilities department when defective lighting or other unsafe conditions are discovered in Residential Halls.

Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to report any safety or security concerns directly to the Department of Campus Safety or the Facilities department.

MONITORING OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Gustavus Adolphus College does not have any officially recognized student organizations that have housing facilities off campus. Those private facilities are within the jurisdiction of the local law enforcement agency and they respond to those locations when police services are requested.

DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHY

Crime Incidents are broken down into four geographic locations for reporting purposes:

On Campus:

- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.

- Any building or property that is within reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is a geographic area that is owned by the institution, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or other retail vendors).

On-campus Student Housing Facility

- A subset of “on campus” crimes, which includes only those crimes that were reported to have occurred in dormitories or other residential facilities for students on campus. Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the on-campus student housing facility.

Non-campus Buildings or Property:

- Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

Public Property:

- All public property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, such as a sidewalk, a street, other thoroughfare, or parking facility, and is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the institution, if the facility is used in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes.

CRIME DEFINITIONS

The definitions listed are taken from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Handbook (National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Edition) and are used to classify the criminal offenses listed under Crime Statistics.

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

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Burglary: New reporting guidelines effective October 2010 determine three conditions that must be met to classify an incident as a Burglary.

1. There must be evidence of unlawful entry (trespass). This means that the person did not have the right to be in the structure at the time the incident occurred.
2. The unlawful entry must occur within a structure, which is defined as having four walls, a roof, and a door.
3. The structure was unlawfully to commit a felony or theft. If the intent was not to commit a felony or theft, or if the intent cannot be determined, the proper classification is Larceny.

Larceny/Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine), marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone), and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Hate Crime: A criminal offense committed against persons, property or society that is motivated, in whole or in part, by an offender's bias against an individual's or a group's perceived race, gender, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places, bootlegging; operating a still, furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor, drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

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

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Vandalism: To unlawfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

Criminal Homicide:

- A. Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- B. Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape

under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Minnesota definition of sexual assault can be found later in this document under the VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013 section.

Rape

Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This definition includes any gender of victim or perpetrator.

- Sexual penetration means 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, or by a sex-related object.

Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification.

Incest

Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees where in marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape

Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

- All sexual assault offense definitions include instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol).
- In all sexual assault offenses, physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent.

Weapons Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapons offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, AND STALKING INCIDENTS¹:

Domestic Violence

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

¹ Definitions for domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking come from section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

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; and the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Minnesota definition of domestic violence and stalking can be found later in this document under the VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013 section. Minnesota does not have a state definition for dating violence.

CRIME STATISTIC CHART							
Criminal Offense (Reported by hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	*Residential Facilities	Public Property	Non-Campus	Unfounded	TOTAL
Murder\Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2022	4	3	0	2	1	7
	2021	5	5	0	0	0	5
	2020	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fondling	2022	1	1	0	0	0	1
	2021	10	0	0	0	0	10
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0

Burglary	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	13	0	0	14
	2020	1	0	0	0	0	1
Drug Abuse Arrests	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	4	1	0	0	0	4
CRIME STATISTIC CHART							
Criminal Offense (Reported by hierarchy)	Year	On Campus	*Residential Facilities	Public Property	Non-Campus	Unfounded	TOTAL
Weapons Arrests	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	19	19	0	0	0	19
	2021	17	17	0	0	0	17
	2020	36	33	0	0	0	36
Drug Law Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	21	21	0	0	0	21
	2021	20	20	0	0	0	20
	2020	17	17	0	0	0	17
Weapons Violations Referred for Disciplinary Action	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0

Arson	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2022	1	1	0	0	0	1
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	2	2	0	0	0	2
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	3	0	0	0	0	3

* A subset of "on-campus" crimes, which includes those crimes that were reported to have occurred in on-campus housing facilities.

Hate Crime Reporting

2021 – There were no hate crimes reported in 2021.

2020 – There were no hate crimes reported in 2020.

2019 – There were no hate crimes reported in 2019.

NOTIFICATION OF IMMEDIATE AND ONGOING THREATS

Immediate Threat

In the event of a confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, which poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the Gustavus Adolphus College community, the College will communicate the threat to the community through the RAVE emergency communication system. This system allows each individual to choose a method for receiving the information including network emails, emergency text messages, calling of office, room, and mobile numbers, and emergency messages that scroll across computer screens when logged into the campus system. The college will post updates during a critical incident on the campus website at <http://www.gustavus.edu>. The College conducts annual testing of its emergency alert systems with reminders to the campus community to keep their emergency contact info up to date.

Members of the campus community who are interested in receiving information about emergencies on campus should sign up at <https://gustavus.edu/emergency>

All members of the Gustavus Community are required to notify the Department of Campus Safety of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or on-going threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. The Department of Campus Safety has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, the Department of Campus Safety has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does in fact pose a threat to the community. If that is the case, Federal Law requires that the institution immediately notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.

Reported crimes with an ongoing threat

In an effort to provide timely notice to the Gustavus Adolphus College community, and in the event of a Clery classified crime which may pose an ongoing threat to members of the Gustavus Adolphus College community, a blast email Timely Warning is sent to all students and employees on campus. Updates to the Gustavus Adolphus College community about any particular case resulting in a Timely Warning may be distributed via blast email, may be posted on the Campus Safety website or may be shared with The Gustavian Weekly (student newspaper) for a follow-up story. The Director and Assistant Director of Campus Safety, Dean of Students and Assistant VP of Student Life reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a Timely Warning is warranted. Timely Warnings may also be posted for any Clery classified crimes, as deemed necessary.

The following media are used, as needed, to keep the campus informed about safety and security issues, to report to the campus community crimes considered to be a threat to students and employees, and to encourage students and employees to be responsible in following stated security procedures and practices: The Gustavian Weekly; Inside Gustavus (weekly community newsletter); "Community-L" (e-mail distribution list that includes all College students and

employees); campus forums, hall or floor meetings conducted by Campus Safety, Residential Life, Student Life, and others; crime prevention literature; Student Senate meetings; posted announcements; and mailings. Individuals wishing to file a timely report can contact the Campus Safety Office.

Campus Safety has a close working relationship with representatives from The Gustavian Weekly and an invitation is always open to meet with the Director of Campus Safety or designee to discuss crime on campus. A weekly crime log summary is included in each publication.

A daily crime log is available for review 24 hours a day on the Campus Safety website at <http://gustavus.edu/safety/incidents/> or at the Campus Safety office located in “A” section of Norelius Hall, in room 035A, from 8 a.m.–5 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. The information in the crime log typically includes the case number, nature of the crime, date reported, date occurred, time occurred, general location, and disposition of each crime.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES AND POLICIES

Evacuation Procedures

A large-scale evacuation plan is formulated by the college for a particular emergency or situation, in which case such a plan is transmitted via the most appropriate channels of communication above.

Shelter in Place Procedures

If an incident occurs and the buildings or areas on campus become unstable, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances in the air, the instruction given is to stay indoors, because leaving the area may expose individuals to that danger. Thus, to “shelter in place” means to make a shelter of the building they are in, and with a few adjustments this location can be made even safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “Shelter in Place” Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building is ‘not’ damaged, occupants are to stay inside, seeking an interior room, until they are told it is safe to come out. If the building is damaged, occupants will take their personal belongings and follow the evacuation procedures for the building (close the door, proceed to the nearest exit, use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once evacuated, occupants will seek shelter at the nearest College building quickly. If Campus Safety, the police or fire department personnel are on the scene, occupants will follow their directions.

How You Will Know to “Shelter in Place”

Gustavus will send out a message via our emergency notifications systems (phone, text, or the PA system). Individuals will follow the directions of any emergency response personnel on scene and stay in a safe location through the time indicated in mass notifications, or until they get an ‘all clear’ notification.

How to “Shelter in Place”

The basic steps to shelter in place will generally remain the same for whichever building occupants are in. Should the need ever arise; occupants are to follow the steps below, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel.

- If they are inside, stay where they are. Collect any emergency shelter in place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If outdoors, individuals will proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel that are on the scene.
- Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be;
 - An interior room;
 - Above ground level; and
 - Without windows or with the least number of windows.
- Shut and lock all windows (tightly seal) and close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems, as able.
- Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The College conducts emergency response exercises each year, such as tabletop exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

In 2022, Gustavus conducted fire drills in all residence halls both in the spring and fall semesters.

Additionally, Campus Safety continued to assess buildings for active shooters and updated Emergency operations plans.

NOTIFICATION OF MISSING STUDENTS

If a member of the Gustavus community has reason to believe that a student is missing, they should immediately notify Campus Safety at (507) 933-8888. The Department of Campus Safety and local law enforcement will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation. If the missing student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated individual, Gustavus will notify the student’s parent or legal guardian as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

In addition to registering an emergency contact, students residing in on-campus housing have the option to identify confidentially an individual to be contacted by Campus Safety in the event the student is determined to be missing for more than 24 hours. If a student has identified such an individual, Gustavus will notify that individual no later than 24 hours after the student is

determined to be missing. Students who wish to identify a confidential contact can do so at <https://gustavus.edu/emergency>

The student's confidential contact information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

Gustavus Adolphus College's crime prevention programs seek to ensure that students, faculty and staff are made aware that crime does occur on campus and steps they can take to lessen the chance of becoming a victim of crime on and off campus. The campus community is encouraged to be responsible for their own security and the security of others. It is easier and safer for all concerned to prevent a crime than it is to apprehend a criminal committing a crime. More importantly, when a crime is prevented, there is no victim.

Policing by prevention is a proactive approach that requires an informed public. The Campus Safety department believes that an informed public can better protect itself and help in the prevention of crime. Campus Safety invites discussion of potential security problems on campus and is available for open forums on security issues.

Throughout the year, Campus Safety takes every opportunity to speak on personal safety, crime prevention and crime reporting by offering to speak with groups and departments.

First-year students receive safety training during their first week of student orientation. Residential Life personnel (Collegiate Fellows, Residential Life Area Coordinators, Residential Life Administrative Staff) and Peer Assistants receive basic security training on emergency procedures and crime prevention. Throughout the academic school year they assist the Campus Safety Department by providing an array of training topics on personal and health safety issues.

To keep the Gustavus Adolphus College community informed of incidents occurring on campus, Campus Safety in collaboration with The Gustavian Weekly publishes a list of weekly crime incidents.

Programs on personal safety and security are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. The programs include general crime prevention and security awareness programs, such as safety education forums, programs, and discussions about topics such as alcohol abuse, domestic violence, self-defense, fire safety, emergency response and evacuation procedures, sexual assault prevention, and theft prevention. During the 2022 calendar year, over 30 programs were conducted.

A number of training sessions are available upon request such as personal safety, crime and violence prevention, crisis and emergency management planning, threat assessment, residence hall safety, sexual assault prevention, self-defense training, life safety and other safety programs. Publications, books, films, videos, pamphlets, and other services are also available upon request. For more information, please contact the Dean of Students Office (ext. 7526) or the Department of Campus Safety (ext. 8809) or the Campus Safety website at <http://gustavus.edu/safety>

SAFETY AWARENESS

PARTNERS IN COMMUNITY SAFETY (PiCS)

The Partners in Community Safety program partners campus residential Area Coordinators with Campus Safety Officers to serve as a familiar resource for information and a point-of-contact in the event they ever need assistance. Each officer works closely with Area Coordinators and Assistant Directors of the Office of Residential Life as well as resident students and Collegiate Fellows. PiCS officers assist community members in defining problems, developing solutions, and implementing strategies to solve problems and prevent crimes. In addition to this, PiCS officers conduct investigations and facilitate a variety of educational programs including self-defense, bike safety and security, drug and alcohol awareness, personal safety and property security.

CAMPUS SAFETY ‘SAFE RIDES’ PROGRAM

Campus Safety student employees are available to give safe rides from specifically marked locations from 7:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. every night during academic periods. The Safe Ride vehicle will be posted at several locations within the center of campus when not transporting students. Students calling the Safe Ride number, (x7000), will be directed to the nearest location to be picked up by the Safe Ride vehicle and transported to the closest marked drop off location. The driver will pick up and drop off at 14 designated locations (below). All pickup points are designated by posted yellow and black “Safe Ride” signs. After picking up students the driver will take them to the closest drop off location or the driver may stop and pick up more students on the way there if room is available in the vehicle. When a driver arrives at a called in pick up location, he/she will wait one minute to pick up students; if the students are not there in one minute the driver will leave and the students will need to call for another pick up.

For more information, 24-hour medical escorts, or for walking escorts after 1:00 a.m., call Campus Safety at (507) 933-8888 (x8888).

PICK-UP/DROP-OFF LOCATIONS

- NORELIUS HALL - Main door entryway by bench
- THREE FLAGS CIRCLE - West side of circle
- NORTH HALL - On circle drive sidewalk
- 7th STREET HOUSES - Front of Walker House
- RUNDSTROM HALL - Front of Rundstrom Hall
- SOHRE HALL - Across street from Sohre Hall
- ARBOR VIEW APARTMENTS - By Head Resident parking space
- MUSIC BUILDING SOUTH - South end of music building
- NOBEL HALL - SW entry by parking lot
- CHAPEL CIRCLE - NW side of the Chapel
- INTERNATIONAL HOUSE - Entryway of International House
- LUND CENTER - SE corner of building in Lund Circle
- COLLEGE VIEW APARTMENTS - NW entryway by Tennis Bubble

- CHAPEL VIEW TOWNHOMES - By fence around trash containers

PERSONAL SAFETY TIPS

Gustavus Adolphus College strives to create and preserve a comfortable and safe campus environment. As full partners in this effort, students and employees are urged to take measures such as the following to enhance personal safety and security.

- Mark your books and other valuable possessions with your name; avoid leaving them unattended.
- Don't attach identification to your keys in the event that they are misplaced or lost.
- Immediately report the loss of room keys to Residential Life, and building keys to Campus Safety.
- When you leave your automobile, make sure that the doors and windows are locked and that valuables are out of sight.
- Always lock your bicycle securely and register your bicycle with the Department of Campus Safety.
- When walking or jogging, don't wear headphones, which could prevent you from hearing approaching persons or automobiles.
- Don't walk/jog in secluded areas.
- Let friends or colleagues know if you will be away from your room/office, when you expect to return, and how you can be reached if needed.
- Don't hitchhike or pick up strangers.
- Use the campus Safe Rides system, as needed.
- Remain alert to your surroundings.

DRUG FREE SCHOOLS & COMMUNITIES ACT

Introduction

Gustavus is concerned for the well being of all members of the academic community and for the quality of their relationships. One area within that concern involves the use of alcohol and other drugs.

Gustavus Adolphus College has adopted and implemented a program, consistent with federal guidelines, to prevent the illicit use of drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees.

Gustavus has a number of policies related to the possession and consumption of alcohol. These policies affect both students below and above the legal drinking age. To view alcohol policy, infractions, and sanctions for violation, visit

<https://gustavus.edu/deanofstudents/policies/gustieguide/alcoholanddrugs.php#alcoholviolations>

Marijuana is illegal in the State of Minnesota and possessing paraphernalia or possessing or using the substance is against Gustavus policy. To view marijuana policy, infractions, and sanction for violation,, visit

<https://gustavus.edu/deanofstudents/policies/gustieguide/alcoholanddrugs.php#marijuanaviolationns>

Standards of Conduct

Gustavus Adolphus College prohibits the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of its officially sponsored activities.

The College expects all persons to comply with state laws regarding the possession, sale, and use of controlled substances (e.g. illegal drugs) and to cooperate fully with all law enforcement agencies in the investigation of the possession, sale or use of illegal drugs.

Standards relating to this prohibition are further defined in the College's Alcohol/Drug policy, which is printed annually in the Gustavus Guide, and found at [Gustie Guide - Dean of Students](#)

Institutional Sanctions

Gustavus Adolphus College will sanction students and employees found responsible for violations of its alcohol and drug policies. Those sanctions include, but are not limited to, mandatory counseling and/or treatment, reassignment (of employment or housing space), and suspension and expulsion or termination of employment. Additionally, the responsible parties may be referred to civil authorities for violations of College regulations that are also violations of civil or criminal law.

State and Local Ordinances

- Open container–Up to \$700 fine (Saint Peter).
- Underage consumption, possession, purchase or entering an establishment–
Misdemeanor violation: \$700 fine and/or 90 days in jail (MN)–Up to \$700 dollar fine (Saint Peter).
- Illegal purchase or consumption of alcohol–The Commissioner of Public Safety shall impose a 90-day suspension of driving privileges of any person (a) who is under the age of 21 years and is convicted of purchasing or attempting to purchase an alcoholic beverage if the person used a driver's license, permit, or Minnesota identification card in making the purchase or attempted purchase or (b) who lends a driver's license to someone under 21 to use to purchase alcoholic beverages.
- Consuming any alcohol while driving–The Commissioner of Public Safety imposes a suspension of driving privileges of any person who is under the age of 21 years and is

convicted of consuming any amount of alcohol while operating a motor vehicle. The suspension period is 30 days for a first offense and 180 days for a second or subsequent offense. Fine up to \$700 and/or 90 days in jail.

- Social Host Liability—Anyone over 21 who knowingly serves alcohol to someone under 21 may be held civilly liable for any damages subsequently caused by the person under 21.
- Driving While Intoxicated (DWI—First Offense)—30-day license revocation (MN). Up to \$700 fine and 90 days in jail or both.
- Driving While Intoxicated (DWI—Second Offense or more)—Maximum fine of \$3,000 and/or up to one year in jail (MN). License revocation of not less than 180 days.
- Sale of alcohol to a minor; providing alcohol to a minor—Gross Misdemeanor fine up to \$1,000 and/or possible jail time (more than 90 days and less than one year).
- Possession of drug paraphernalia—Up to \$300 fine (MN).
- Possession or sale of one ounce or less of marijuana—Up to \$300 fine and participation in a drug education program (MN 2022).
- Sale or possession of controlled substances (cocaine, narcotics, hallucinogens and large amounts of marijuana(2022)—dependent on kind and amount)—Up to 5 years in prison and/or \$1,000 fine (5th degree MN)—Up to 30 years in prison and/or \$10,000 (1st degree MN)

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Alcohol

Short-term effects of excessive drinking may include: increased heart rate and skin temperature; loss of muscle control and hangover symptoms such as fatigue, nausea and headaches.

Alcohol abuse can also result in brain cell damage, mental illness and personality disorder, increased tension, loss of sexual function and blood disorders, as well as causing birth defects.

Long-term heavy drinking can lead to heart damage, increased risk of heart disease and heart failure. It can also increase the risk of ulcers and cancers of the liver, mouth, throat and stomach; cause degeneration of bone and muscle, brain damage, alcohol hepatitis and result in blackouts and memory loss.

Alcoholics starting their recovery may experience “DTs”, disorientation, shaking, memory impairment and hallucinations resulting from withdrawal.

Cocaine (“Crack”)

Cocaine, a stimulant most commonly inhaled as a powder, causes psychological and behavioral changes including over-stimulation, hallucinations, irritability, sexual dysfunction, psychotic behavior, social isolation and memory problems. Users progress quickly from infrequent use to

dependence. “Crack,” a refined cocaine derivative, is highly addictive and particularly dangerous, sometimes proving fatal even to the occasional user.

Marijuana

Marijuana has a psychoactive ingredient, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which causes increased heart rate, hallucinations, paranoia or panic, impaired memory and an altered sense of time. Use of marijuana can cause heart, lung, brain and nerve cell damage, and result in lung cancer, memory disorders, interference with psychological maturation, temporary fertility loss and psychological dependence.

Amphetamines

Amphetamines, psychomotor stimulants such as “speed,” “love drug,” and “ecstasy,” produce patterns of use and effects similar to those of cocaine: confusion, incoherent speech, anxiety, psychotic behavior, ringing in the ears, hallucinations and irreversible brain damage. Intense fatigue and depression can lead to suicide. Large doses may result in convulsions and death from cardiac arrest.

Hallucinogens or Psychedelics

Drugs including LSD, mescaline, peyote, and phencyclidine (PCP or “angel dust”) impair and distort one’s perception of surroundings, cause bizarre mood changes and result in visual hallucinations. Discontinued use may cause “flashbacks” distortions of virtually any sensation. Withdrawal may require psychiatric treatment for the accompanying persistent psychotic states. Suicide is not uncommon.

Solvent Inhalants

Fumes from solvent inhalants, glue, lacquers and plastic cement cause problems similar to those resulting from alcohol. Incidents of hallucinations and permanent brain damage are more frequent.

FIREARMS, WEAPONS, & EXPLOSIVES POLICY

The personal possession of firearms in all campus buildings and on all campus property is strictly prohibited. This prohibition applies to all students, employees, independent contractors, and visitors, including those who have a valid permit to carry a concealed weapon. Individuals who possess a valid permit to carry a firearm may, however, keep it locked in the trunk of their vehicle in a campus parking lot. This prohibition does not apply to authorized security or law enforcement personnel. Individuals wishing to store firearms and ammunition at Gustavus Adolphus College can do so by bringing them to the Office of Campus Safety, Room 35A, Norelius Hall basement.

Except under circumstances noted above, students and employees are prohibited from using, storing or possessing weapons, fireworks, or explosives on property owned or controlled by the College and/or in the course of any College program or employment. Weapons may include, but

are not limited to: firearms, pellet guns, air rifles or BB guns, paintball guns, bows and arrows, slingshots, water balloon launchers, martial arts equipment, swords, switchblades and large knives, tasers, and clubs.

If you are aware that an individual possesses a firearm, other weapon, or explosives in violation of this policy, please contact Campus Safety (507) 933-8888 immediately.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013

Members of Gustavus Adolphus College community (“Gustavus” or the “College”), guests and visitors have the right to be free from all forms of sex/gender harassment, discrimination and misconduct. All members of the campus community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that does not infringe upon the rights of others. The College will not tolerate any violation of this policy. This Policy outlines the College’s expectations to ensure a campus free from Sexual Misconduct, the steps for recourse for those individuals who have been subject to Sexual Misconduct, and the procedures for determining whether a violation of College Policy has occurred.

This Policy applies to the following forms of sex discrimination, which are referred to collectively as “Sexual Misconduct”: Title IX Sexual Harassment, Non-Title IX Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Exploitation.

Gustavus Adolphus College does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Gustavus Adolphus College issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a College official². In this context, Gustavus Adolphus College prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the university community.

For a complete copy of Gustavus Adolphus College’s policy governing sexual misconduct, visit <https://gustavus.edu/deanofstudents/policies/gustieguide/sexualmisconduct.php>

<https://gustavus.edu/titleix/policy/>

The College has established a *Sexual Assault Protocol Team*. The team consists of members from Campus Safety (the campus Clery Compliance Officer), the Title IX Coordinator, Sexual Assault Response Team, Committee Against Domestic Abuse, and the St. Peter Police. The team is responsible for developing, reviewing, and revising protocols, policies and procedures for addressing violence against women on campus.

² A “College official” is defined as either a “Campus Security Authority” under the auspices of the Clery Act or a “Responsible Employee” under Title IX and further identified by your institution’s sexual misconduct policy. For sexual harassment and sexual violence, “responsible employees” as defined by Gustavus Adolphus College under the auspices of Title IX will have to disclose identifying information about the victim to the Title IX Coordinator. There are exemptions to reporting for campus professional and pastoral counselors and medical doctors and nurses acting in those capacities from disclosing crime statistics or identifying information about the victim of sexual assault, unless the victim is a minor.

A. **Definitions**

There are numerous terms used in our policy and procedures. Please click through for those terms as defined by state and federal law, and Gustavus Adolphus College in College policies.

Consent is defined in Minnesota as:

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

Gustavus Adolphus College defines consent as:

Consent is clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create clear mutually understandable permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity.

- Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity.
- Previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.
- In order to give consent, one must be of legal age (18).
- Physical resistance (e.g., pushing someone away) is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The lack of physical resistance does not imply the individual consented to the sexual activity or event.
- In some instances, because of a person's power/authority, or the perception thereof, one individual may not be able to give consent to a given sexual encounter. For example, one individual who supervises another may not be able to obtain consent in an intimate encounter because the other person fears they might lose their job or status if they object to some or all aspects of the encounter. Power and authority may arise from a variety of areas including one's size, strength or reputation within the College.

Sexual Assault: Means an offense classified as a forcible or non-forcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the state of Minnesota, there are five degrees of criminal sexual conduct.

Criminal Sexual Conduct in the First Degree is defined as: A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person, or in sexual contact with a person under 13 years of age as defined in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (c), is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

- A. The complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- B. The complainant is at least 13 years of age but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- C. Circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
- D. The actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;
- E. The actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and either of the following circumstances exist:
 - a. The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish sexual penetration; or
 - b. The actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;
- F. The actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:
 - a. An accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or
 - b. An accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant reasonably to believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;
- G. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or
- H. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:
 - a. The actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;
 - b. The complainant suffered personal injury; or
 - c. The sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Second Degree is defined as:

A person who engages in sexual contact with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

- A. The complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;
- B. The complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- C. Circumstances existing at the time of the act cause the complainant to have a reasonable fear of imminent great bodily harm to the complainant or another;
- D. The actor is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the dangerous weapon to cause the complainant to submit;
- E. The actor causes personal injury to the complainant, and either of the following circumstances exist:
 - a. The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact; or
 - b. The actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;
- F. The actor is aided or abetted by one or more accomplices within the meaning of section 609.05, and either of the following circumstances exists:
 - a. An accomplice uses force or coercion to cause the complainant to submit; or
 - b. An accomplice is armed with a dangerous weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the complainant to reasonably believe it to be a dangerous weapon and uses or threatens to use the weapon or article to cause the complainant to submit;
- G. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense; or
- H. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was under 16 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:
 - a. The actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;
 - b. The complainant suffered personal injury; or
 - c. The sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.

Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense.

Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Third Degree is defined as:

A person who engages in sexual penetration with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

- A. The complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant shall be a defense;
- B. The complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 24 months older than the complainant. In any such case if the actor is no more than 120 months older than the complainant, it shall be an affirmative defense, which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence, that the actor reasonably believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older. In all other cases, mistake as to the complainant's age shall not be a defense. If the actor in such a case is no more than 48 months but more than 24 months older than the complainant, the actor may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- C. The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;
- D. The actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;
- E. The complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- F. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- G. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual penetration, and:
 - a. The actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the penetration;
 - b. The complainant suffered personal injury; or
 - c. The sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- H. The actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual penetration occurred:
 - a. During the psychotherapy session; or
 - b. Outside the psychotherapy session if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists.
- I. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- J. The actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a former patient of the psychotherapist and the former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist;
- K. The actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual penetration occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

- L. The actor accomplishes the sexual penetration by means of deception or false representation that the penetration is for a bona fide medical purpose. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- M. The actor is or purports to be a member of the clergy, the complainant is not married to the actor, and:
 - a. The sexual penetration occurred during the course of a meeting in which the complainant sought or received religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort from the actor in private; or
 - b. The sexual penetration occurred during a period of time in which the complainant was meeting on an ongoing basis with the actor to seek or receive religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort in private. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- N. The actor is an employee, independent contractor, or volunteer of a state, county, city, or privately operated adult or juvenile correctional system, or secure treatment facility, or treatment facility providing services to clients civilly committed as mentally ill and dangerous, sexually dangerous persons, or sexual psychopathic personalities, including, but not limited to, jails, prisons, detention centers, or work release facilities, and the complainant is a resident of a facility or under supervision of the correctional system. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- O. The actor provides or is an agent of an entity that provides special transportation service, the complainant used the special transportation service, and the sexual penetration occurred during or immediately before or after the actor transported the complainant. Consent by the complainant is not a defense; or
- P. The actor performs massage or other bodywork for hire, the complainant was a user of one of those services, and non-consensual sexual penetration occurred during or immediately before or after the actor performed or was hired to perform one of those services for the complainant.

Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Fourth Degree is defined as:

A person who engages in sexual contact with another person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if any of the following circumstances exists:

- A. The complainant is under 13 years of age and the actor is no more than 36 months older than the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age or consent to the act by the complainant is a defense. In a prosecution under this clause, the state is not required to prove that the sexual contact was coerced;
- B. The complainant is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant or in a position of authority over the complainant. Consent by the complainant to the act is not a defense. In any such case, if the actor is no more than 120 months older than the complainant, it shall be an affirmative defense which must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the actor reasonably believes the complainant to be 16 years of age or older. In all other cases, mistake as to the complainant's age shall not be a defense;
- C. The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact;

- D. The actor knows or has reason to know that the complainant is mentally impaired, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless;
- E. The complainant is at least 16 but less than 18 years of age and the actor is more than 48 months older than the complainant and in a position of authority over the complainant. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- F. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant and the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- G. The actor has a significant relationship to the complainant, the complainant was at least 16 but under 18 years of age at the time of the sexual contact, and:
 - a. The actor or an accomplice used force or coercion to accomplish the contact;
 - b. The complainant suffered personal injury; or
 - c. The sexual abuse involved multiple acts committed over an extended period of time.
 - d. Neither mistake as to the complainant's age nor consent to the act by the complainant is a defense;
- H. the actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient of the psychotherapist and the sexual contact occurred:
 - a. During the psychotherapy session; or
 - b. Outside the psychotherapy session if an ongoing psychotherapist-patient relationship exists. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- I. The actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a former patient of the psychotherapist and the former patient is emotionally dependent upon the psychotherapist;
- J. The actor is a psychotherapist and the complainant is a patient or former patient and the sexual contact occurred by means of therapeutic deception. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- K. The actor accomplishes the sexual contact by means of deception or false representation that the contact is for a bona fide medical purpose. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;
- L. The actor is or purports to be a member of the clergy, the complainant is not married to the actor, and:
 - a. The sexual contact occurred during the course of a meeting in which the complainant sought or received religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort from the actor in private; or
 - b. The sexual contact occurred during a period of time in which the complainant was meeting on an ongoing basis with the actor to seek or receive religious or spiritual advice, aid, or comfort in private. Consent by the complainant is not a defense
- M. The actor is an employee, independent contractor, or volunteer of a state, county, city, or privately operated adult or juvenile correctional system, or secure treatment facility, or treatment facility providing services to clients civilly

committed as mentally ill and dangerous, sexually dangerous persons, or sexual psychopathic personalities, including, but not limited to, jails, prisons, detention centers, or work release facilities, and the complainant is a resident of a facility or under supervision of the correctional system. Consent by the complainant is not a defense;

- N. The actor provides or is an agent of an entity that provides special transportation service, the complainant used the special transportation service, the complainant is not married to the actor, and the sexual contact occurred during or immediately before or after the actor transported the complainant. Consent by the complainant is not a defense; or
- O. The actor performs massage or other bodywork for hire, the complainant was a user of one of those services, and non-consensual sexual contact occurred during or immediately before or after the actor performed or was hired to perform one of those services for the complainant.

Criminal Sexual Conduct in the Fifth Degree is defined as:

A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fifth degree:

- A. If the person engages in non-consensual sexual contact; or
- B. The person engages in masturbation or lewd exhibition of the genitals in the presence of a minor under the age of 16, knowing or having reason to know the minor is present. For purposes of this section, "sexual contact" has the meaning given in section 609.341, subdivision 11, paragraph (a), clauses (i) and (iv), but does not include the intentional touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the buttocks. Sexual contact also includes the intentional removal or attempted removal of clothing covering the complainant's intimate parts or undergarments, and the non-consensual touching by the complainant of the actor's intimate parts, affected by the actor, if the action is performed with sexual or aggressive intent.

Domestic Violence:

Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction

- A. In the State of Minnesota "Domestic abuse" means the following, if committed against a family or household member by a family or household member:
 - a. Physical harm, bodily injury, or assault;
 - b. The infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; or
 - c. Terroristic threats, within the meaning of section 609.713, subdivision 1; criminal sexual conduct, within the meaning of section 609.342, 609.343,

609.344, 609.345, or 609.3451; or interference with an emergency call within the meaning of section 609.78, subdivision 2.

B. "Family or household members" means:

- a. Spouses and former spouses;
- b. Parents and children;
- c. Persons related by blood;
- d. Persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past;
- e. Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;
- f. A man and woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and
- g. Persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship. Issuance of an order for protection on the ground in clause (6) does not affect a determination of paternity under sections 257.51 to 257.74. In determining whether persons are or have been involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship under clause (7), the court shall consider the length of time of the relationship; type of relationship; frequency of interaction between the parties; and, if the relationship has terminated, length of time since the termination.

Dating Violence: Means violence committed by a person—

- A. Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- B. Where the existence of such a relationship will be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - a. The length of the relationship.
 - b. The type of relationship.
 - c. The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: Means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- A. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
- B. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

The State of Minnesota further defines stalking as:

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

EDUCATION PROGRAMMING

Gustavus offers annual programs to prevent domestic violence, relationship violence, sexual assault (including stranger and known-offender assaults) and stalking. Programs to prevent domestic violence, relationship violence, sexual assault and stalking are defined as comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end violence. These programs are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome. These programs consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to prevent domestic violence, relationship violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees. Educational programs at Gustavus are offered to raise awareness for all incoming students and employees, and are conducted during new student and new employee orientation.

These programs and others offered throughout the year include primary prevention (including normative messaging, environmental management and bystander intervention) as well as discussions about the State of Minnesota definitions of domestic violence, relationship violence, sexual assault, stalking and consent. These programs also advise that the college prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, relationship violence, sexual assault and stalking. The training also describes safe and positive options for bystander intervention, information on risk reduction and information on College policies and procedures after a sex offense occurs. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns also contain this same information.

Programs also offer information on risk reduction, recognizing warning signs and how to avoid potential attacks, and do so without victim blaming. Throughout the year, ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns are offered, often taking the form of programs, campaigns, emails, guest speakers and events such as “Can I Kiss You?” workshop and sponsored by Vector Solutions online modules.

The College offered the following **primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students** for the 2022-2023 school year:

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Location Held</u>	<u>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</u>
Distribution of resource booklet: <i>2022-2023 Student Guide Responding to Sexual Misconduct, Intimate Partner Violence, & Stalking</i>	August 2023	N/A	DoV, DaV, SA, S
3rd Millenium AlcoholEDU online course	August 2022	Online	DoV, DaV, SA, S
Can I Kiss You? Mike Domitriz	9/02/2022	Alumni Hall	DaV, SA
Healthy Relationship Kahoot	4/27/2022	Campus Center	DoV, DaV, SA, S
Healthy RelationTips Fair	3/09/2022	Courtyard Cafe	DoV, DaV, SA, S
Denim Day display	4/27/2022	Campus Center	SA

❖ DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault and S means Stalking

The College offered the following **primary prevention and awareness programs for all new and current employees** for the 2022-2023 school year:

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Location Held</u>	<u>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</u>
Annual Title IX Training for Mandated Reporters	September 2022	Online training	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Distribution of Mandated Reporter information cards	August 2022	N/A	DoV, DaV, SA & S*
Distribution of Title IX policy updates	N/A	email	DoV, DaV, SA & S*

The College offered the following **ongoing awareness and prevention programs** for students for the 2022-2023 school year:

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Date Held</u>	<u>Location Held</u>	<u>Which Prohibited Behavior Covered?</u>
Athletic Compliance & Policy Meeting	August-October 2022 Met with all Athletic Teams in person	Various locations/meeting rooms	DoV, DaV, SA, S
SART and Title IX Training for Gustie Greeter Orientation Leaders	8/30/2022	Beck Hall	DoV, DaV, SA, S
SART and Title IX Training for Collegiate Fellows (Res Life student staff)	8/25/2022	Wallenberg Auditorium	DoV, DaV, SA, S
SART and Title IX training for Peer Assistants (PAs)	8/31/2022	Beck Hall	DoV, DaV, SA, S
Put it in Practice for Collegiate Fellows	8/25/2022	Norelius Hall	SA
Mandatory Sophomore Bystander Intervention training	October 2022	online	DaV, DoV, SA

- ❖ DoV means Domestic Violence, DaV means Dating Violence, SA means Sexual Assault and S means Stalking

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A COMPLAINT

The College has procedures in place that serve to be sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, including informing individuals about their right to file criminal charges as well as the availability of medical, counseling and support services, and additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as housing, academic, transportation and working accommodations, if reasonably available. Students and employees should contact the Title IX Coordinator at (507)933-6360 to request any accommodations.

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic violence, the victim should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible at Mayo Clinic Health System – Mankato, 1025 Marsh St., Mankato, MN as this facility has forensic nurse examiners trained to collect evidence. In Minnesota, evidence may be collected even if you chose not to make a report to law enforcement. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to College hearing boards/investigators or police.

Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. The College will assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire. The Saint Peter Police Department may also be reached directly by calling (507)931-1550, in person at 207 S. Front Street, Saint Peter. Additional information about the Saint Peter Police department may be found online at: <http://www.saintpetermn.gov/police>.

If you have been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, you should report the incident promptly to the Title IX Coordinator.³ This person can be reached via the Dean of Students Office at 507-933-7526 or dos@gustavus.edu. The College will provide resources to persons who have been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, and will apply appropriate disciplinary procedures to those who violate this policy. The procedures set forth below are intended to afford a prompt response to charges of sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking, to maintain confidentiality and fairness

³ The Title IX Coordinator is regarded as a "Responsible Employee" under Title IX and also a "Campus Security Authority" under the Clery Act. Statistical information less the victim's identifying information will be provided to campus safety even if the victim chooses not to alert campus safety personally.

consistent with applicable legal requirements, and to impose appropriate sanctions on violators of this policy.

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

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking is reported to the College, below are the procedures that the College will follow as well as a statement of the standard of evidence that will be used during any conduct proceeding on campus arising from such a report:

RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Incident Being Reported:	Procedure Institution Will Follow:	Evidentiary Standard:
Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking (if stalking is determined to be sexual in nature)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Depending on when reported (immediate vs delayed report), institution will provide complainant with access to medical care 2. Institution will assess immediate safety needs of complainant 3. Institution will assist complainant with contacting local police if complainant requests AND complainant provided with contact information for local police department 4. Institution will provide complainant with referrals to on and off campus mental health providers, chaplain's office, etc. 5. Institution will assess need to implement interim or long-term supportive measures, such as housing changes, change in class schedule, "No Contact" directive between both parties 6. A student wishing to file a formal complaint regarding sexual misconduct perpetrated by another student will meet with the Title IX Coordinator or their designee. 7. The Title IX Coordinator will again review with the student on and off campus resources, options for supportive measures, and options for reporting to local law enforcement. 8. Institution will provide a copy of the Sexual Misconduct Policy to complainant and inform the complainant regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation and resolution 9. Respondent notified of charges and process. 10. Investigation occurs. 11. Results of fact-finding investigation are given to both parties for a written response. 12. A Sexual Misconduct Board hearing is convened to review the case materials (on the basis of record) and a finding is determined. 13. Institution will inform both parties simultaneously of the outcome of the hearing and an <i>opportunity to request</i> an appeal is granted. Grounds for appeal can be found in the policy. 14. Institution will enforce the anti-retaliation policy and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for complaining of sex-based discrimination or for assisting in the investigation 	Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking cases are referred to the Title IX Coordinator and are investigated and adjudicated using the <i>preponderance of the evidence</i> standard

ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS: RIGHTS AND OPTIONS

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint, the College will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights. In Minnesota, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking has the following rights:

1. The victim's right to apply for reparations to cover losses, not including property losses, resulting from a violent crime and the telephone number to call to request an application;
2. The victim's right to request that the law enforcement agency withhold public access to data revealing the victim's identity under section [13.82, subdivision 17](#), paragraph (d);
3. The additional rights of domestic abuse victims as described in section [629.341](#);
4. Information on the nearest crime victim assistance program or resource;
5. The victim's rights, if an offender is charged, to be informed of and participate in the prosecution process, including the right to request restitution; .

A survivor has the right to file criminal charges with local law enforcement authorities, and, upon request, is entitled to assistance from the College in notifying local law enforcement authorities.

A survivor also has the right to obtain assistance from the Crime Victims Reparations Board and the Office of Crime Victims Ombudsman:

1821 University Avenue North
N465 Griggs-Midway Building
St. Paul, MN 55104
Phone: 1-800-247-0390

Further, Gustavus Adolphus College complies with Minnesota law in recognizing orders of protection and harassment restraining orders by:

- A. Any person who obtains an order of protection from Minnesota or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to Campus Safety. A complainant may then meet with Campus Safety to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for campus safety officers and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to: safe ride services, escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.

Orders of protection and harassment restraining orders may be available through Nicollet County Courts with assistance from Campus Safety or CADA.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, college offices, including Provost's Office, Residential Life, Counseling Center, Health Services, Dean of Students Office, Campus Safety, Title IX Coordinator and SART will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal college investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic, living, or working situations in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. These services can be

sought through the Dean of Students Office and/or any member of the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who is investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the Campus Safety department's Daily Crime Log or online. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by making that request to Deb Swanberg, Dean of Students Office, CC 202, dos@gustavus.edu (507)933-7526.

Resources for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

On-Campus

Counseling Center	Student Union 204	507-933-7027
Health Services	Campus Center 120	507-933-7630
Campus Safety	Norelius 035	507-933-8888
Diversity Center	Campus Center 101	507-933-7249
Office of the Title IX Coordinator	Jackson Campus Center 201A	507-933-6360
SART	Campus Center 120	507-933-6868
Chaplains Office	Old Main 102	507-933-7446
Dean of Students Office	Jackson Campus Center 201	507-933-7526
Student Conduct Coordinator	Jackson Campus Center 201	507-933-7526

In the Saint Peter Area

Local Police	207 S. Front Street, St. Peter	507-931-1550
River's Edge Hospital	1900 N Sunrise Dr., St. Peter	507-931-2200
Committee Against Domestic Violence	Mankato, MN	1-800-477-0466
Nicollet/Sibley County Sexual Assault Services	320 Sunrise Dr., St Peter	Community Safe Line 1-800-630-4125
Nicollet County Courthouse	501 S. Minnesota Ave., St. Peter	507-934-7850
South Central Crisis Center	2100 Bassett Dr., Mankato	1-877-399-3040

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

<http://www.mncasa.org> - Minnesota Coalition Against Rape

<http://www.mcbw.org> - Minnesota Coalition Against Domestic Violence

<https://www.outfront.org/crisis-anti-violence> - LGBT Anti-Violence Program

<http://www.rainn.org> – Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network

<https://www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault> - Department of Justice

<http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html> Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

A complete list of online resource available to victims can be found at:

<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ojp/help-for-crime-victims/Pages/resource-list-victims.aspx>

ADJUDICATION OF VIOLATIONS

Whether or not criminal charges are filed, the college⁴ or a person may file a complaint under the Sexual Misconduct Policy alleging that a student or employee violated the College's policy on Sexual Misconduct. Reports of all domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking made to Campus Safety will automatically be referred to the Title IX Coordinator for consideration of investigation regardless if the complainant chooses to pursue criminal charges.

The college disciplinary process will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. Investigators and hearing board members are trained annually on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The Sexual Misconduct Policy provides that:

1. Complainants, Respondents, or the victim, in the case where the victim was not the Complainant, have the option to have both one advisor and no more than two supportive resources present during any meeting connected with the case. Individuals can be recommended and provided by the College or the complainant/respondent can seek out their own from on or off campus. The role of the advisor shall be limited to advising the Respondent or Complainant. The advisor may not appear in lieu of the Respondent or Complainant or speak on their behalf, nor may the advisor address the investigator(s) or adjudicator(s). The College will make reasonable attempts to include the advisor and support person(s) when scheduling meetings related to the case, and include options for attendance via conference call by telephone or computer. In order to keep the process timely, the College reserves the right to move forward in the process in the absence of a preferred advisor and/or support person if they are unavailable for an extended period of time. In this case, a proxy may be used.
2. A decision made by the Sexual Misconduct hearing board is based on the preponderance of evidence standard, i.e. "more likely than not to have occurred" standard. In other words, the conduct process asks: "is it more likely than not that the accused student violated the College's Sexual Misconduct Policy?"
3. The complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding, as well as any changes or disciplinary actions prior to the time that such results become final;
4. The complainant and the respondent each have the right to request an appeal by filing an Appeal Application with the Title IX Coordinator and if the appeal is granted, they will be notified simultaneously in writing of the final outcome after the appeal is resolved.

It is a violation of College policy to retaliate against any person making a complaint of Sexual Misconduct and/or against a person cooperating in the investigation of (including testifying as a witness to) an allegation of sexual misconduct. For these purposes, 'retaliation' includes intimidation, threats, harassment, and other adverse action threatened or taken against any such complainant or third party. Retaliation should be reported promptly to the Dean of Students and

⁴ Title IX states that if an institution knows or reasonably should know of sexual harassment, to include sexual violence, the institution has a duty to investigate. Consequently, whether a complainant chooses to cooperate or not should not be the deciding factor for whether or not the college conducts a formal investigation. In this instance the "College will move forward as the complainant."

may result in disciplinary action independent of the sanction or interim measures imposed in response to the underlying allegations of Sexual Harassment or Sexual Misconduct.

When a complainant does not consent to the disclosure of his or her name or other identifiable information to the alleged perpetrator, the college's ability to respond to the complaint may be limited.

Confidentiality

The College will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law.

SANCTIONS AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES

In all cases, investigations that result in a finding of more likely than not that a violation of the policy occurred will lead to the initiation of disciplinary sanctions against the accused individual. College sanctions including, admonition, disciplinary censure, disciplinary probation, suspension, and expulsion among others, may be imposed upon those determined to have violated this policy. The College may implement protective measures following the report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking which may include some or all of the following actions: issuing a campus "no contact" order, modification of living arrangement(s), changes in class schedule(s), respondent's interim suspension from campus pending a hearing, and reporting the matter to the local police. For students, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are violations of the Student Conduct Code. Employees who violate this policy will be subject to discipline, up to and including termination of employment. Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are criminal acts which also may subject the alleged perpetrator to criminal and civil penalties under federal and state law.

The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether interim and protective measures should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to: an order of no contact, residence hall relocation, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved.⁵ Violations of the Dean of Students directives and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by Gustavus Adolphus College.

⁵ Applicable law requires that, when taking such steps to separate the complainant and the accused, the College must minimize the burden on the complainant and thus should not, as a matter of course, remove the complainant from his or her job, classes or housing while allowing the accused to remain.

NOTIFICATION OF FINAL RESULTS

Gustavus Adolphus College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary proceeding, conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for the purposes of this paragraph.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a 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 the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services or is a student.

In Minnesota, convicted sex offenders must register with the Department of Corrections. You can link to this information, by accessing State Department of Corrections website at <https://coms.doc.state.mn.us/publicregistrantsearch> or National Sex Offender Registry at <https://www.nsopw.gov>.

TITLE IX COORDINATOR

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for overseeing the College's response to Title IX reports and complaints, identifying patterns of behavior related to the complaints, and oversight of the policy, procedures, and investigations. The Title IX Coordinator can be reached by calling (507-933-6360). The Title IX Coordinator and 2 deputy coordinators make up the Title IX team. The deputy coordinators are a member of the College faculty and Athletics administration.

CAMPUS SAFETY CORE CAMPUS AND PATROL JURISDICTION:





Gustavus Adolphus College

FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY INFORMATION FOR 2022

Published October 2023

Fire and Life Safety Information

Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008

On August 14, 2008 President George W. Bush signed the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008. This law requires any institution maintaining on-campus student housing to issue an annual fire safety report. The report is to include statistics regarding the number and causes of fires, number of fire injuries and deaths and value of property damage. It must also include information on each on-campus student housing fire safety system, the number of regular mandatory fire drills, fire safety policies, education programs, and plans for any needed fire safety improvements.

The College developed this report to comply with this act and to better inform the Gustavus Adolphus College community - students, prospective students, parents, faculty and staff - on how fires affect the College's residential facilities. It includes all of the required information on fires, preventative actions, campus guidelines, and training that is conducted to reduce the likelihood and impact of campus fires.

Number of Fires, Their Cause, Associated Injuries and Property Damage

The following table lists all fires that have occurred in on-campus student housing facilities in the past 3 calendar years.

Fiscal Year	Total Number of Housing Facility Fires	Cause/Type	Number of Injuries	Property Damage in Dollars
2022	0	Unintentional/see specific building below	0	\$0-99
2021	4	Unintentional/see specific building below	0	\$0-99
2020	0	Unintentional/see specific building below	0	\$0-99

2022 Student Housing Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Cause Categories	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Adolphson House <i>1023 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arbor View Apartments <i>1616 West Jefferson Ave.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Carlson International Center <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1901 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1903 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1904 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1905 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
College View Apartments <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gibbs Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Norelius Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peterson House <i>1001 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pittman Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prairie View Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rundstrom Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sjostrom House <i>1108 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sohre Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sorensen Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Southwest Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ten-O-Nine House <i>1009 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uhler Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Walker House <i>1017 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2021 Student Housing Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Cause Categories	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Adolphson House <i>1023 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arbor View Apartments <i>1616 West Jefferson Ave.</i>	1	1	04/07/21	2151	Oven	0	0	0	\$0-99
Carlson International Center <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1901 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1903 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1904 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1905 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
College View Apartments <i>611 West College Ave</i>	1	1	03/21/21	1903	Oven mitt	0	0	0	\$0-99
Gibbs Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Norelius Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peterson House <i>1001 South 7th Street</i>	1	1	03/28/21	2036	Oven	0	0	0	\$0-99
Pittman Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prairie View Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rundstrom Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	1	1	10/02/21	2327	Dryer	0	0	0	\$849
Sjostrom House <i>1108 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sohre Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sorensen Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Southwest Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ten-O-Nine House <i>1009 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uhler Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Walker House <i>1017 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2020 Student Housing Facilities	Total Fires in Each Building	Fire Number	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Cause Categories	Number of Injuries that Required Treatment at a Facility	Number of Deaths Related to a Fire	Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire
Adolphson House <i>1023 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arbor View Apartments <i>1616 West Jefferson Ave.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Carlson International Center <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1901 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1903 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1904 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1905 Chapel View Rd.</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
College View Apartments <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gibbs Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Norelius Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peterson House <i>1001 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pittman Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prairie View Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rundstrom Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sjostrom House <i>1108 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sohre Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sorensen Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Southwest Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ten-O-Nine House <i>1009 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uhler Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Walker House <i>1017 South 7th Street</i>	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

I. Definitions

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

Fire drill - A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

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

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

Fire safety system - Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire including: Sprinkler or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights, smoke-control and reduction mechanisms, and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of Property Damage - The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity, including contents damaged by fire, related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Fire Log - A fire log is kept at the Department of Campus Safety open to the public during normal business hours. Gustavus Adolphus College maintains a fire log that records any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility and includes information such as the nature, date, time and general location of each fire. The fire log entry, or an addition to an entry, shall be made within two business days of the receipt of information. The fire log for the most recent 60-day period shall be open to public inspection during normal business hours. Any portion of the log older than 60 days will be available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

On-Campus Student Housing Facility – Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.

II. Residence Hall and Apartment Fire Drills

Fire drills are held once a semester (Fall and Spring) for each residential facility. Fire drills are supervised evacuations of a building for a fire. The Departments of Campus Safety and

Residential Life oversee fire drills. Students who fail to leave the building drill are fined and the incident is turned over to the campus conduct system.

III. Fire and Life Safety Education

Training is provided to all residents by the Residential Life staff at the beginning of the academic school year.

Residents are educated about evacuation procedures, room personalization guidelines, and the procedure for fire/life safety inspections. Information is provided to residents through floor/building meetings, the Gustavus Guide, flyers, posters in the halls, and emails.

The Campus Safety website and this publication serve as an additional resource material for educating the entire campus community.

IV. Fire Safety Improvements and Upgrades

Gustavus Adolphus College annually reviews the fire systems in our residential facilities and will make upgrades, repairs or revisions when problems are identified.

V. Fire Evacuation Plan

1. All faculty, staff, and students are required to evacuate the building when the alarm has sounded, and proceed slowly to the nearest exit and go directly to the pre-arranged evacuation site.
2. The last individual exiting a room should close the door and proceed to the closest exit. If smoke hampers your means of egress, find an alternative route.
3. Never use an elevator to evacuate the building, as smoke will rise into the elevator shaft, placing everyone inside at serious risk. Handicapped individuals should go to the nearest staircase and wait for assistance.
4. Do not re-enter the building until the fire alarm has been silenced and Campus Safety or the Saint Peter Fire Department has indicated that it is safe to re-occupy. Inform Security and Campus Safety if anyone has been injured or cannot account for their presence.

VI. Fire Reporting Procedures

The following procedures should be followed if you discover a FIRE:

1. Proceed to the nearest pull box and call either Campus Safety (507) 933-8888 or Emergency Dispatch at 911.
2. Provide the Communications Officer with your name, the building name, the fire location, and if there are any injuries.

VII. Emergency Evacuation Procedures for Individuals with Disabilities

1. If the occupant, resident, or visitor is located above or below the ground floor, do not use the elevator. Stay in your office or room, or see specific examples below.

2. If the occupant, resident, or visitor is located on the ground floor of the building, exit through the closest appropriate means of egress.
3. Proceed to the nearest stairwell and if safe, remain at the top. Contact Campus Safety and give the Communication Officer your name, exact location, room number, and telephone number. Remain by the phone until firefighters arrive who can assist persons who are unable to evacuate.

On-Campus Housing Facilities Fire Safety Systems

The table below lists the safety systems in place at each of the residence halls, apartment buildings, and on-campus houses at Gustavus Adolphus College.

Residence Halls Apartment Buildings ILS Houses	Sprinkled	Smoke Alarms Single Station not Monitored (Operate Independently of Building Fire Alarm System)	Smoke Detectors Monitored by Building Fire Alarm System	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans/ Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each academic year
Adolphson House <i>1023 South 7th Street</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Arbor View Apartments <i>1616 West Jefferson Ave.</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Carlson International Center <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1901 Chapel View Rd.</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1903 Chapel View Rd.</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1904 Chapel View Rd.</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2
Chapel View Townhomes <i>1905 Chapel View Rd.</i>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	2
College View Apartments <i>611 West College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Gibbs Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Norelius Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
North Hall <i>611 West College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Peterson House <i>1001 South 7th Street</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Pittman Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Prairie View Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Rundstrom Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Sjostrom House <i>1108 South 7th Street</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Sohre Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Sorensen Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Southwest Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Ten-O-Nine House <i>1009 South 7th Street</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Uhler Hall <i>800 W College Ave</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Walker House <i>1017 South 7th Street</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

V. Fire Safety Regulations

A. Candles/Flammable Materials/Incense

Candles, incense, oil lamps, etc. (generally anything utilizing a wick, flame, consuming flammable material, or open heating element, are NOT allowed in residence hall rooms or College owned apartments or houses. Violations are subject to citations and/or other disciplinary action. Storage of volatile materials or other flammables (e.g. gasoline) is likewise not permitted.

B. Electrical Appliances

Students may utilize electrical appliances in residence halls such as: radio, tape recorder, television, personal computer, record/CD player, pop-up toasters, electric coffee pot, personal lamp, popcorn popper (in student rooms only), fan, shaver, portable hair dryer, other personal care appliances, clock, microwave oven, and compact refrigerator (see “Microwave Ovens” and “Refrigerators” sections for detailed information on restrictions). Heating or cooking appliances with open coils, hot plates, air conditioners, sunlamps, hot tubs, and electric blankets may not be used in student rooms. Torchiere lamps are permitted, but only with incandescent or compact fluorescent light bulbs. Halogen lamps are NOT permitted.

Violations for illegal appliances are issued a citation.

Electric extension cords are not to be used in a manner that may create a fire hazard (such as running a cord under a rug/carpet or in a place where the insulation may be worn out). Students are cautioned to be very careful with electrical appliances and extension cords. Tampering with electrical systems (e.g., installing dimmer switches, ceiling fans, etc., or altering wiring, etc.) is prohibited for the safety of all residents and the general upkeep of the building.

C. Fire Safety: Evacuation Instructions

All students and guests are expected to respond appropriately whenever a fire alarm is sounded. Each person is expected to observe the fire safety guidelines. Violations are issued a citation. Whenever an alarm is sounded: 1) leave lights on in the room; 2) close and lock the door; 3) all individuals must leave the building using the nearest exit; 4) remain outside until the staff gives the all-clear sign. Failure to leave the building during the sounding of a fire alarm is a violation of both state and College codes. Violations are issued as citations.

D. Fire Safety Equipment

Fire extinguishers, fire alarms, smoke detectors, sprinklers, and other fire and safety equipment are placed in the halls for the safety of the residents in the building. Misuse of fire and safety equipment is a serious violation of both state and College codes.

VI. Fire Marshal's Directives

The College is concerned about the safety and welfare of the students living in the residence halls and has both a legal and moral responsibility to see that the State Fire Marshal's directives are met. Gustavus cannot and will not play games with fire and safety standards, policies, and procedures. The intent of these directives is very clear: to make Gustavus residence halls as safe

as possible. Students may not do anything or keep anything in the residence halls that will increase the risk of fire or explosion or that is contrary to the directives of the State Fire Marshal's office or the terms of the College's insurance policies. Misuse of fire and safety equipment including, but not limited to, fire extinguishers and fire alarms is a violation of both College regulations and state laws. The State Fire Marshal's Office has notified Gustavus Adolphus College that the following cannot be allowed in students' rooms.

- A. Carpeting and Carpet Pad:** Carpeting and carpet pads are permitted. Due to the concern of fires, all carpet and pad must be cut to allow the door to open freely.
- B. Construction or Modification that Increases the Risk of Fire or Decreases Safety** (paneling, platforms, wood floors, and other projects that make use of wood or other flammable materials): The Deputy State Fire Marshal has okayed the bunking of beds using a minimum of 2x4s and 4x4s. Barn board, paneling, 1x12s, platforms, plywood, particleboard, etc., is allowed. If students choose to loft their beds, they are to use the bed frame and must not set the mattresses on a plywood platform. Use of wood and other flammables **MUST** be kept to an absolute minimum.
- C. Door Obstructions:** Doors must be able to easily open to their full capacity. There must be a clear and easy exit from each room that may be readily located in the case of fire, smoke, sleepiness, intoxication, darkness, or the confusion in an actual emergency.
- D. Flammable Materials Hanging from or Draped Across Ceilings:** The Deputy Fire Marshal has specifically banned any and all flammable materials hanging or draped from the ceiling, including hanging room dividers (whether hanging from the ceiling or suspended below it). He has agreed to allow wall hangings (flat against the wall) but has suggested these be made of a fire resistant material.
- E. Residential Sprinkling System:** The residence hall hallways and each room contain sprinklers that will activate either through the presence of fire or misuse. Should a student set off the sprinkler system, as a result of misuse whether within or outside their room, they will be held liable for all damages, plus a \$700 fine.

Residents violating these directives are legally liable for both civil and criminal negligence should a fire or other related problems occur. Additionally, should the College discover violations, the student(s) responsible are subject to formal disciplinary action.

VII. Smoking/Tobacco Policy

As of July 1, 2018 Gustavus Adolphus College is a [tobacco free college](#). Tobacco use is prohibited within all College campus grounds, College owned or leased properties, and in College-owned, leased, or rented vehicles even when used outside campus grounds.

Tobacco products include but are not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes (hookah), bidis, kreteks, smokeless tobacco, chewing tobacco, snus, snuff, electronic cigarettes and any non-FDA approved nicotine delivery device.

VIII. Fire/Life Safety Inspections

Throughout the academic school year, a residence life staff person will do fire/life inspections of each room. Should a violation be found, the resident will receive a letter indicating what the violation was, and they will be expected to immediately comply. If the violations have not been corrected after an unannounced re-inspection, the resident and potentially roommate(s) will be fined and will be subject to disciplinary action.

Some common violations are as follows:

- Extension cords and multi-tap electric units without a breaker
- Items stored closer than 18 inches from a sprinkler head
- Blocking of electrical panels
- Blocking of egress (exit) pathways
- Evidence of burning of candles, incense, or tobacco products
- Evidence of cooking; or cooking appliances, even if unused
- Evidence of a heavy load of combustibles in a room, on the walls, or ceiling
- Covering a door with paper or other combustible material
- Use of electrical wiring, devices, appliances that are modified or damaged
- Use of portable heater
- Tampered with smoke detector
- Use of halogen lamp/lighting
- Unsafe lofting or raising of beds - including rooms with no guardrails
- Strings of lights, twinkle lights, and holiday lights
- Any other situation deemed unsafe by the staff inspector

CONTACT INFORMATION

College officials are happy to discuss any remaining questions or concerns that you may have about safety and security at Gustavus Adolphus College.

Please contact:

Scott Reiten, Director of Campus Safety, Carlson Administration Building, Room 209, (507) 933-7494.

