2012

# Annual Campus Security & Fire Report for 2011

Martin Luther College New Ulm, Minnesota

Student Life Office
Martin Luther College
9/1/2012

**Martin Luther College** has a total enrollment of approximately 712 students. The college also employs about 110 faculty and staff who work on campus.

Martin Luther College takes seriously the safety, security, and welfare of its community members. The security department is dedicated to providing a safe and secure environment for all college members. The following information is made available to students and staff in partial compliance with section 485 (f) (I) (F) of the Higher Education Act as amended by the Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Acts. The statistics which follow indicate criminal occurrences on campus which were reported to the Vice President for Student Life.

| **Criminal Offenses - On Campus** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses – Non-forcible (total) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory rape | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Criminal Offenses - On Campus Student Housing Facilities** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses – Non-forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory rape | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Criminal Offenses - Non Campus** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses – Non-forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory rape | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |

| **Criminal Offenses - Public Property** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Negligent manslaughter | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses - Forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sex Offenses – Non-forcible | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Statutory rape | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aggravated Assault | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burglary | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Motor Vehicle Theft | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arson | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Arrests – On Campus** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Arrests – On Campus Student Housing Facilities** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Arrests – Non Campus** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Arrests – Public Property** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| | | | |
| **Disciplinary Actions – On Campus** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 25 | 14 | 22 |
| | | | |
| **Disciplinary Actions – On Campus Student Housing Facilities** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 22 | 7 | 12 |
| | | | |
| **Disciplinary Actions – Non Campus** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** |
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 7 | 0 | 0 |

| Disciplinary Actions – Public Property | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Drug abuse violations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liquor Law Violations | 0 | 7 | 23 |

***No crimes specified by the Hate Crimes Statistics Act (28 U.S.C. 534) were reported in 2011****. The Hate Crimes Statistics Act of 1989, requires the Attorney General of the United States to gather and publish data about crimes "that manifest evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity."*

The definitions listed hereafter are taken from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook and the Higher Education Act.

Murder: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter: a) Non-negligent manslaughter - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Negligent - The killing of another person through gross negligence

Sex Offenses: a) Forcible sex offense - any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against that person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Forcible sex offenses include forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, and forcible fondling. b) Non-forcible sex offenses are acts of "unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse." They include incest and statutory rape. Depending on the circumstances, acquaintance rape could be either a forcible or non-forcible sex offense.

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

Aggravated Assault: an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This offense is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm such as apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. An unsuccessful attempt to commit murder would be classified as aggravated assault. It is not necessary that an 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 was successfully completed.

Burglary: (breaking or entering) the unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft. Note that forced entry is not a required element of the offense. Thus, a burglary offense will be considered to have occurred for reporting purposes so long as the entry is unlawful, i.e., it constitutes a trespass (even if it was accomplished via an unlocked door or window). Included within this offense are unsuccessful attempts where force is employed, or where a perpetrator is frightened off while entering an unlocked door or climbing through an open window.

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.
Motor Vehicle Theft: the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to the institution's educational purposes. These buildings include residential halls, any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, those frequently used by students and those that support institutional purposes such as a food or retail vendor.

Non-Campus: includes any building (or property) owned or controlled by student organizations recognized by the school; and any building or property owned or controlled by the school, that is not within the same reasonable contiguous area.

Public Property: Public property is defined as the area that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the school; or is adjacent to a facility owned or controlled by the school, and the facility is used by the school in a manner related to the institution's educational purpose.

Residence Halls: All residence buildings including resident halls and apartments.

## SAFETY AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT

**Located in the WCC Administration Office…**
The college employs student security personnel to patrol the campus and to report suspected criminal activity to the dormitory staff and/or the New Ulm police department. MLC Security Personnel **do not** have arrest authority. They are on campus to provide help and assistance to the campus family and maintain the security of campus facilities.

If you are returning to campus after 10 pm and would like an escort back to your dormitory, you may make arrangements to have campus security personnel meet you at your parking lot. Please express your concerns and bring your needs to the Vice President fro Student Life. In special circumstances you may call security personnel for assistance directly at the

**MLC Security Cell Phone – 507-276-4512**

Don't hesitate to call a member of the Student Life/Dormitory staff if you feel threatened or if you observe suspicious behavior. Report all security concerns as soon as possible to the Student Life Office.

The New Ulm Police Department patrols the streets and parking lots of our campus on a nightly basis and is willing to respond when security concerns arise. The police department's phone # is **507-233-6750** or **911 in an emergency**.

Dormitories are locked at all times. Each student is given a “smart” student ID card which activates the electronic door locks to the dormitories when held up to the card reader located near each dormitory entrance. Institutional buildings also operate by RFID card.

## SECURITY DO's AND DON'Ts

- Do not prop dormitory doors open.
- Keep money out of sight in your dorm room. Better yet, open up a bank account locally and keep your money in your bank account. If you need to keep a larger amount of money in the dormitory, please have your dormitory supervisor lock it up for you
- Keep valuables in a safe area--ask your dormitory supervisor for help.
- Avoid situations where alcohol or drugs are present.
- Be aware of your surroundings and use common sense.
- Stay in areas that are well lit at night. Walk in the company of friends. If you are returning to campus between 10 pm – 2 am and would like an escort back to your dormitory, you may make arrangements to have campus security personnel meet you at your parking lot. Please express your security concerns and bring your security needs to the Vice President for Student Life. Report all security concerns as soon as possible to the Student Life Office.
- Don't hesitate to call a member of the dormitory staff if you feel threatened or if you

observe suspicious behavior.

## COMMUNITY REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSE

To develop a truly safe campus, the college expects students, faculty, staff and guests to assume responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their belongings. The college encourages you to report promptly and accurately any suspicious or criminal activities you may see. Student Life personnel, in addition to the security department staff, can assist you in notifying the authorities of criminal activities.

**Report Immediately:**

- Crimes in progress
- Suspicious activities
- Medical emergencies
- Fire
- Safety hazards

**Report these matters to:**

- Vice president for Student Life
- Dormitory Supervisors
- Dormitory Resident Assistants
- Security Staff
- Maintenance/Custodial Personnel

Officials of Martin Luther College strive to alert students to any health or safety concern in a timely manner.

# Alcohol And Drug Policies

The College Governing Board has adopted a policy on drug and alcohol abuse in compliance with Drug-Free Schools And Communities Amendments Act of 1989 and Public law 101-226. This policy states:

*MLC faces the same problems as other American colleges*
*Drug and alcohol abuse is a sinful misuse of the body*
*Underage drinking and the use of illegal drugs are sins against lawful authority.*

*The college is obligated to…*
*Provide information on drug and alcohol abuse*
*annually. Offer aid and counsel to abusers.*
*Suspend, dismiss or sanction when appropriate.*

*MLC is committed to a drug and alcohol free campus for its students.*

## Alcohol Violations

Violation of the MLC alcohol and drug free campus policy, any underage drinking, any cases of drunkenness, or the possession and/or use of illegal drugs will result in one or more of the following consequences: a $250 fine, mandatory counseling, restrictions and/or dismissal from school, referral to law enforcement authorities.

## Applicable Laws

Selling illicit drugs is a criminal offense punishable by a fine or imprisonment, depending on the

specific offense and factors such as prior convictions for similar offenses. Driving while intoxicated is against the law and can result in driver's license revocation or even imprisonment in some cases. Under Minnesota law, an individual under the age of 21 can be arrested and put in jail for purchasing or consuming alcohol.

The following is a brief overview of local, state and federal laws governing the possession, use and distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. It is not intended to be an exhaustive or definitive statement of various laws, but rather is designed to indicate types of conduct that are against the law and the range of legal sanctions that can be imposed for such conduct.

## Alcohol Laws

**Local Laws:** The city of New Ulm, like many other cities, has an ordinance prohibiting the consumption of, or possession of, an open container containing an alcoholic beverage in any public place or on private property without the owner's permission.

**State Laws:** Minnesota state law provides that it is a misdemeanor if a person under the age of 21 consumes alcohol, attempts to purchase alcohol, possesses alcohol with intent to consume it, enters a licensed establishment or municipal liquor store for the purpose of purchasing or being served alcohol or misrepresents her or his age. Misdemeanors are punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days and/or a $700 fine. It is a gross misdemeanor to give or sell alcohol to a person under the age of 21 or to procure alcohol for an obviously intoxicated person. It also is a gross misdemeanor (punishable by imprisonment for up to 90 days and/or a $3,000 fine) to induce a person under the age of 21 to purchase alcohol or to knowingly permit a person under 21 to use one's driver's license or other identification for the purpose of procuring alcohol. Finally, selling alcohol to a person under the age of 21 who becomes intoxicated and causes death or serious bodily harm to herself/himself or another is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in excess of one year and/or a fine in excess of $3,000.

If an individual in Minnesota drives under the influence of drugs or alcohol, possible sentences include revocation of driving privileges, fines, imprisonment and participation in rehabilitation programs. If a person drives under the influence of alcohol and death or injury results, the intoxicated driver can be convicted of murder, manslaughter or battery.

## Drug Laws

**State Laws:** Minnesota law covers a wide range of drug offenses, including the sale or possession of various types of drugs. Penalties are harsher for sale than possession. Following is a list of the penalties that can result from the unlawful sale or possession of certain drugs:

- Cocaine: For a first offense, penalties range from up to 15 years in prison and/or a $100,000 fine, to up to 30 years in prison and/or a $1 million fine. For a second offense, the penalties range from one to 30 years in prison and/or a $250,000 fine, to four to 40 years in prison and/or a $1 million fine.
- Marijuana/Hashish: For a first offense, penalties range from a $200 fine and participation in a drug education program to up to 30 years in prison and/or a $1 million fine. For a second offense, penalties range from up to 90 days in prison and/or a $700 fine, to four to 40 years in prison and/or a $1 million fine.
- Narcotic Drugs: For a first offense, penalties range from up to five years in prison and/or a $10,000 fine, to up to 30 years in prison and/or a $1 million fine. For a second offense,penalties range from six months to 30 years in prison and/or a $250,000 fine, to four to 40 years in prison and/or a $1 million fine.

**Federal Laws:** In addition to state laws, federal laws prohibit the manufacture, distribution, possession with intent to manufacture or distribute, and simple possession of certain drugs. The law sets the following sentences for first-time offenders:

- A minimum of 10 years and a maximum of life imprisonment and/or a $4 million fine for the

knowing or intentional manufacture, sale or possession with intent to sell, of large amounts of any narcotic, including heroin, morphine or cocaine (which includes crack), or of phencyclidine (PCP) or of LSD, or of marijuana (1,000 kg or more);

- Five to 40 years in prison and/or a $2 million fine for similar actions involving smaller amounts of any narcotic (including heroin or morphine), cocaine (which includes crack), PCP or LSD, or marijuana (100 kg or more);
- A maximum of five years and/or a $250,000 fine for similar actions involving smaller amounts of marijuana (less than 50 kg), hashish, hashish oil, PCP or LSD, or any amounts of amphetamines, barbiturates and other controlled stimulants and depressives;
- Four years in prison or a $30,000 fine (or both) for using the mail, telephone, radio or other public or private means of communication to commit acts that violate the laws against the manufacture, sale and possession of drugs;
- One year or a $1,000 fine (or both) for possession of any controlled substance. (The gift of a small amount of marijuana is subject to the penalties for simple possession.) Penalties may be doubled, however, when a person at least 18 years old: (1) distributes a controlled substance to a person under 21 years of age (A term of imprisonment for this offense shall not be less than one year); or (2) distributes, possesses with the intent to distribute, or manufactures a controlled substance in or on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary or secondary school, or a public or private college. Any attempt or conspiracy to commit one of the above federal offenses, even if unsuccessful, is punishable by the same sentence as for that offense.

In addition, persons convicted of possession or distribution of controlled substances may be ineligible for federal benefits for up to one year (in the case of conviction for possession) or up to five years (in the case of conviction for distribution). "Federal benefits" include grants, contracts and loans, including Federal Financial Aid benefits.

### Health Risks

Drugs and alcohol are toxic to the human body and if abused can have catastrophic health consequences. Some drugs, such as crack, are so toxic that even one experimental use can be fatal.

The following is a summary of the various health risks associated with alcohol abuse and the use of specific types of drugs. It is not intended to be an exhaustive or complete statement of all the possible health consequences of substance abuse.

### Alcohol Use and Abuse

Alcohol is the most widely used and abused drug in the United States. Alcohol consumption has acute effects on the body and causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts including risk-taking behavior. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol can be fatal.

## Use of Illicit Drugs

Drugs interfere with the brain's ability to take in, sort and synthesize information. They distort perception, which can lead users to harm themselves or others. Drug use also affects sensation and impairs memory. In addition to these general effects, specific health risks associated with particular types of drugs are discussed below.

## Cocaine/Crack

Cocaine use is the fastest growing drug problem in the United States. Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, increased heart and respiratory rate, and elevated body temperature.

Injecting cocaine with contaminated equipment can cause AIDS, hepatitis and other diseases. Cocaine can produce psychological and physical dependency, a feeling that the user cannot function without the drug. In addition, tolerance develops rapidly, thus leading to higher and higher doses to produce the desired effect.

Crack or freebase rock is a purified form of cocaine that is smoked. The physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia and seizures. Crack is far more addictive than heroin or barbiturates. Repeated use of crack can lead to addiction within a few days. The effects of crack are felt within 10 seconds. Continued use can produce violent behavior and psychotic states similar to schizophrenia. Cocaine in any form, but particularly in the purified form known as crack, can cause sudden death from cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

## Marijuana

The physical effects of marijuana include a substantial increase in the heart rate, bloodshot eyes, a dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. It may impair short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time and reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, such as driving a car. Research also shows that motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult.

When marijuana contains 2 percent THC, it can cause severe psychological damage, including paranoia and psychosis. Since the early 1980s, most marijuana has contained from 4 to 6 percent THC -- two or three times the amount capable of causing serious damage.

Because users often inhale the unfiltered smoke deeply and then hold it in their lungs as long as possible, marijuana is damaging to the lungs and pulmonary system. Marijuana smoke contains more cancer-causing agents than tobacco smoke.

Long-term users of marijuana may develop psychological dependence and require more of the drug to get the same effect.

## Narcotics

Narcotics such as heroin, codeine and morphine initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. Users also may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. An overdose may produce slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma and possible death.

## Amphetamines/other Stimulants

Amphetamines (speed, uppers), methamphetamines and other stimulants can cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils and decreased appetite. In addition, users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause a rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination and even physical collapse. An amphetamine injection causes a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever or heart failure.

In addition to the physical effects, users report feeling restless, anxious and moody. Higher doses intensify the effects. People who use large amounts of amphetamines over a long period of time can develop an amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions and paranoia.

## Barbiturates/other Depressants

Barbiturates (downers), methaqualone (quaaludes), tranquilizers (valium) and other depressants have many of the same effects as alcohol. Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering and altered perception. Very large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma and death. The combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply the effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying the risks. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

### Hallucinogens

Phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust) interrupts the functions of the part of the brain that controls the intellect and keeps instincts in check. Because the drug blocks pain receptors, violent PCP episodes may result in self-inflicted injuries. The effects of PCP are unpredictable and can vary, but users frequently report a sense of distance and estrangement. Large doses may produce convulsions and coma, as well as heart and lung failure.

Lysergic acid (LSD, acid), mescaline and psilocybin (mushrooms) cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and tremors. Psychological reactions may include panic, confusion, suspicion, anxiety and loss of control. Delayed effects or flashbacks can occur even after use has ceased.

### Designer drugs

"Designer drugs" are produced by underground chemists who attempt to avoid legal definitions of controlled substances by altering their molecular structure. These drugs can be several times stronger than the drugs they are designed to imitate. Some of the designer drugs have been known to cause permanent brain damage with a single dose. Many of the so-called designer drugs are related to amphetamines and have mild stimulant properties, but most are euphoriants. They can cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression and paranoia. As little as one dose can cause severe neurochemical brain damage.

### Inhalants

The immediate negative effects of inhalants (laughing gas, whippets) include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling the vapors or using large amounts over a short time may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the lungs or by depressing the central nervous system to the point that breathing stops.

## Drug and Alcohol Education and Counseling

The Student Life Office can provide counsel and help regarding drug and alcohol problems. The Student Life Office will also make referral for students concerned about alcohol or drug use. Employees may voluntarily request assistance in dealing with drug or alcohol issues.

The cost of treatment may be covered by health-insurance benefits. Please check the guidelines of your policy.

### Other locally available sources for assistance and counseling include:

- First Call for Help - (800) 543-7709. This hotline provides information on counseling agencies, outpatient and inpatient treatment facilities for adolescents and adults, evaluation, referrals and education.

- AA Club- (507) 354-8601.
- AA Westside Group - (507) 359-2830.
- Brown County Evaluation Center (Detox) (507)-359-9111
  510 N. Front Str., New Ulm, MN 56073
- Brown County Victim Services (507) 233-6664 or toll-free 1-800-630-1425
- New Ulm Medical Clinic - (507) 233-1000
  - Substance Abuse Treatment Services (507) 233-1118
  - Psychiatric Outpatient Services (507) 233-1168.
- Cornerstone Christian Counseling Services - (507) 354-1147.
- Sioux Trails Mental Health Center - (507) 354-3181- 24 hour crisis line - 800-247-2809.

### Some national hotlines providing service:

- Cocaine Helpline - (800) CoCAINE. The Cocaine Helpline is a 24-hour information and referral service staffed by recovering cocaine-addict counselors.
- NCA Information Line - (800) NCA-CALL. The National Council on Alcoholism (NCA) provides referral services to families and individuals seeking help with an alcohol or other drug problem.
- NIDA Hotline - (800) 662-HELP.
  The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) provides a confidential information and referral line that directs callers to cocaine abuse treatment centers in the local community. Free materials on drug use also are distributed upon request.

The Student Life Office seeks by a number of means to provide education on campus in regard to alcohol and drug abuse. Information is provided and accessible to all through means of the Campus Security Report posted on the college website at the beginning of each school year. Flyers, posters and brochures are distributed and put on display annually in an effort to further learning about alcohol and drug abuse. In addition, an intentional and ongoing program of "conversation" about alcohol and drug issues on campus and in the community engages faculty and students alike. A report summarizing those conversations is mailed to students prior to the beginning of a new school year and is made available to faculty and staff. For a copy of the current report, please contact the Student Life Office.

## Sexual Harassment, Rape And Violence

***Policy adopted by the MLC Governing Board, August 1995***

This policy is to inform the students, employees, faculty, and staff of Martin Luther College that sexual harassment, rape, and violence are contrary to the Christian principles subscribed to by MLC. Colossians 3:1ff calls on us to live as "children of light." Sexual harassment, rape, and violence cannot be tolerated on a Christian campus. These acts are also prohibited under Minnesota state law.

The prohibition against sexual harassment, rape, and violence extends to all relationships on campus, i.e., administration/staff, supervisor/employee, faculty/student, student/student. Administration and faculty members found guilty of these behaviors are subject to suspension or

termination of call. Staff and employees are subject to suspension or termination of employment. Students are subject to suspension from school or termination of enrollment. Faculty, students, and staff are subject to the terms and disciplinary actions outlined in this policy whether an incident occurs on or off campus.

1. Sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, physical contact of a sexual nature (such as brushing against bodies, deliberately touching the body parts of another person) and verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature, such as the telling of dirty jokes, the making of obscene gestures, etc.

2. Rape is defined as any sexual act committed by force without the consent of the person involved. This also applies in cases when consent to sexual activity cannot be given (such as when a victim is unconscious) and when coercion (such as the use of status or authority) is used. No form of rape will be tolerated on the campus of MLC. NOTE: Faculty and students of MLC will also be held accountable to the Christian principles of marriage. These principles prohibit any form of sexual intercourse and related activities leading to sexual intercourse outside the marriage bond.

3. Violence is defined as the unjust use of physical force so as to injure or harm an individual. Acts of violence are contrary to our Christian principles and Minnesota state law, both within and outside of the sexual assault context. Such acts will not be tolerated on the campus of MLC.

If you are the victim of sexual harassment, rape, or violence, you have the following rights under this policy:

FACULTY - Report incidents to the president or a vice-president of the college. These individuals sit on the administrative council which will handle all cases of sexual harassment, rape, or violence which involve faculty members. You have the right to be accompanied by any other support person, including an attorney, while making the complaint. If the harassment involves a member of the administrative council, you may take your complaint directly to the chairman of the board of control. You also have the right to report any violations of Minnesota state law to the appropriate law enforcement officials.

STAFF and EMPLOYEES - Report incidents to your immediate supervisor of the abuse which has occurred. If your immediate supervisor is involved in the abuse, inform the chief financial officer or the president of the college. You have the right to be accompanied by any other support person, including an attorney, while making the complaint and in all subsequent proceedings. You also have the right to report any violations of Minnesota state law to the appropriate law enforcement officials.

STUDENTS - Report classroom incidents to the president or vice-presidents of the college. Report incidents outside of the classroom to your dormitory supervisor of the vice president for student life. You have the right to be accompanied by any other support person, including an attorney, while making the complaint and in all subsequent proceedings. You also have the right to report any violations of Minnesota state law to the appropriate law enforcement officials.

Internal Response - When designated administrative personnel become aware of a complaint, an internal investigation will begin in which other witnesses and the alleged harasser or assailant will be interviewed.

If it is determined that sexual harassment, rape, or violence did occur, the harasser or assailant will be subject to disciplinary action which may include suspension or termination of call (faculty), employment (staff/employees) or enrollment (students).

You will be informed of the results of the internal disciplinary process unless data privacy laws prohibit such disclosure.

MLC and its administration pledge to shield a victim of sexual assault from unwanted contact with

the alleged harasser or assailant.

Students who are victims of abuse may receive on-campus pastoral counseling from the campus pastor. The campus pastor will also refer you to other appropriate counselors if further counseling is desired.

External Options - MLC and its administration will cooperate in filing of criminal charges with local law enforcement officials in cases involving sexual harassment, rape, or violence. MLC will also assist law enforcement authorities in obtaining, securing, and maintaining evidence in connection with these cases.

Victims of sexual harassment, rape, or violence may receive assistance outside the college through the Crime Victims Reparations Board and the Office of the Crime Victim Ombudsman. Contact with these agencies may be made through Brown County Victim Services by calling 507-233-6664.

> CADA of Brown County--Victim Services 507-233-6663
> CADA of Nicollet County--Victim Services 507-625-8688
>
> ***24 Hour Safeline 1-(507) 625-7233***
> ***Crisis Line 1-800-477-0466***
>
> CADA website -- http://www.inspire-hope.org/
>
> **MN 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]

MLC will not, and cannot by law, retaliate against you in any way for reporting instances of sexual harassment, rape, or violence. Any faculty, staff, or students of MLC who retaliate against persons making complaints will be subject to disciplinary action by the college, even if the original complaint is not upheld. Such discipline may include suspension or termination.

If you have been assaulted, remember that **it is not your fault**. Don't hesitate to reach out – Martin Luther College, area law enforcement and health care providers offer resources and people to help you every step of the way. You are not alone ... here are some important first steps to take.

- **Find a safe environment** away from the assailant. Ask a trusted friend to stay with you for moral support.
- **Focus on taking care of yourself** and your best interests.
- **Report the assault** to police by calling 911 or the New Ulm Police Department at 233-6750.
    - Reporting the assault does not commit you to filing charges, and you can decide at any time not to pursue the case. You may request a male or female officer.
    - For a student who wishes his/her assault to be handled in a private, confidential manner, it is preferred that the student contact the Vice president for Student Life or the Campus Pastor.
    - Although a person or agency that is a mandatory reporter must disclose an alleged assault, the personal identity of the alleged victim can remain confidential.

- **Preserve the evidence of the assault.** Bathing, showering, brushing your teeth or hair, eating, drinking or going to the bathroom can all destroy evidence. If you must change your clothes, put the clothes you were wearing during the attack in a paper bag to give to the police.

- Write down all the details you can recall about the assault and the assailant.

- **Go to the emergency room**
  - Ask the hospital to conduct a rape kit exam to preserve forensic evidence.
  - If you suspect you were drugged, ask that a urine sample be collected.

- **Even if you believe that you will never report, still consider:**
  - Getting medical attention. Even with no physical injuries, it is important to determine the risks of STDs and the possibility of pregnancy.
  - Calling the following hotline for free, confidential counseling, 24 hours a day:
    - National Sexual Assault Hotline, operated by RAINN—the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network, 1-800-656-HOPE

## Additional Resources regarding sexual assault, harassment and violence

MINNESOTA COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT
http://www.mncasa.org/

About Sexual Violence
http://www.mncasa.org/about.html

Minnesota Statutes Pertaining to Sexual Violence
http://www.mncasa.org/svji_legal_links.html

Seek Help – Community Services
http://www.mncasa.org/seek.cfm
(select help by county – particularly Brown & Nicollet Counties)

NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE VICTIMS OF CRIME
http://www.victimsofcrime.org/
(detailed information for victims, survivors and helpers)

RAPE, ABUSE AND INCEST NATIONAL NETWORK http://www.rainn.org/

Ways to reduce your risk of sexual assault
http://www.rainn.org/get-information/sexual-assault-prevention

Effects of Sexual Assault
http://www.rainn.org/get-information/effects-of-sexual-assault

Aftermath of Sexual Assault
http://www.rainn.org/get-information/aftermath-of-sexual-assault

Recovering from Sexual Assault
http://www.rainn.org/get-information/sexual-assault-recovery

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

California Coalition Against Sexual Assault
http://calcasa.org/

HOPE (peer education group that addresses health issues on campus)
Website: http://www.wm.edu/so/hope

Masculinity and Violence Issues
http://www.xyonline.net/category/article-content/violence

Men Against Sexual Violence
http://www.menagainstsexualviolence.org/

Men Can Stop Rape
http://www.mencanstoprape.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
http://www.nsvrc.org/

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
http://www.nrcdv.org/
Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE

The National Sexual Assault Hotline – This confidential and free hotline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in English or Spanish. Call 800-656-4673. You can also get live online help through the National Sexual Assault *Online* Hotline 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

One in Four (national rape prevention peer organization)
http://www.oneinfourusa.org/

U.S. Department of Justice
http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/sexassault.htm

**Sexual Assault: For more information**

Violence (www.center4research.org/2010/04/surviving-sexual-assault/)
Alcohol and Sexual Assault
(www.athealth.com/practitioner/ceduc/alc_assault.html)
Sexual Assault
(www.hooah4health.com/prevention/injurytrauma/sexualassault.htm)
Rape (www.rainn.org/statistics)
Sexual Assault (http://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/ )

## SEX OFFENDER NOTIFICATION

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, effective October 28, 2002, requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a state regarding registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a state to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that state at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension administers a predatory offender registration and tracking program. Any questions about the program may be directed to the Criminal Assessment Program at 1-888-234-1248 or 651-603-6748. Information regarding the program can be found at the following website:

https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/bca-divisions/investigations/pages/predatory-offender-registrations.aspx

In addition, information regarding registered sex offenders may be obtained through the Minnesota Department of Corrections at (651) 642-0200. An offender locator, for offenders that have the highest risk for re-offense, can be accessed from the Minnesota Department of Corrections' website:

http://www.doc.state.mn.us/level3/level3.asp

## Education regarding rape, violence and harrassment

The Student Life Office makes use of local resources, including Brown County Victim Services and Cornerstone Christian Counseling Service, to provide training and education regarding procedures for contacting law enforcement, for evidence preservation, and for obtaining counseling and support.. Victim Services provides training to the resident assistance staff as well as to all new students on campus and are available to help with other educational programs.

# Fire Report

### Fires – On Campus Student Housing Facilities

| Facility | Address | Number of Fires | | | Status | Action |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | | |
| Augustana Hall | 1995 Luther Ct | | 0 | 0 | Updated | |
| Centennial Hall | 1995 Luther Ct | | 0 | 0 | Updated | |
| Concord Hall | 1995 Luther Ct | | 0 | 0 | Updated | |
| Summit Hall | 1995 Luther Ct | | 0 | 0 | Updated | |
| Luther Manor | 405 N Highland Ave. | | 0 | 0 | Updated | |

### Fires – Summary

| Facility | 2009 | | | 20010 | | | 2011 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fires | Injuries | Deaths | Fires | Injuries | Deaths | Fires | Injuries | Deaths |
| Augustana Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Centennial Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Concord Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Summit Hall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luther Manor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## GENERAL PHONE NUMBERS

| | |
|---|---|
| MLC Security Department cell phone | 507-276-4512 |
| Emergency (police/fire/rescue) | 911 |
| New Ulm Police Department | 507-233-6750 |
| New Ulm Medical Center | 507-233-1000 |
| Brown County Victim Services | 507-233-6663 |
| Brown County 24 hr Help Line | 800-630-1425 |
| Office of Crime Victims Ombudsman | 800-247-0390 |
| MLC Student Life Office | 507-354-8221, ext. 289 |