The following information is provided to help prevent UW-Green Bay students from becoming a victim of sexual assault. If you are sexually assaulted or witness a sexual assault, we want you to know your rights, options and the resources that are available to assist you.

DEFINITIONS AND PENALTIES FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT:
Sexual assault is any act (verbal and/or physical), which breaks a person’s trust and/or safety and is sexual in nature. Sexual assault is any sexual contact or intercourse without consent. (Consent means words or overt actions by a person who is competent to give informed consent indicating a freely given agreement to have sexual contact or sexual intercourse.) The term “sexual violence” includes: rape, incest, child sexual assault, ritual abuse, date and acquaintance rape, marital or partner rape, sexual harassment, exposure and voyeurism.

Sexual Harassment
State law and University policy prohibit sexual harassment, including intentional verbal/physical conduct or other behavior that demeans the gender, gender identity or sexual orientation of a person or persons and which interferes with or creates an intimidating, hostile or demeaning environment for a student’s education, employment or other university-authorized activity. This can include unwelcome requests of sexual favors, sexual slurs, jokes or threats.

Acquaintance Rape
Acquaintance rape is sexual assault by a friend, date, acquaintance, co-worker or relative. In most cases, the perpetrator is known and trusted by the victim.

Stalking
A person stalks a victim in Wisconsin when s/he engages in a “course of conduct” that causes the victim to experience serious emotional distress or to fear bodily injury or death of her/himself, to a family member, or to a member of his/her household.

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<th>Offense</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
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<tr>
<td>First Degree Sexual Assault s.940.225 (1)</td>
<td>Sexual intercourse or contact with another person without the consent of that person, and 1) involving the use or threat of force or violence, 2) resulting in pregnancy or great bodily harm, or 3) aided by one or more persons.</td>
<td>First-degree sexual assault is a felony. Imprisonment for not more then 60 years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Degree Sexual Assault s.940.225 (2)</td>
<td>Sexual intercourse or contact with another person without the consent of that person and 1) involving the use or threat of force or violence, 2) resulting in injury, illness, disease or mental anguish, or 3) if the person is known to be unconscious or suffering from mental illness or deficiency. Sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who is under the influence of an intoxicant to a degree which renders that person incapable of giving consent if the defendant has actual knowledge that the person is incapable of giving consent and the defendant has the purpose to have sexual contact or sexual intercourse with the person while the person is incapable of giving consent.</td>
<td>Second-degree sexual assault is a felony. A fine not to exceed $100,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 40 years, or both.</td>
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<td>Third Degree Sexual Assault s. 940.225 (3)</td>
<td>Sexual intercourse with another person without the consent of that person.</td>
<td>Third degree sexual assault is a felony. A fine not to exceed $25,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 10 years or both.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourth Degree Sexual Assault s.940.225 (3m)</td>
<td>Sexual contact with another person without the consent of that person.</td>
<td>Fourth degree sexual assault is a misdemeanor. A fine not to exceed $10,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 9 months or both.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual Exploitation by a Therapist.</td>
<td>Intentional sexual contact with a patient or client during an ongoing therapeutic/patient relationship by a therapist or someone who claims to be a therapist.</td>
<td>Imprisonment for no more than 12 years 6 months and/or fined not more than $25,000.</td>
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Alcohol or other drugs
Everyone should be especially careful in situations involving the use of alcohol or drugs. Alcohol and other drugs can interfere with your ability to assess situations and communicate effectively.

What to do if you are assaulted
1. Seek medical attention
   - In order to preserve physical evidence of the assault, Do Not bathe, shower, douche or change clothes before a medical exam.
   - Collection of evidence is best done within 120 hours of an assault.
   - Emergency contraception (Plan B) can be taken up to 120hrs after intercourse. (Available at Counseling and Health Center and most drug stores (Ask Pharmacist)
2. Report the assault to Law Enforcement and University Personnel (i.e. Dean of Students, Resident Assistant).
3. Consider whether you want to file charges.
4. Get help and support from friends, family or a trained professional.
Prevention & Safety Tips:

Residence Halls, Apartment, or Home
1. Always keep your door locked - even if you are leaving your residence for a brief period of time.
2. Do not prop open security doors.
3. If you live on campus, do not allow strangers to enter your building unless accompanied by a resident of that building.
4. Know your neighbors and which ones you can trust in an emergency.
5. Report unauthorized persons or suspicious behavior to campus authorities or law enforcement.
6. Do not give out personal information to persons met online.
7. Report any unwanted, harassing or obscene phone calls, texts or social media messages immediately.

Walking
1. Become familiar with your surroundings. Always be aware of what is going on around you.
2. At night, walk in well-lighted, populated areas. Walk with others. Avoid walking alone or in isolated areas.
3. Take extra precautions in parking lots, stairwells, elevators, bathrooms and dark areas.
4. Vary your route. If walking or jogging for exercise, change your route occasionally.
5. If you observe suspicious behavior, get to safety and report your suspicions to campus authorities or law enforcement.
6. UW-Green Bay has an outdoor, emergency phone system (each phone is identified by a blue light). These phones should be used in cases of emergency and automatically connect with Public Safety.

Driving
1. Have your keys in your hand as you approach your vehicle.
2. Check the back seat and floor before entering your vehicle.
3. Park in well-lit, crowded areas. If avoidable, do not go to or from your vehicle alone at night. Ask to be escorted to your vehicle by someone you trust or request a safe walk from Public Safety (920-465-2380).
4. If you have car problems, be especially wary of strangers who offer help. Stay in the car and ask them to call the police and/or a service truck.
5. Never get into a car with someone who is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

Drinking
1. Do not accept drinks from people you do not know well or do not leave your beverage unattended.
2. Know where your drinks are coming from and do not consume alcohol from unlabeled bottles.
3. When attending social events where alcohol is present, always go with a friend.
4. Tell a friend if you feel light-headed, dizzy or otherwise affected by alcohol or another drug.
5. If an intoxicated person approaches you and does not respect your personal boundaries, do not be afraid to ask for help.

All Persons
1. Refuse to accept drinks from strangers.
2. You have the right to say “No” to any unwanted sexual contact.
3. Communicate your limits and intentions clearly and firmly with all sexual partners.
4. Do not make assumptions about a person's behavior. Kissing, drinking, dress, visiting your room, or previous sexual contact does not provide consent to any or all forms of sexual contact.
5. It is never acceptable to use force in sexual situations. Remember that date/acquaintance rape is a crime and against university policy.
6. Go out with friends you trust. Agree to use the “buddy system”. Try to leave with a group, rather than alone or with someone you do not know very well.
7. Listen to your feelings. If you feel uncomfortable, or think you may be at risk, leave immediately and go to a safe place.
8. Do not be afraid to make a scene if you feel threatened. Call for help and get out of the situation even if it seems awkward or embarrassing.

Bystander Tips
1. Talk to a friend to ensure they are going okay.
2. Make up an excuse to help the friend get away from someone.
3. Call the police.
4. Recommend to a bartender or party host that someone has had too much to drink.
5. Point out someone's disrespectful behavior in a safe and respectful manner that tends to de-escalate the situation.
6. Remove a friend from a risky situation quickly.

For additional information, log on to UW-Green Bay's Counseling and Health Center's website at: http://www.uwgb.edu/counselinghealth/

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