



**DICKINSON STATE
UNIVERSITY**

2026

**CAMPUS SECURITY &
FIRE SAFETY REPORT**

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Dear Dickinson State University Community,

The safety and security of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors are among the highest priorities here at DSU. This annual publication is a small part of the commitment DSU has in creating a safe and supportive environment for everyone who lives, learns or works at DSU.

In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, DSU prepares and publishes this Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. The report is intended to provide our campus community with important information regarding campus safety policies, crime and fire prevention programs, emergency preparedness, reporting procedures, available resources, as well as crime and fire statistics.

We encourage all members of the campus community to take an active role in maintaining a safe environment. This includes being familiar with campus safety policies and procedures, promptly reporting crimes or suspicious activity, knowing how to respond during emergencies, and utilizing the resources and educational programs available through the institution.

Campus safety is a shared responsibility. Through ongoing education, prevention efforts, collaboration, and open communication, DSU works to continually strengthen our campus safety programs and promote a culture of awareness and preparedness.

We encourage you to read this report carefully and familiarize yourself with the information and resources provided. Your awareness and participation are important components of our collective commitment to a safe and secure campus.

Thank you for taking the time to review the information contained in this annual report and committing to making DSU a safer place!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Scott Molander". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Scott Molander

DSU President

CRIME/EMERGENCY AND COLLEGE RESPONSE

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Campus community members - students, faculty, staff, visitors, and guests - are encouraged to report all criminal actions, emergencies, suspicious behavior, or other public safety related incidents occurring within the University's Clery geography to the DSU Office of Campus Safety (Campus Safety) or the Dickinson Police Department in an accurate, prompt, and timely manner. The University's Clery geography (as defined in the "Geography Definitions" elsewhere in this Annual Report, and hereafter referred to as the "University's Clery geography.") includes:

- On-campus property including campus residence halls, buildings, and/or facilities;
- Designated non-campus properties and facilities;
- All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus or on-campus property/facilities.

Campus Safety has been designated by DSU as the official office for campus crime and emergency reporting. DSU Campus Safety oversees campus security who is responsible for patrolling campus and addressing areas of concern as they are discovered or reported. DSU Campus Safety works closely with the Dickinson Police Department to address criminal activity within the University's Clery geography. Campus Safety strongly encourages accurate and prompt reporting of crimes. Accurate and prompt reporting ensures Campus Safety can evaluate the need for and send timely warning notices, ensure proper disclosure of crimes in the Daily Crime Log, and accurately documenting reportable crimes in its annual statistical disclosure. DSU further encourages accurate and prompt reporting of crimes to the Dickinson Police to ensure enforcement action and investigation are not delayed.

This publication focuses on the University's Clery geography because that is the area Campus Safety has primary responsibility for patrolling and it has been designated as the institution's primary reporting structure for crimes and emergencies. DSU Campus Safety encourages criminal incidents or emergencies outside of the University's Clery geography be reported to the Dickinson Police Department (or the agency that covers the jurisdiction where the crime occurred), however these are not included in DSU's annual statistical disclosures. Additionally, as outlined below, the University has also identified a list of primary campus security authorities (CSA) or preferred receivers of reports to whom crimes or allegations of crimes can be reported specifically for the consideration of making timely warning reports and inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure.

Primary Campus Security Authorities (CSA) or Preferred Receivers of Reports:

- Campus Safety
 - Emergencies Dial 911, then call Campus Safety at 701-290-1068 when it is safe to do so.
 - Make a non-emergent report or request to speak with Campus Safety at 701-290-1068
 - Report in person to Campus Safety at the Campus Safety office located in Room 109 of the Student Center located at 900 Campus Dr, Dickinson ND 58601 between the hours of 8:30AM and 4:30 PM. Please note officer hours do change based upon ongoing calls for service. If the Safety Office is closed, call 701-290-1068 to make a report or schedule a time to meet with campus safety.
 - Through the online Incident Report Reporting Form. This form can be completed anonymously. Please note that this form is not monitored 24/7. To speak with someone about immediate concerns please call Campus Safety at 701-290-1068.
 - Crimes or emergency situations can also be reported to local emergency services including Law Enforcement, Fire and Emergency Medical Services by calling the Dickinson-Stark Communications center at 701-456-7759. Again, for emergencies call 911.
- Title IX Coordinator
 - Call 701-502-2081 or email dsu.titleix@dickinsonstate.edu.
 - Reports of sexual harassment can be made: (1) online by submitting the "Title IX Report Form" under the "Employment" or "Code of Conduct" sections on DSU's website; (2) reporting to campus safety; (3) contacting and speaking with the Title IX Coordinator; or (4) speaking with a responsible CSA who will then forward the information to the Title IX Coordinator. Reports can be made any time after an incident involving sexual harassment occurs; however, the University encourages reports be made as soon as possible following an incident to ensure the most effective investigation possible.

A complainant may also choose to make a report to DSU (Title IX Report Form (maxient.com)) and may also choose to make a report to law enforcement. A complainant may pursue either, or both, of these options at the same time. If the complainant files a criminal complaint with local law enforcement, DSU will comply with reasonable law enforcement requests for cooperation. Such cooperation may require the University to temporarily suspend the Title IX investigation while law enforcement gathers evidence.

Individuals who want to keep their confidentiality may speak to a confidential employee. A confidential employee will not disclose information about sexual harassment to the University's Title IX Coordinator, or others, in a way

that identifies the involved individuals without the individuals' permission. A confidential employee is any employee who is a licensed medical, clinical or mental health professional.

- Human Resources
 - Call HR at 701-502-4408
 - Report in person at the HR office located in May Hall, Room 309. During business hours of 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.
- Complete the online reporting form at: (This form should only be used for non-emergency or non-urgent reporting)

Response to Reports

When the Office of Campus Safety receives a report of a crime or incident on campus, a member of the Campus Safety team will review the timeline of events with the individual making the report to determine the response priority. If there is an immediate threat occurring, DSU Campus Safety will ensure emergency services have been requested and if not will facilitate calling 911. If there is no immediate threat, Campus Safety will gather all the necessary information to file a report and arrange to follow-up with the reporting individual or others involved as needed. If a crime was committed within the University's Clery geography, DSU Campus safety will document the crime on the daily crime log and coordinate reporting with Dickinson Police Department, if the victim decides to make a police report. It will always be the decision of the victim to involve Law Enforcement, unless Campus Safety determines there is an ongoing threat to the DSU community, then Campus Safety will coordinate with Dickinson Police to ensure safety for all DSU community members.

Anonymous crimes that are reported within the University's Clery geography are investigated to the full extent that disclosed details will allow. DSU Campus Safety may involve the Dickinson Police Department with anonymous reports that indicate the threat of criminal activity is imminent or ongoing. DSU Campus Safety encourages all DSU community members to report crimes even if they choose to remain anonymous so that those crimes are included in the Crime Log as well as the annual statistical disclosure.

DSU Campus Safety will respond to all reported emergencies to help create a smooth a coordinated response from DSU and emergency responders.

To make general inquiries about Campus Safety, request to view the Crime Log or document an incident, please call the Campus Safety duty phone at 701-290-1068. For emergency assistance, community members should call 911. When placing an emergency call, remember to stay on the line and follow the directions of dispatch staff.

If a sexual assault or rape should occur on campus, staff on scene, including Campus Safety, will offer the victim a wide variety of resources and services. This publication contains information about on- and off-campus resources and services and is made available to the DSU community. The information regarding "resources" is not provided to infer that those resources are "crime reporting entities" for DSU.

As mentioned, all crimes that occur in the University's Clery geography should be reported to Campus Safety to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning Campus Safety Alert notices to the community, when appropriate.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DSU COMMUNITY FOR THEIR OWN PERSONAL SAFETY AND SECURITY AND THE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF OTHERS

Members of the DSU community must assume a level of responsibility for their own personal safety and the security of their personal property and are encouraged to assist others. The list below provides ways to help ensure your own safety on campus.

- Report all suspicious or concerning activity to Campus Safety or Law Enforcement immediately.
- Never take personal safety for granted.
- Try to avoid walking alone at night.
- Limit consumption of intoxicating substances including medical prescriptions whenever possible.
- Carry only small amounts of cash.
- Never leave valuables (wallets, purses, books, phones, etc.) unattended.
- Always carry your keys and do not lend them to anyone.
- Lock up bicycles and motorcycles. Lock car doors and close windows when leaving your car. Never leave your car keys in your vehicle.
- Always lock the door to your residence hall room, whether or not you are there. Be certain that your door is locked when you go to sleep, and keep windows closed and locked when you are not at home. DO NOT PROP INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DOORS of any secured building.
- Do not leave valuables in your car, especially if they can be easily noticed.
- Engrave serial numbers or owner's recognized numbers, such as a driver's license number, on items of value.
- Inventory your personal property and obtain personal insurance coverage.

Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting

DSU encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly to Campus Safety or law enforcement. DSU campus safety officers are considered CSA's under the Clery Act and must report and investigate all crimes that are reported to them. Anonymous reports may be filed for statistical reporting purposes. A student's privacy concerns are weighed against the needs of DSU to respond to certain incidents and crimes. To the greatest extent possible, all reports will remain private. In compelling situations, DSU reserves the right to take reasonable action in response to any crime report, and information may be shared with appropriate departments and agencies under a need-to-know basis when it pertains to investigative needs and safety concerns of the campus community.

Confidential Reporting

Students may make confidential reports to DSU's Counselor assigned to the DSU Counseling Center. Counselors, when acting in their capacity and function as DSU counselors, do not make identifiable reports of incidents to the Office of Campus Safety unless the student specifically requests them to do so; however, the University encourages counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform students they can report incidents of crime to Campus Safety or the Dickinson Police Department, which can be done directly or anonymously through the anonymous reporting processes as outlined below.

Pastoral Counselor: Currently, DSU does not employ campus Pastoral Counselors.

Counselor: An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community, and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. If Campus Safety or other employees connecting with DSU's Counselor are made aware of a crime as a part of collaboration, Campus Safety or other employees must report as a CSA.

Anonymous Reporting

As CSA's for DSU, Campus Safety does not take anonymous reports and any crime that is reported to Campus Safety must then be investigated and disclosed in the annual crime statistics. DSU Campus Safety does accept anonymous reporting if facilitated by DSU Counseling as outlined in the Clery Act.

Facilitated Anonymous Reporting: Students may request a Counselor in the DSU Counseling Office to facilitate anonymous reporting using an internal form designed to capture general details about the incident (date, time, location, and brief description of the incident type) to ensure a statistical disclosure in the University's Annual Security and Fire Safety report.

Online Anonymous Reporting: Community members can fill out the "incident reporting form" without adding any identifying information.

While anonymous reporting is available by these means, the University's ability to investigate and appropriately address allegations of misconduct will be significantly limited. Crimes reported confidentially to the counseling center are reviewed for inclusion in DSU's annual statistical disclosure.

STATISTICAL DISCLOSURE OF REPORTED INCIDENTS

Incidents reported to Campus Safety that fall into one of the required reporting classifications as defined by the Clery Act and North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Act that occur within the University's Clery geography will be disclosed as a statistic in the appropriate crime table within this annual security and fire safety report published by Campus Safety.

REPORTING A CRIME TO THE DICKINSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

A person reporting a crime to Campus Safety has the right to report the crime to the Dickinson Police Department by calling 911. Campus Safety officers regularly discuss this option with the victim of a crime and will assist the victim with contacting law enforcement if they decide to make a police report.

OFF-CAMPUS CRIME

If the Dickinson Police Department is contacted about criminal activity off-campus involving DSU students, the police may notify Campus Safety. Students in these cases may be subject to arrest by the local police and referred to Student Affairs for University disciplinary proceedings. Any information gathered from Dickinson Police will be used to ensure campus safety, but for the purpose of this report, crimes committed off campus will not be included in the annual statistics.

MONITORING AND RECORDING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AT NON-CAMPUS LOCATIONS OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

DSU monitors and records crimes reported at non-campus locations of student organizations by outreach to local law enforcement agencies. DSU requests crime data for the date, time and specific location the student organization had direct control of a location. These statistics are included in the annual security and fire safety report. DSU does not have any non-campus student organizations with housing facilities.

DSU CAMPUS SAFETY AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

DSU Campus Safety is the primary department responsible for providing security services to students, faculty, staff and visitors. Campus Safety is available by phone 24/7. However, DSU does not have 24-hour security staff on campus. Campus is patrolled on foot, by vehicle, and monitored through cameras. DSU Security Officers are not sworn law enforcement officers and have no powers of arrest. DSU has given Campus Security Officers the authority to enforce DSU Policy as well as NDUS and SBHE policies, where applicable, on DSU Campus.

Criminal Background Checks

The University does not routinely conduct state and/or federal criminal background investigations on prospective students. However, it is the policy of the University that all new employees and faculty, as well as volunteers and interns who have significant interaction with DSU students, have their criminal background records and sex and violent offender registries checked as soon as possible after an offer of employment has been accepted. Individuals who work with minors are required to complete additional background checks, including a State of North Dakota Criminal Check, and FBI Check.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES

Academic and Administrative Buildings

During normal business hours, the DSU campus is generally open and accessible to students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

Most academic and administrative buildings are open during normal business hours (typically Monday through Friday, from 7am to 4:30pm, except holidays) and are secured during the evening, early morning hours and weekends, depending upon class schedules, special event scheduling and community usage. Individuals who wish to access University buildings or property during non-business hours or for special events should fill out the [Event Request Form](#). Buildings have individual hours which may vary at different times of the year. In these cases, the building will be secured according to the schedules developed by the department or the individual responsible for the building.

Campus Safety officers patrol the campus grounds via foot and vehicle, conduct regular interior and exterior checks of academic and administrative buildings and respond to incidents occurring anywhere within the University's Clery geography. Campus Safety will provide security escorts when requested for staff members, students, and faculty when available. Dickinson Police also regularly patrols campus throughout the day and night.

Residence Halls

Access to residence halls is restricted to DSU students and authorized staff, and the halls are secured by access control systems 24 hours a day/7 day a week. Individual resident rooms are secured with lock and key, and only the students residing in an assigned room will be issued keys for any given room. All guests must be escorted by the resident host at all times. Residence hall professional and student staff also enforce campus policies and security measures within the residence halls to achieve a community respectful of individual and group rights and responsibilities.

Academic Break Housing

During the academic year, the University officially closes for Thanksgiving, Winter Break, Easter, and Spring Breaks. The residence halls close with a sign-up protocol for those needing to remain during break times for work, academic, or pre-approved personal reasons (those who cannot return home, etc.). Notices are posted through the University's official calendars, the housing contract, DSU Housing Self-Service, and before each break.

In the event you request campus housing over winter break, DSU reserves the right to provide accommodations to you in the facility of its choosing. Requests for housing over Winter Break are due on the Wednesday after the Thanksgiving Holiday. DSU reserves the right to consider all such requests on a case-by-case basis. A charge for Winter Break housing will be placed in your Campus Connection account. A student who otherwise stays in their residence without approval will be subject to the Student Code of Conduct action and the daily housing fee for each day stayed. Students staying for Winter Break must be enrolled in spring semester courses prior to the start of winter break. When the residence halls close for break, students are expected to: unplug appropriate appliances,

take out all garbage, attend to perishable food, clean out refrigerators and defrost pending residence hall and length of break, close and lock windows, ensure thermostat is set between 68-70 degrees, bedroom doors that are lockable and apartment doors must be closed and locked. Residents may leave personal items in their room during all breaks, except for summer. DSU recommends removing personal items like keepsake, money, and medication to ensure their safety since the campus is “unoccupied” during these breaks.

Residence hall staff members will conduct inspections during breaks. Any notable items or infractions will be discussed with residents and/or sanctioned accordingly. Any student requesting access to their residence hall or room during breaks when the residence halls are officially closed should present themselves to Campus Life or the staff member on call by using information posted on the residence hall exterior entries and in the resident’s housing self-service for access. DSU Campus Life will determine a student’s access to their respective space for legitimate reasons and authorized full discretion in determining a student’s legitimacy to enter the closed residence hall based on information provided. Staff members will make an appointment and designate a time for the student to enter and exit their residence hall for the discussed needs. If a student needs to modify their stay, they may email dsu.housing@dickinsonstate.edu or call the Professional Staff on duty. In the absence of a residence hall staff person, DSU Campus Safety may assist in room entry for legitimate needs.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS USED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

DSU facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous and unsafe conditions. The following guidelines are used to maximize safety for all and still provide convenient access to buildings:

- Keys or access control cards are issued to authorized faculty, staff, and students.
- Exterior building doors are prohibited from being propped open when the doors are locked.
- Building evacuation is mandatory for all fire alarms.
- Video security cameras are positioned to monitor exterior doors and parking lots.
- Lighting on campus is periodically evaluated for safety purposes and added as needed.
- Parking lots and pathways are illuminated with lighting. (More lighting is needed specifically at the agriculture building parking lot)
- RA rounds (with the help of Campus Safety as needed)
- Faculty or staff who encounter people who behave in a suspicious manner or are involved in suspicious activities should immediately report to Campus Safety.
- Campus community members can additionally report hazards directly to Facilities Management through an online service response reporting process.

The campus’ overall Campus Safety program is supplemented by a variety of technological systems including access control; closed circuit television; and fire detection, suppression, and monitoring systems.

Other members of the University community are helpful when they report equipment problems to Campus Safety or Facilities Management.

DSU CAMPUS SAFETY TRAINING

The Director of Campus Safety is primarily responsible for conducting initial and continuing training for campus security officers. Training topics may include criminal law, civil law, federal law, the Clery Act, Campus Security Authority, Title IX, sexual assault and gender violence response and investigation, trauma informed investigation, public relations, race relations and implicit bias, interpersonal communications, crisis intervention and de-escalation, critical incident response and incident command system, emergency operations, emergency medical training, and other topics to enhance the protection of persons and property within the University’s Clery geography.

DSU CAMPUS SAFETY’S WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH LOCAL AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

DSU Campus Safety maintains a close working relationship with the Dickinson Police Department through the use of a Memorandum of Understanding, which provides one part-time Campus Resource Officer (CRO) who provides law enforcement services to DSU as needed. Dickinson Police is also the main law enforcement responder to DSU and conducts regular patrols of Campus. DPD is assisted by the Stark County Sheriff’s Office as well as the North Dakota Highway Patrol as needed.

TIMELY WARNING NOTICES - NOTIFYING THE DICKINSON STATE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY ABOUT CRIMES

To provide timely notice to the DSU community in the event of a criminal situation that, in the judgment of the Director of Campus Safety or designee, may pose a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a timely warning notice will be issued.

Timely warning notices will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and with the goal of aiding in the prevention of similar crimes or occurrences. Timely warning notices are primarily distributed by DSU email and the DSU website, or through the DSU Emergency Notification System if there is a serious immediate threat to human life, to all students, employees, guests, and visitors on campus. Timely warnings will be issued in accordance with the Emergency Notification section of this report. The intent of a timely warning notice is to warn the campus regarding a criminal incident, providing individuals with an opportunity to take reasonable precautions to protect themselves or their property.

Timely warning notices are generally written and distributed to the campus community by the Director of Campus Safety or designee, and they are routinely reviewed and approved by the Vice President for Student Affairs or a designated Emergency Management Team member prior to distribution. Any member of Campus Safety has the authority to issue a timely warning notice without such consultation if consultation time is not available. Should the Director of Campus Safety or Security Officers be directly impacted and involved in an incident response or otherwise unavailable, a trained member from the Emergency Management Team will write and send a timely warning notice.

Timely warning notices are sent to the University community to notify members of the community about specific Clery Act crimes (as described below) that have been reported to Campus Safety and that have occurred on or within the University's Clery geography (on-campus, non-campus or public property), where after review and assessment it is determined that the incident may pose a serious or continuing threat to members of the University community.

Crimes that occur outside the campus' primary Clery geography, as stipulated or other non-Clery specific crimes, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Information related to these crimes may be distributed to the campus as a Public Safety Notice.

Updates to the campus community, when deemed necessary, about any particular case resulting in a timely notice warning may be distributed via emergency notification system, phone, text message, email, posted on the official University website, on-campus TV screens, DSU Intranet, press release, local media or social media by the Director of Campus Safety or any trained member of the Emergency Management Team (EMT).

Timely warning notices may also be posted through target communication – poster, letters, group meetings, etc. by Campus Safety in campus buildings when deemed necessary. When timely warning notices are posted in campus buildings, they are printed in a highly visible color configuration and posted conspicuously in high traffic areas of key buildings for a time period determined by the Director of Campus Safety or designee. DSU professional staff are informed of their responsibility to share timely warning notice information with their sponsored visitors and/or guests. The Director of Campus Safety will coordinate with Facility Operations to inform conference organizers, attendees, and/or leaders about notices and notice posters that may be posted in areas where conference attendees are visiting and/or occupying.

Timely warning notices are typically issued for the following Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) crime classifications:

- Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Aggravated Assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger DSU community)
- Robbery involving force or violence (cases including pick pocketing and purse snatching will typically not result in the issuance of a Timely Warning Notice, but will be assessed on a case-by-case basis)
- Sexual Assault (considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the facts of the case, when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Director of Campus Safety or designee). In cases involving sexual assault, that are reported long after the incident occurred, there is no ability to distribute a "timely" warning notice to the community. All cases of sexual assault, including stranger and non-stranger/acquaintance cases, will be assessed for potential issuance of a timely warning notice.
- Major incidents of Arson
- Repeated burglaries or automobile thefts.
- Other Clery crimes as determined necessary by the Director of Campus Safety or their designee.

Typically, notices are not issued for any incidents reported that are older than ten (10) days from the date of occurrence, as such a delay in reporting has not afforded the University an opportunity to react or respond in a timely manner.

Campus Security Officers confer with the Director of Campus Safety during the response to a crime to ensure a proper review of all Clery crimes (and other criminal incidents, as deemed appropriate) to determine if there is a serious or continuing threat to the community and if the distribution of a timely warning notice is warranted.

Campus officials who are not subject to the timely reporting requirement are those with significant counseling responsibilities who were providing confidential assistance to a crime victim. At DSU, this would only apply to Counselors from the DSU Counseling Center who are performing that specific function and role as their primary employment with the University.

Timely Warning Distribution Matrix:

PRIMARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
Blast Email	Director of Campus Safety	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the sender can proceed.	VP for Student Affairs/Director of Campus Safety	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team
Official DSU Website	Director of Campus Safety with OMC	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the sender can proceed.	Office of Marketing and Communication	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team
SECONDARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
Emergency Notification System	Director of Campus Safety	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the sender can proceed.	Director of Campus Safety	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team
Press Release	Director of Campus Safety and OMC	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the sender can proceed.	Office of Marketing and Communication	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team
Local Media	Director of Campus Safety and OMC	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the sender can proceed.	Office of Marketing and Communication	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team

Social Media	Director of Campus Safety with OMC	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the sender can proceed.	Office of Marketing and Communication	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team
Targeted Communications	Director of Campus Safety with OMC	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the sender can proceed.	Office of Marketing and Communication – Posted by Campus Safety to buildings	Any trained member of Emergency Management Team

DAILY CRIME AND FIRE LOG

The DSU Office of Campus Safety maintains a Daily Crime and Fire Log. Campus Safety makes the Daily Crime Log for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours (typically Monday through Friday, from 8:30 Am to 4:30pm, except holidays) at the Campus Safety Office, located at Room #109 of the Student Center, 900 Campus Dr. Dickinson ND 58601. Any portion of these crime logs that are older than 60 days are made available for public inspection within two business days of a request. All confirmed fires occurring within on-campus residential facilities will also be included in the Daily Crime and Fire Log. The information in the crime and fire log typically includes the incident number, crime classification, date reported, date occurred, general location of crime, and disposition of each reported crime. Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to review these logs periodically to become more familiar with the types and locations of criminal incidents that may impact the University's campus community. The names of crime victims and any other identifying information will not be listed on the Daily Crime and Fire Log.

Unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, newly reported crimes and fires within the University's Clery geography are entered within two business days. Any new or updated information on documented crimes and fires will also be entered within two business days.

PREPARATION OF ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS & CLERY COMPLIANCE

Dickinson State University is responsible for preparing and disclosing crime statistics in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. This federal mandate requires the disclosure of certain crime statistics so current and potential families, students, and employees can be knowledgeable about the safety of university campuses. This responsibility is specifically designated to the Director of Campus Safety at DSU. Clery reporting covers the preceding calendar year, January 1 to December 31.

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the University community obtained from the following sources: DSU Office of Campus Safety, The Dickinson Police Department, Stark County Sheriff's Office, and other state law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction for non-campus property locations, and non-police or contract security officer personnel who have been designated as Campus Security Authorities (CSA). Relevant crime data from those law enforcement agencies that responded to Campus Safety requests regarding DSU's non-campus operations are shown within DSU's Crime Statistics. When received and usable, raw statistics provided by law enforcement agencies are categorized accordingly. Campus Safety may be unable to determine if these statistics adhere to the UCR-defined categories utilized by Clery reporting. Further, statistics received may describe an area that is more expansive than the space controlled by DSU when and where instruction is offered.

The Residence Life Office, Title IX Office and Human Resources Department are key offices from which drug, liquor, and weapon offense referral data is obtained along with sexual offenses and potential reports of other Clery crimes.

Final report preparation is coordinated by the Director of Campus Safety, Vice President for Student Affairs, Human Resources Director, Residence Life, and the Title IX Coordinator.

A written request for statistical information is made at least on an annual basis to all Campus Security Authorities or CSAs (as defined by federal law). CSAs are also informed in writing and/or through training to report crimes to Campus Safety in a timely manner, so those crimes can be evaluated for timely warning purposes. A Campus Security Authority or CSA is a Clery-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution:

- A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
- Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security, but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security department (e.g., an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into an

institutional property).

- Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An Official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

Statistical information is not requested from, nor is it provided by, DSU Counseling Office counselors who are performing that function and role as their employment with the University. Counselors are not required by law to provide statistics for this compliance document. Counseling Professionals, as defined by the Federal law, who act in such capacities, have been advised that, while they are not obligated to report crimes for the purpose of compiling these statistics, they are encouraged, when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of their ability to report any crimes to Campus Safety for inclusion in the annual statistics. The Counseling Center counselor may facilitate anonymous reporting, as outlined earlier in this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Additionally, all information listed in the crime statistics is done in such a way that will not release personally identifying information of those who were victim to a criminal act on campus.

All statistics are gathered, compiled, and reported to the University community via this report, entitled the "Annual Security and Fire Safety Report," which is published by Campus Safety no later than October 1st of each year. Campus Safety submits the annual crime statistics published in this report via a Web-based reporting system to the Department of Education (ED) by October 15th of each year. The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through their website. Table One of the crime statistics satisfies the reporting requirements outlined by the Clery Act.

Campus Safety sends an email to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis informing them of the availability of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. The email includes a brief summary of the contents of this report. The email includes the address for the Campus Safety website where the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASFSR) can be found online, and notification that a physical copy may be obtained by making a request to Campus Safety by calling 701 - 290-1068 or in person at the Campus Safety Office in Room #109 of the Student Center located at 900 Campus Dr, Dickinson ND 58601. The availability of the ASFSR is also posted on the [DSU website](#) and on informing prospective students and employees how to access the ASFSR and obtain a copy.

Specific Information about Classifying Crime Statistics

The statistics in this brochure are published in accordance with the definitions and many of the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook, National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), relevant Federal law (the Clery Act), and applicable State law (North Dakota Century Code).

Clery Act Reporting

For Clery Act reporting purposes, the number of victims involved in a particular incident is indicated in the statistics column for the following crime classifications: Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Sex Offenses, and Aggravated Assault. For example, if an aggravated assault occurs and there are three victims, this would be counted as three aggravated assaults in the crime statistics chart. The number reflected in the statistics for the following crime categories includes one offense per distinct operation: Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Vandalism, and Arson. For example, if five students are walking across campus together and they are robbed, this would count as one instance of robbery in the crime statistics chart. In cases of Motor Vehicle Theft, each vehicle stolen is counted as a statistic. In cases involving Liquor Law, Drug Law, and Illegal Weapons Law violations, the statistics indicate the number of people arrested by law enforcement or referred to Student Affairs or Human Resources for possible disciplinary action for violations of those specific laws.

Hate crimes are reported in narrative form and are separated by category of prejudice. A hate crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense that was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of their bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, gender, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, or disability, the assault is then also classified as a hate crime.

For Clery Act Purposes, Hate Crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by the offender's bias: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, Sexual Offenses (rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape), Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Arson, Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property.

Campus SaVE was signed into law on March 7, 2013, as part of the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA); it covers students and staff of institutions of higher education and amends the Jeanne Clery Act to include new reporting requirements for Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking and additional policy statements and training requirements.

Geography Definitions from the Clery Act

On-Campus defined as: (1) 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, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (3), that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or retail vendor).

Non-Campus Building or Property defined as: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

The Non-Campus geography definition includes buildings or properties under temporary control during institutionally sponsored short-stay-away domestic or international trips for students of more than one night, or buildings or properties under temporary control during institutionally sponsored domestic or international trips for students to repeated locations.

- For example, students in the Agriculture club take a trip to Washington, D.C. and stay at the same hotel every year. In this example, the institution must include in their Clery Act crime statistics any Clery Act crimes that occur in the rooms used by the students and any common areas used to access those rooms, including the lobby, elevator, and staircases.

Public Property defined as: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus or on-campus property/facilities. The DSU crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately-owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

On-campus Student Housing Facility defined as: 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. This category is a considered a subset of the On-Campus category.

Reasonably Contiguous is defined in as: Any building or property an institution owns or controls that is in a location that students consider to be, and treat as, part of the "campus." Generally speaking, DSU considers locations within one mile from the core or main campus border to be reasonably contiguous with the campus.

DSU – Bismarck was a separate campus however it was closed in 2026, all DSU policies and procedures were followed. Bismarck Police was the primary law enforcement response agency and was contacted for statistics which will be published within this report.

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS FOR DICKINSON STATE UNIVERSITY: Calendar Years 2023-2025

	On-Campus			On-Campus Residence*			Non-Campus			Public Property		
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ARRESTS	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Weapon Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Liquor Law Violations	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	14	16	38	14	16	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAZING*	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Hazing Violations	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA

*As per the Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) which was enacted December 23, 2024, DSU began hazing violation data collection as of July 1, 2025, and will begin reporting hazing violation information in its 2026 ASFR.

There were 0 hate crimes in 2023, 0 hate crimes in 2024, and 0 hate crimes in 2025.

There were 0 unfounded crimes in 2023, 0 unfounded crimes in 2024, and 1 unfounded crimes in 2025.

Unfounded Crimes: If a Clery Act crime is reported as occurring in any of the University's Clery Act geographic categories and the reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfound a crime after a thorough investigative process.

Campus Crime Statistics for Dickinson State University – Bismarck Campus

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
CRIMINAL OFFENSES	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Weapon Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Drug Abuse Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Weapons Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAZING*	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Hazing Violations	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	0	NA	NA

The statements below are for the DSU – Bismarck Campus, statements for the main DSU campus are located elsewhere in this report.

*As per the Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) which was enacted December 23, 2024, DSU began hazing violation data collection as of July 1, 2025, and will begin reporting hazing violation information in its 2026 ASFR.

There were 0 hate crimes in 2023, 0 hate crimes in 2024, and 0 hate crimes in 2025.

There were 0 unfounded crimes in 2023, 0 unfounded crimes in 2024, and 0 unfounded crimes in 2025.

Unfounded Crimes: If a Clery Act crime is reported as occurring in any of the University's Clery Act geographic categories and the reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is considered to be "unfounded." Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may unfind a crime after a thorough investigative process.

NOTE: DSU made a reasonable and good faith effort to request and retrieve statistics from all local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the University's identified Clery geography. Reportable Clery crime data received from agencies who responded to these requests are included in the Table One crime statistics noted above. Not all agencies responded to these requests for crime statistics.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Preparedness

DSU maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that outlines procedures, organizational structure, and establishes assigned duties during an emergency at DSU. The EOP is designed to be an all-hazards approach to emergency preparedness and scalable based on the situation at hand. DSU's current document is being revised with the assistance of local emergency management specialists to better meet the needs of DSU as well as the Dickinson Community. DSU emergency response is initiated by Campus Safety, but as needed will include the Emergency Management Team to ensure all components of DSU's response are coordinated across the entire university. DSU's Emergency Management Team is made up of members from multiple departments to include the President and members of their cabinet, Campus Safety, Information Technology Services, and Facility Operations. The EOP is meant to be scalable, and additional departments may be involved as needed depending on the type of emergency DSU is faced with. The Emergency Management Team will be trained in ICS.100 at a minimum, so they all understand how the Incident Command System functions during emergencies.

Emergency Response Testing

Campus Safety annually tests the response capabilities of DSU through a variety of announced and unannounced drills and exercises. These tests are completed to evaluate DSU's current capabilities to effectively respond to an emergency. All lessons learned from these tests are used to continuously improve DSU's response to emergencies and adapt to changes and trends that face institutions of higher education. DSU also plans and completes tests with local emergency responders to ensure a coordinated response and to familiarize external agencies with DSU's campus prior to any possible emergencies. Documentation for tests will include the type, date, time, announced vs unannounced as well as a description of the test.

General Building Evacuation Procedures

When a building fire alarm is sounding, or when directed by a DSU official, community members should evacuate the building using the nearest exit. Campus Safety and Facilities operations staff may stay behind to assist with the evacuation or emergency responders as they arrive. These procedures are the same for all on-campus buildings as well as non-campus locations.

- Treat all fire alarms as actual emergencies and not drills.
- Quickly gather essential personal belongings such as coats, hats, gloves, and car keys.
- Leave the building immediately in a calm, orderly manner through the nearest available exit.
- If there is no one behind you, close doors as you leave. Listen for and follow instructions.
- Do NOT use elevators.
- Aid individuals with functional impairments who may need help evacuating.
- Stay together in a group with your class or department if possible and proceed to your evacuation assembly location. Instructors must account for all students. Supervisors must account for all employees in their work areas.
- Move (and remain) at least 150 feet away from the building, and if possible, to the upwind side.
- WAIT to be contacted. Do not return to the building or move to another side of the building unless told to do so by emergency personnel.

Building Evacuation for People with Disabilities

People with disabilities or mobility impairments should plan for emergencies by developing an evacuation strategy and sharing it with staff, faculty, and fellow students who can assist them with evacuation. People with service animals should practice evacuating so that their service animal becomes familiar with both primary and alternate evacuation routes.

Some individuals with mobility impairments utilize special equipment such as wheelchairs, braces, or crutches to move around the campus. Others whose impairments are less visible may have decreased coordination or stamina and may need to move at a slower pace or rest frequently.

During an emergency situation, those persons requiring assistance should be consulted regarding their needs prior to assisting them. The suggestions listed below may vary depending on the emergency situation and the needs of the person requiring assistance.

To evacuate people with mobility impairments:

- Assist and accompany to evacuation site if possible.
- Use a sturdy chair (or one with wheels) to move the person.
- Help carry individual to safety if possible.
- If unable to assist a person with mobility impairment, notify Campus Safety or emergency responders.

To evacuate people using wheelchairs:

- Consult the individual before moving him/her.
- Individuals at ground floor locations may be able to exit without help.

To assist people with visual impairment:

- Announce the type of emergency.
- Take directions from the individual about how best to guide him/her.
- Tell the person where you are going and what obstacles you encounter.
- When you reach safety, ask if further help is needed. To alert people who are deaf or hard of hearing:
- Turn lights on/off to gain person's attention.
- Indicate directions with gestures.
- If time permits, write a note with evacuation directions.
- Escort the person out of the building if requested to do so.
- When you reach safety, ask if further help is needed.

To assist people with service animals:

- A service animal may become hesitant or confused during an emergency. Discuss how to best assist the person with a disability if this should occur.

Basic "Shelter-in-Place" Guidance

If an incident occurs and the building you are in is not damaged, stay inside in an interior room until you are told it is safe to come out. If your building is damaged, take your personal belonging (purse, wallet, access card, jacket etc.) and follow the evacuation procedures for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators). Once you have evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest University building quickly. If police or fire department personnel are on the scene, follow their directions.

How You Will Know to "Shelter-in-Place"

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, Campus Safety, Student and Residence Life, other University employees, local law enforcement or outside emergency services, or other authorities utilizing the University's emergency

communications tools.

How to “Shelter-in-Place”

No matter where you are, the basic steps of shelter-in-place will generally remain the same. Should the need ever arise, follow these steps, unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

- If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, proceed into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel 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. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms maybe necessary.
- Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. DSU staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.
- Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (hall staff, faculty, or other staff) to call the list in to Campus Safety so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
- Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
- Make yourself comfortable.

Off-campus Emergencies

Campus Safety officials often receive emergency information from the Dickinson – Stark Communications Center or directly from Dickinson Police or Dickinson Fire that could affect the DSU community. This information, when provided to Campus Safety, is reviewed for immediate threats and disseminated on a case-by-case basis to the DSU Campus Community.

EMERGENCY/IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

DSU has developed a process to notify the campus community in cases of emergency. While it is impossible to predict every significant emergency or dangerous situation that may occur on campus, the following identified situations are examples which may warrant an emergency (immediate) notification after confirmation: armed/hostile intruder; bomb/explosives (threat); communicable disease outbreak; severe weather; terrorist incident; civil unrest; natural disaster; hazardous materials incident and structural fire.

How to Report an Emergency

Emergencies occurring on or within any of the University’s Clery geography (as defined in the "Geography Definitions" elsewhere in this Annual Report) should be reported to Dickinson – Stark communications center by dialing 911 to request the appropriate emergency response agency. Campus Safety should be notified as soon as safely possible, after emergency services have been requested.

In the event of an emergency, an effective Campus-wide communications process is vital to provide the greatest safety possible for the University community. As part of its Emergency Management Operations, the University has adopted a formalized procedure for issuing emergency/immediate notifications to the campus community.

The emergency/immediate notification capability of the emergency notification system (ENS) is designed to assist the University in immediately notifying the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on or near the campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. A threat is imminent when the need for action is instant, overwhelming, and leaves no moment for deliberation. Such situations would include, but are not limited to, a hazardous materials incident requiring shelter-in-place or evacuation, an armed intruder on or near campus, approaching severe weather, or a fire actively raging in a campus building.

The University will, without delay, and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system to the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities (such as the Vice President for Student Affairs, or Emergency Management Team designee), compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate an emergency.

Immediate notification to the campus can be accomplished through a variety of communications methods. Notification will be made by using some or all of the following multi-modal notification methods depending on the type of emergency: University’s Emergency Notification System (ENS) – which contains email, cell phone text, voice message alert, fire alarm (where available); public address systems/outdoor speakers (where available); social media; digital signage (where available), local media and DSU webpage. If any of these systems fail or the University deems it appropriate, in person communication may be used to communicate an emergency.

Confirmation of the existence of an emergency typically involves the response and assessment by Campus Safety officers, sometimes in conjunction with campus administrators and other University officials (DSU President, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Vice President for Student Affairs, Human Resources), local police and first responders and/or the national weather center.

When on-duty Campus Safety officers become aware of a situation that may warrant the issuing of an immediate notification, the on-duty Campus Safety Officer confirms (through response, investigation, or collaboration with emergency responders) that there is a significant emergency and then immediately contacts the Director of Campus Safety or designee, who quickly evaluates the situation to determine if an alert is warranted, develops the content of the notification message, and then identifies the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community who will receive the notification.

The Director of Campus Safety or Designee has the ability and authority to issue an alert without delay and without further consultation with any other University official if delay would endanger the lives of those on campus. Notification message content is determined based on the type of incident, the context with which it is occurring, and the immediate danger or threat to the campus community and the need to advise campus community members to act. The University will endeavor to make such notification sufficiently specific to enable recipients to take an appropriate response to the threat. In situations lacking the presence of an imminent threat, the Director of Campus Safety or designee consults with the Vice President for Student Affairs, and/or other members of the Crisis Management Team (CMT) prior to an alert being issued.

Follow-up notices/communications will be provided as necessary during an active incident and may be provided by the Director of Campus Safety, a designee, or a member of EMT, typically these updates will be sent in the same mode as the original message. Once the threat has been addressed or passed, the community will be notified, again in the same mode as the initial message. Any prolonged incident may require on going updates be posted to the DSU webpage, social media platforms as well as local media.

When the emergency notification system (ENS) is fully activated using email, and cell phone text/voice messaging, University officials will notify campus community members of the emergency situation, its exact location, and will most likely request community members to protect themselves by evacuating the affected area if it is safe to do so and/or by employing the “shelter-in-place” concept.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, an institution must follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, the institution must provide adequate follow-up information to the community as needed.

Emergency/Immediate Notification Distribution Matrix:

PRIMARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
Emergency Notification System ENS (<i>Text/Voice/Email,</i>)	Vice President for Student Affairs	Any trained member of the CMT.	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; or their designee; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the primary or backup creator/ sender can proceed.	Vice President for Student Affairs	Any trained member of the CMT.
Mass Email	Trained Public Relations Personnel	Any trained member of the CMT.	If time allows, consult with the VP for Student Affairs; or their designee; <i>or</i> , If time does not permit, the primary or backup creator/ sender can proceed.	Vice President for Student Affairs	Any trained member of the CMT.
SECONDARY METHODS	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority to Approve/Send	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
Campus Public Address System	Director of Campus Safety	Any trained member of the Emergency Management	Campus Safety/Emergency personnel	Event Coordinator/Master of Ceremonies	Director of Campus Safety/ Safety

		Team			Officer
Digital Signage	Director of Campus Safety with OMC	Any trained member of the Emergency Management Team	Vice President of Student Affairs / Vice President Academic Affairs	Office of Marketing and Communications	EMT member
Social Media Platforms	Director of Campus Safety with OMC	Any trained member of the Emergency Management Team	Vice President of Student Affairs / Vice President Academic Affairs	Office of Marketing and Communications	EMT Member
University Website	Director of Campus Safety with Office of Marketing and Communication	Any trained member of the Emergency Management Team	Vice President of Student Affairs / Vice President Academic Affairs	Office of Marketing and Communications	EMT Member
Face-to-Face Communication	Director of Campus Safety	Any trained member of the Emergency Management Team	Vice President of Student Affairs / Vice President Academic Affairs	Campus Safety and designees	EMT Member

Emergency Notification System (ENS) Testing and Registration

Students and staff who are enrolled in campus connection with a phone number and email address, will be automatically uploaded into the ENS database to receive notifications from DSU. DSU tests the ENS at least once per semester to ensure members of the EMT maintain familiarity with the system and login information does not expire. These tests also allow the community to receive test notifications to become familiar with the process and know they are official communications from DSU. These tests include the activation of phone calls (home, work, cell) text messaging and email.

Students are informed and notified of the ENS during freshman seminar classes as well as during initial residence hall meetings during move in weekend. Faculty and Staff are notified of the system during initial training within their assigned department.

The ENS system is DSU's main communication system for imminent threat emergencies. If for any reason the ENS does not work or fails to notify all designated individuals, DSU will utilize some or all of the methods listed below to ensure the message is received by as many people that could be affected as possible.

- Listserv Emails
- PA Systems (if available during events and athletic games)
- Emergency phone trees and texting
- Public media
- Direct in person communication
- DSU information screens
- Written posters or flyers

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community

Campus Safety will work with the Dickinson Police Department and Stark County Emergency Management to send notifications through the Stark County ENS methods if there is a possibility the threat on campus could spread such as a gas leak or armed intruder.

Local media may also be utilized to disseminate information upon approval from the Emergency Management Team

The Director of Campus Safety, Vice President for Student Affairs, or designee, in collaboration with DSU's Office of Marketing and Communication, will craft messaging for dissemination through the designated distribution systems.

ALCOHOL/DRUG POLICIES

In accordance with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) of

1989, and State policies on Alcohol and Other Drugs, DSU prohibits the unlawful or unauthorized possession, use, sale, manufacture, distribution, or dispensation of alcohol and other drugs by employees and students in the workplace or when representing DSU in a working capacity off campus. Responsible use of alcohol at DSU related social event or during designated social hours at conferences, seminars, etc. is exempt upon approval of the University President.

Employee or student violators are subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment and expulsion.

The DSU Office of Campus Safety reports violations of law to the appropriate University department and works in collaboration with the state and local police, enforcing the laws of the State of North Dakota, including laws relative to the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages. This includes the enforcement of State underage drinking laws and Federal and State drug laws. Student violations of the policies and guidelines pertaining to alcohol and drugs specified in the DSU Student Code of Conduct will result in sanctions appropriate to the degree of the violation. Sanctions will increase in severity for repeated violations.

Student sanctions will include, but are not limited to, fines, education, loss of privileges, referrals for counseling, probations, residence hall separation, or suspension or expulsion from the University.

North Dakota Century Code states that individuals be at least 21 years of age to buy, possess and consume alcoholic beverages.

It is illegal to give or sell alcohol to an individual under the age of 21. It is illegal to have an open container of alcohol in any vehicle. It is illegal to serve alcohol to an intoxicated person. It is illegal to sell alcohol of any kind without a license or permit. Organizations are not immune from prosecution for a legal violation. The officers of that group are usually the parties cited, but every group member is liable. Driving while intoxicated (.08 blood alcohol content) is a criminal offense. Being intoxicated is not a legal defense for any charge, including assault, rape, vandalism, slander, manslaughter, or accident. If an underage person is involved in a drinking/driving crash after leaving a party, the victim(s) of the crash may sue both the person at fault and those who provided the alcohol.

There are also serious legal repercussions for driving under the influence of alcohol. Drivers under the age of 21 with a BAC of .02 or higher will be charged with Driving Under the Influence. Drivers 21 and over with a BAC of .08 or higher will be charged with Driving Under the Influence.

The use of narcotics and controlled substances without a prescription on University premises, as elsewhere, is illegal. Illegal possession, use, and/or sale of drugs or narcotics by students, employees, or guests constitutes unacceptable and illegal conduct. The DSU Office of Campus Safety reports violations of law to the appropriate University department and works in collaboration with state and federal law enforcement and local police, on enforcing the laws of the State of North Dakota, including laws related to the possession, use, and sale of narcotics and controlled substances.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) Compliance

A copy of the most current Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) can be reviewed and obtained online or by contacting the DSU Counseling Office.

Information related to alcohol and other drug use can be found online at: [DSU 918.1.001](#). Sometimes individuals may be reluctant to seek help after experiencing sexual harassment or reluctant to help others who may have experienced sexual harassment because they fear being disciplined for underage alcohol consumption and/or consumption of other drugs. Individuals who appropriately report or seek assistance for themselves or for others will not be subject to disciplinary sanctions for allegations related to the use or consumption of alcohol or other drugs, nor will the incident become a part of the student's conduct record. However, because alcohol and drug misuse can negatively impact an individual's physical and emotional well-being, individuals may be required to have an educational meeting with University personnel.

Audience	Scope	Alcohol Awareness Programming				Learning Outcome
		Program	Description	Date	Time	
Students	Primary	Mocktails and Alcohol Awareness	RAs provided Mocktails and trivia on alcohol related topics	3/6/2025	7:00pm	Students will increase their awareness of alcohol-related risks and identify strategies for making responsible decisions regarding alcohol use.
Students	Primary	Mocktails and Alcohol Awareness	RAs provided Mocktails and trivia on alcohol related topics	3/6/2025	7:00pm	Students will increase their awareness of alcohol-related risks and identify strategies for

						making responsible decisions regarding alcohol use.
Students & Employees	Primary	Feeling Risky	Risk management skills focused on alcohol, drugs, and addiction education. Empowering people to make healthy, sustainable choices.	8/26/2025	7:30pm	Participants will identify personal risk factors related to alcohol, drugs, and addiction and apply risk-management strategies to make healthier choices.
Students, & Employees	Primary	Sober Talk w/ Brothers Brandon: The Ragin Cajun	Engaging and inspiring, Brandon Guidry brings a powerful message of resilience and recovery, delivered with humor and heart	9/16/2025	7:00pm	Participants will gain greater awareness of the challenges of addiction and recovery while identifying the importance of resilience, support, and healthy choices.
Students	Primary	Sober Splash	Sober Splash is a fun, alcohol-free twist on beer pong that promotes alcohol awareness while students enjoy friendly competition and learn about responsible decision-making.	11/13/2025	7:00pm	

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS (AOD) EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

- A student who brings or uses intoxicating liquors, alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs on campus is subject to disciplinary action.
- A student who attends class under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs is subject to disciplinary action.
- Faculty and staff are justified in contacting appropriate law enforcement authorities and/or campus security in the event a student is under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Students who are involved in illegal drug usage, off the premises of the campus, may also face disciplinary action.
- Student organizations and clubs are not allowed to sponsor on-campus or off-campus events at which alcohol or illegal drugs are consumed.
- Sale of alcoholic beverages and/or drugs by student organizations and clubs is strictly forbidden. (This is to include any action that can be remotely construed as alcohol sale such as charging admission to parties, passing the hat, selling empty cups, selling drink tickets, etc.)
- Alcoholic beverages and/or drugs may not be used as awards or prizes in connection with events or activities sponsored by student organizations and clubs.
- Advertisements for alcohol sales and bars are not allowed to be posted on campus.
- These advertisements will also not be allowed electronically or printed in DSU publications. There could be an exclusion for community events as determined by the President.
- Disciplinary action, which may include expulsion from the University, shall follow the procedures and regulations for disciplinary action that are found in the DSU Student Code of Conduct. In addition, such matters may be reported by the University to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.
- Since involvement with drugs may be associated with medical and/or psychological problems, students may be referred or

may refer themselves to counseling or medical services.

Where to Turn for Help:

Students may initiate help for themselves or others by contacting any of the following:

- DSU Counseling Center
- Director of Student and Residence Life
- “211” – 24-hour referral and crisis management hotline for North Dakota.
- Badlands Human Service Center 701-227-7500
- Alcoholics Anonymous, 701-222-2100 National Numbers
- The National Drug & Alcohol Hotline: 1-800-711-6375 or 1-800-711-6402

SEXUAL HARRASMENT AND MISCONDUCT POLICIES, SERVICES, RESOURCES, AND PROTOCOLS

DSU strictly prohibits all forms of sexual harassment, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking by member of the DSU community. To prevent and bring awareness to the prevalence of these crimes, DSU is committed to providing ongoing prevention and awareness programs to students and employees throughout the year.

DSU prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act) and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all members of the University community. Toward that end, DSU issues this statement of policy to inform the campus community of our programs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as well as the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, which will be followed regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus when it is reported to a University official.

Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs

If you have experienced the crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, DSU encourages you to report the incident either to Campus Safety, the Title IX coordinator or directly to the Dickinson Police Department. Campus Safety can facilitate making a report to the Dickinson Police department, but those who experience any of the criminal acts listed above may also decline to report the crime to law enforcement if they choose. It is important when making a criminal report to preserve as much evidence as possible. That evidence will assist with establishing a level of culpability that can result in conviction of an offender and protective orders through the court system.

Federal Clery Act Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The Clery Act defines the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking as follows:

- Domestic Violence:
 - i. Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by—
 - a) a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - b) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - c) a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - d) 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
 - e) 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.
 - ii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.
- Definition of a Crime of Violence: According to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code, the term "crime of violence" means:
 - i. An offense that has an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another; or,
 - ii. Any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.
- 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.
 - i. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - a) Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - b) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence
- iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.
- Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."
 - i. Rape is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
 - ii. Fondling is defined as the touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
 - iii. Incest is defined as sexual intercourse between people who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - iv. Statutory Rape is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- Stalking:
 - i. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - a) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or,
 - b) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - a) Course of Conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - b) Reasonable Person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - c) Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
 - iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Jurisdictional Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

- Domestic Violence: North Dakota law (NDCC 12.1-17-01.2) defines domestic violence as:
 - i. For purposes of this section "family or household member" means family or household member as defined in section 14-07.1-01.
 - ii. A person is guilty of an offense if that person willfully causes:
 - a) Bodily injury to the actor's family or household member;
 - b) Substantial bodily injury to the actor's family or household member; or
 - c) Serious bodily injury to the actor's family or household member.
 - iii. The offense is:
 - a) A class B misdemeanor for the first offense under subdivision a of subsection 2 and a class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense under this section or sections 12.1-17-01, 12.1-17-01.1, or 12.1-17-02 involving the commission of domestic violence, as defined in section 14-07.1-01. For purposes of this subdivision, a prior conviction includes a conviction of any assault offense in which a finding of domestic violence was made under a law or ordinance of another state which is equivalent to this section.
 - b) A class A misdemeanor for an offense under subdivision b of subsection 2 and a class C felony for an offense under subdivision c of subsection 2.
 - c) A class B felony for an offense under subdivision b or c of subsection 2 if the victim is under twelve years of age.
 - iv. A person charged with an offense under this section must be prosecuted in district court.
- Dating Violence: The state of North Dakota does not have a definition of Dating Violence.
- Sexual Assault: The state of North Dakota defines Sexual Assault (NDCC 12.1-20-07) as a person who knowingly has sexual contact with another person, or who causes another person to have sexual contact with that person, is guilty of an offense if:
 - i. That person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the contact is offensive to the other person;
 - ii. That person knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the other person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders that other person incapable of understanding the nature of that other person's conduct;
 - iii. That person or someone with that person's knowledge has substantially impaired the victim's power to appraise or control the victim's conduct, by administering or employing without the victim's knowledge intoxicants, a controlled substance as defined in chapter 19-03.1, or other means for the purpose of preventing resistance;

- iv. The other person is in official custody or detained in a hospital, prison, or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over that other person;
- v. The other person is a minor, fifteen years of age or older, and the actor is the other person's parent, guardian, or is otherwise responsible for general supervision of the other person's welfare; or
- vi. The other person is a minor, fifteen years of age or older, and the actor is an adult.
- The crimes defined under North Dakota law as Gross Sexual Imposition (NDCC 12.1-20-03), Sexual Imposition (12.1-20-04), and Incest (12.1-20-11), and are not included in this definition and are considered separate crimes.
- Further, under Clery and UCR (Uniform Crime Reporting) definitions, the North Dakota Criminal Code sections relating to Gross Sexual Imposition (NDCC 12.1-20-03) and Sexual Imposition (12.1-20-04) are considered rape for the purposes of Clery reporting.
- Stalking: North Dakota law (12.1-17-07.1) defines Stalking:
 - i. As used in this section:
 - a) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct consisting of two or more acts evidencing a continuity of purpose. The term does not include constitutionally protected activity.
 - b) "Immediate family" means a spouse, parent, child, or sibling. The term also includes any other individual who regularly resides in the household or who within the prior six months regularly resided in the household.
 - c) "Stalk" means:
 - 1) To engage in an intentional course of conduct directed at a specific person which frightens, intimidates, or harasses that person and which serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct may be directed toward that person or a member of that person's immediate family and must cause a reasonable person to experience fear, intimidation, or harassment; or
 - 2) The unauthorized tracking of the person's movements or location through the use of a global positioning system or other electronic means that would cause a reasonable person to be frightened, intimidated, or harassed and which serves no legitimate purpose.
 - ii. A person may not intentionally stalk another person.
 - iii. In any prosecution under this section, it is not a defense that the actor was not given actual notice that the person did not want the actor to contact or follow the person; nor is it a defense that the actor did not intend to frighten, intimidate, or harass the person. An attempt to contact or follow a person after being given actual notice that the person does not want to be contacted or followed is prima facie evidence that the actor intends to stalk that person.
 - iv. In any prosecution under this section, it is a defense that a private investigator licensed under chapter 43-30 or a peace officer licensed under chapter 12-63 was acting within the scope of employment.
 - v. If a person claims to have been engaged in a constitutionally protected activity, the court shall determine the validity of the claim as a matter of law and, if found valid, shall exclude evidence of the activity.
 - vi. A person who violates this section is guilty of a class C felony if:
 - a) The person previously has been convicted of violating section 12.1-17-01, 12.1-17-01.1, 12.1-17-01.2, 12.1-17-02, 12.1-17-04, 12.1-17-05, or 12.1-17-07, or a similar offense from another court in North Dakota, a court of record in the United States, or a tribal court, involving the victim of the stalking;
 - b) The stalking violates a court order issued under chapter 14-07.1 protecting the victim of the stalking, if the person had notice of the court order; or
 - c) The person previously has been convicted of violating this section.

If subdivision a does not apply, a person who violates this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

- Consent: The state of North Dakota does not explicitly define Consent.
 - i. "Age of Consent" –According to North Dakota Century Code § 12.1-20-01:

The "age of consent" is 18 years old in North Dakota; A person under the age of 15 cannot legally consent to sexual activity under any circumstances; A person between the ages of 15 – 17 is legally able to consent to sexual activity if the partner is less than three years older. For example, a 16-year-old can legally consent to engage in sexual activity with a partner who is 18 years old, but not a partner who is 19 years old.
 - ii. The state does provide descriptors commonly associated with Consent when describing the offenses of Sexual Assault (NDCC 12.1-20-07), Gross Sexual Imposition (NDCC 12.1-20-03), Sexual Imposition (12.1-20-04).
- DSU's definition of consent will be used for the purpose of determining whether an act is considered a violation of DSU policy. DSU Policy 603.1.003 Sexual Harassment defines consent as "... affirmative informed, voluntary and active permission to engage in a mutually agreed upon sexual act or sexual contact. Consent is expressed by clear and unambiguous words or actions that a reasonable person not under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol in the circumstances would believe communicates a willingness to participate in a sexual act or contact. It is the responsibility of each person who wishes to engage in sexual acts or contacts to obtain consent. Silence, the lack of protest, or the absence of resistance does not indicate consent. Consent may also be initially given but withdrawn at any time. Consent to a past sexual act or contact does not imply consent to a future sexual act or contact. Consent to one form of a sexual act or contact does not imply consent to other

forms of sexual acts or contacts. Being impaired, such as by drugs or alcohol, does not eliminate a person's responsibility to obtain consent.

- Consent cannot be obtained:
 - i. By the use of physical force, threats, intimidation, deception, or coercion;
 - ii. From one who is incapacitated, such as due to mental or physical condition or the use of drugs or alcohol;
 - iii. From one who is asleep or unconscious; or
 - iv. From one who is not old enough to give consent under North Dakota law.”

Bystander Intervention

Per DSU Policy [603.1.003](#) Sexual Harassment, bystander intervention, or being an active bystander, is part of being a member of the DSU community. All play a role in preventing sexual violence when a problematic situation is observed or imminent. Being an active bystander includes:

- Standing up against attitudes, behaviors, or statements that sustain cultures endorsing violence as acceptable.
- Identifying and stopping situations that lead to sexual assault.
- Stepping up to disrupt, distract, speak up, or call out for assistance.
- Believing and supporting others when they feel uncomfortable and/or hurt.
- Assisting others responding to problematic situations.

The Ideal Bystander:

- Is friendly to everyone.
- Is forthcoming and honest.
- Assists to diffuse a situation before it becomes a crisis.
- Avoids violent interventions.
- Is not antagonizing or accusatory.
- Asks for assistance when needed.
- Calls professional assistance (Title IX Coordinator, RA, Responsible Employee, Campus Safety, EMT, etc.) when needed.

Being an active bystander does not mean risking personal safety or being a hero. There are appropriate responses dependent on you, the situation, and who is involved. If your immediate safety or the safety of others is in danger, you should seek outside help, which is still bystander intervention.

Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment (taken from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network, www.rainn.org)

- Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get out of a bad situation.
- Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
- Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act like you do.
- Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged and that you have cab money and/or an on-demand driver app loaded.
- Don't allow yourself to be isolated with someone you don't trust or someone you don't know.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
- When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911).
- Try not to load yourself down with packages or bags as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
- Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
- Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.
- Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.
- If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by

- calling 911). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
- If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation, here are some things that you can try:
 - Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.
 - Be true to yourself. Don't feel obligated to do anything you don't want to do. "I don't want to" is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.
 - Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don't feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.
 - Lie. If you don't want to hurt the person's feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.
- Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
- If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

Programs to Prevent Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- 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; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community and societal levels.

DSU's educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs offered to all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students that

- Clearly communicate that the institution prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act);
- Provide the definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking according to any applicable jurisdictional definitions of these terms;
- Define consent and describe what behaviors and actions constitute consent, in reference to sexual activity as defined by the student and employee codes of conduct;
- Provide a description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention. Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene;
- Provide information on risk reduction. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence;
- Provide an overview of information contained in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in compliance with the Clery Act;
- Provide information regarding:
 - procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurs (as described in "Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking Occurs" elsewhere in this Annual Report);
 - how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" elsewhere in this Annual Report);
 - existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both in the institution and in the community (as described in "Assistance for Victims: Rights and Options" elsewhere in this Annual Report); and

- options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures;
- procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs

The University provides primary prevention and awareness programs to students and employees that involve the distribution of educational materials to new students, participating in and presenting information and materials during new student and employee orientations, providing programs by invitation at staff meetings or academic programs, and offering students to take online courses related to sexual harassment and high-risk drinking awareness and education. These trainings include:

- Clearly articulated statements that the University prohibits the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking;
- The Federal and State definitions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking;
- The University and State definitions of consent;
- A description of safe and positive options for bystander intervention;
- Information on specific risk reduction strategies.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

The University provides an annual educational campaign for all students and employees designed to provide ongoing education and programming around issues of sexual violence – including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Campaign strategies employed include face-to-face presentations, online training programs, printed materials, tabling displays, and related lectures.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns include; domestic violence month events and activities; sexual assault and awareness month, which includes presentations and an annual; Red Flag Campaign for bystander intervention programming; programming specific to developing healthy relationships; and regular student conversations related to sexual assault and relationship violence.

The following are some specific examples of annual programs currently offered by the University. This list is not all inclusive:

- Online Education: First year students are offered in person training or online learning for effective ways to prevent and report sexual assault on our campus. Employees also receive online education through Vector Solutions.
- Specialty Programs: Speakers like, Briana Hansen, are invited to campus to educate students on sexual assault awareness and the impact of social media, focusing on topics such as consent, responsible online behavior, privacy protection, and strategies for reducing vulnerability in potentially harmful situations.

Sexual Harassment & Misconduct Awareness Programming						
Audience	Scope	Program	Description	Date	Time	Learning Outcome
Employees	<u>Annual/ Ongoing</u>	Vector Solutions online Title IX training provided to existing employees on an annual basis and to new employees upon employment.	Examines the issue of Sexual Harassment, including sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking in Higher Education.	Spring 2026	Online	Training is designed to build skills in helping to create a safe and respectful community to work and learn.
				Spring 2025	Online	
Students	<u>Annual/ Ongoing</u>	Vector Solutions online training offered to students annually per Title IX Regulations.	Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates	Spring 2025	Online	To increase awareness and understand effective ways to prevent and report sexual assault.
			Title IX Rights and	Spring	Online	To increase awareness and

			Protections	2026		understand students' rights and protections under Title IX.
Students & Employees	Primary	Breaking the Stigma of Mental Health	Kate Simonet will present on breaking the stigma surrounding mental health while sharing strategies for coping skills, body positivity, and overall mental health awareness	2/11/2025	7:00pm	Participants will increase their awareness of mental health stigma and identify healthy coping strategies that support positive mental well-being and self-acceptance.
Audience	Scope	Program	Description	Date	Time	Learning Outcome
Students & Employees	Ongoing	Mastering Your Mindset	Erin Haugen, a Licensed Psychologist and Certified Mental Performance Coach, presented "Mastering Your Mindset." This presentation will focus on key aspects of mental health, motivation, and performance specifically tailored for college athletes	3/18/2025	7:00pm	Participants will identify strategies for developing a healthy mindset, managing stress, and maintaining motivation to support mental health and personal performance.
Students & Employees	Ongoing	Impact of Trauma	Lauren will be speaking on understanding the impact of trauma and the healing process. Her mission is to educate others about the effects of trauma on individuals and society, and she is dedicated to helping people live full and authentic lives.	4/8/2025	12:00pm	Participants will develop an understanding of how trauma can affect individuals and identify strategies and resources that support healing, resilience, and overall well-being.

Facilitated Anonymous Reporting through the Counseling Center

Counselors in the DSU Counseling Office are confidential resources and do not report incidents. In their capacity and function, they do not make identifiable reports of incidents to the official on-campus reporting resources unless the student specifically requests them to do so; however, the University encourages counselors to inform students that they assist in making an anonymous crime report to Campus Safety. Students may request the Counseling Center to anonymously report general details about the incident (date, time, location, and brief description of the incident type) for inclusion in the University's Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

Employee Assistance Program

DSU also provides an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for use by employees. The EAP is available to provide full-time employees assistance with such problems as sexual or physical abuse, depression, marital and relationship conflict, stress, grief, critical incident stress, anxiety, and other personal matters. All full-time employees, regardless of performance, are eligible. The contact number of the EAP is listed in the "On- and Off-Campus Services" section of this Annual Report.

All information relating to an employee's EAP participation is strictly confidential. Only the EAP provider maintains EAP records. The EAP provider does not release specific information about an employee's use of EAP services unless the employee gives their advance written consent. The EAP does not report incidents to any Official On-Campus Resources unless the employee specifically gives them permission to do so.

Assistance for Victims - Rights & Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options.

Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services in the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures; and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

Rights of Victims and the Institution's Responsibilities for Orders of Protection, No-Contact Orders, Restraining Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court or by the Institution

DSU complies with North Dakota State law in recognizing orders of protection.

Any person who obtains an order of protection from North Dakota or any reciprocal state should provide a copy to Campus Safety and the Title IX Coordinator. A complainant may then meet with Campus Safety and Title IX Coordinator to develop a Safety Action Plan, which is a plan for Campus Safety and the victim to reduce the risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but is not limited to escorts, special parking arrangements, changing classroom/work site location, or working with Academic Advising on alternative class possibilities, allowing a student to complete assignments from home, allowing an employee to develop a flexible work schedule, etc. The University cannot apply for a legal order of protection, No Contact order, or restraining order for a victim from the applicable jurisdiction(s).

In North Dakota, a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking has the right to file a petition with the courts requesting protection through Domestic Violence Protection Orders, Sexual Assault Restraining Orders, Disorderly Conduct Restraining Orders, and/or Out-of-State or Tribal Court Protection Orders, which could include the following:

- An order restraining the abuser from further acts of abuse;
- An order directing the abuser to leave the victim's household/place of residence;
- An order directing the abuser to refrain from stalking or harassing the victim or other designated persons;
- Other protections based on issues related to cohabitation, residency, employment, and child custody.

Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO)

A spouse or former spouse; a family member; a parent; a child; a person related by blood or marriage; a person presently residing with the abusing person or who has resided with that person in the past; a person who has a child in common with the abusing person; persons who are in a dating relationship; or any other person with sufficient relationship to the abusing person as determined by the Judge or Judicial Referee may file a petition with the courts for a DVPO.

Sexual Assault Restraining Order (SARO)

Any adult individual who is a victim of sexual assault; or the parent, step-parent, or guardian of a minor child (under 18 years of age) who the parent, step-parent, or guardian reasonably believes is a victim of sexual assault may file a petition with the courts requesting a (SARO).

Disorderly Conduct Restraining Order (DCRO)

An adult individual who is a victim of disorderly conduct; or an adult individual who is the parent or guardian of a minor who is a victim of disorderly conduct may file a petition with the courts for a DCRO.

"Disorderly conduct" means intrusive or unwanted acts, words, or gestures that are intended to adversely affect the safety, security, or privacy of another person. For the purposes of this section, disorderly conduct includes human trafficking or attempted human trafficking as defined in this title. Disorderly conduct does not include constitutionally protected activity.

Both DVPOs and SAROs prohibit an offender from having any contact with the victim. Protections can include preventing the offender from entering the victim's home, workplace, or school. Both orders can also be expanded to prevent intimidation/contact from a third party on behalf of the offender, or extend protection to related parties, such as parents, siblings, or children of the victim. A Judge or Judicial Referee will sign the Domestic Violence Protection Order and specify the length. Both Sexual Assault and Disorderly Conduct Restraining Orders may not exceed 2 years.

Campus Safety will help put victims who are interested in pursuing a DVPO, SARO, or DCRO in contact with local courts or the local advocacy center. Any student who obtains a protection order from the State of North Dakota or any reciprocal State should provide a copy to Campus Safety. If a violation of a DVPO, SARO, DCRO occurs on campus, DSU Campus Safety will work with Dickinson Police to file charges with the State Attorney's Office.

While not the same as a state-mandated protection order, the University can issue a No Contact Directive. This includes, but is not limited to, communication that is written, verbal, or physical. Written communication is understood to include all electronic means of communication, including, but not limited to: email, instant messaging, and text messaging. Verbal communication is understood to include phone calls and voice mail messages. A No Contact order may include additional restrictions and terms.

If the University receives a report that such an institutional No Contact order has been violated, the University will initiate disciplinary proceedings appropriate to the status of the accused (student, employee, etc.) and will impose sanctions if the accused is found responsible for violating the No Contact order.

Safety

The University does not publish the name of crime victims or other identifiable information regarding victims in the Daily Crime and Fire Log or in the annual crime statistics that are disclosed in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. Furthermore, if a timely warning notice is issued on the basis of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld; this could include the specific location where an incident is reported to have occurred when reporting the location could inadvertently identify the victim.

On- and Off-campus Services for Victims

Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, DSU will provide written notification to students and employees about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services, including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. If a sexual assault or rape should occur on campus, staff on- scene, including Campus Safety, will offer the victim a wide variety of services. This information regarding "resources" is not provided to infer that those resources are "crime reporting entities" for DSU.

ON CAMPUS	Employees	Students
Counseling/Mental Health	The Village EAP Villageeap.com 1-800-627-8220	DSU Counseling DSU.counseling@Dickinsonstate.edu 701-224-5752
Title IX Coordinator	Dr. Kathleen Geisen Director of Special Projects/Title IX Coordinator dsu.titleix@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-2081	Dr. Kathleen Geisen Director of Special Projects/Title IX Coordinator dsu.titleix@dickinsonstate.edu Tel. 701-502-2081
Student Financial Aid	Christopher Meek, Director of Financial Aid christopher.meek@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4301	Christopher Meek Director of Financial Aid christopher.meek@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4301

Campus Safety	Campus Safety DSU.publicsafety@Dickinsonstate.edu Emergency: 911, non-emergency: 701-290-1068	Campus Safety DSU.publicsafety@Dickinsonstate.edu Emergency: 911, non-emergency: 701-290-1068
Multicultural Services	Cecelia Ballentine, Multicultural Programs Coordinator Cecelia.ballentine@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4358	Cecelia Ballentine, Multicultural Programs Coordinator Cecelia.ballentine@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4358
Sexual Harassment	DSU Policy 603.1.003 Sexual Harassment DSU Procedure 603.1.003 Sexual Harassment DSU Policy 603.1.002 Non-Sexual Harassment and Discrimination DSU Procedure 603.1.002 Non-Sexual Harassment and Discrimination	DSU Policy 603.1.003 Sexual Harassment DSU Procedure 603.1.003 Sexual Harassment DSU Policy 603.1.002 Non-Sexual Harassment and Discrimination DSU Procedure 603.1.002 Non-Sexual Harassment and Discrimination
Facilitated Anonymous Reporting	Laurie Karie, Director of Counseling and Health Services Laurie.karie@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4413	DSU Counseling DSU.counseling@Dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4413
Immigration Services	Human Resources dsu.hr@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4408	
Victim Advocacy	Human Resources dsu.hr@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4408	Dr. Kathleen Geisen Director of Special Projects/Title IX Coordinator dsu.titleix@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-2081
Social Services	Human Resources dsu.hr@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4408	Laurie Karie, Director of Counseling and Health Services Laurie.karie@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4413
Legal Assistance	Human Resources dsu.hr@dickinsonstate.edu 701-502-4408	

OFF CAMPUS	Employees	Students
Counseling/Mental Health	Badlands Behavioral Health Clinic 1463 I-94 business loop E Dickinson ND 58601 701-227-7500	Badlands Behavioral Health Clinic 1463 I-94 business loop E Dickinson ND 58601 701-227-7500
LGBTQIA Advocacy and Education	DakotaOutRight	DakotaOutRight
Multicultural Services	National Diversity Council 281-975-0626	National Diversity Council 281-975-0626
Immigration Services	U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services 800-375-5283 National Immigration Legal Services Directory	U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services 800-375-5283 National Immigration Legal Services Directory
Victim Advocacy	Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Center 701-225-4506	Domestic Violence and Rape Crisis Center 701-225-4506
Social Services	Stark County Social Services 2680 Empire RD Dickinson ND 58601 710-456-7675	Stark County Social Services 2680 Empire RD Dickinson ND 58601 710-456-7675
Public Health	Southwest District Health	Southwest District Health 528 21 st St West Dickinson

	528 21 st St West Dickinson ND 58601	58601
Legal Assistance	Legal Services of North Dakota Age less than 60: 1- 800-634-5263 Age 60+: 1-866-621-9886	Legal Services of North Dakota Age less than 60: 1-800-634-5263 Age 60+: 1-866-621-9886
Dickinson Police	Dickinson Police Department 701-456-7759	Dickinson Police Department 701-456-7759
Stark County Sheriff's Office	Stark County Sheriff Office 701-456-7610	Stark County Sheriff Office 701-456-7610

DSU Title IX Sexual Harassment Procedure

DSU will complete all proceedings related to sexual harassment or alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in a prompt, fair and impartial manner from the initial investigation to the final result. These proceedings will be conducted by officials who have received appropriate training under Title IX and are free of conflict or bias against anyone involved in the proceedings.

Preliminary Investigation

Upon receipt of a report of sexual harassment, the Title IX Coordinator (or designee) will make an initial assessment of the reported information. During the preliminary investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will:

- Assess the complainant's safety and well-being.
- Discuss the availability of supportive measures, and offer the University's support measures as applicable to the situation.
- Inform the complainant that supportive measures are available with or without the filing of a formal complaint
- Explain the process of filing a formal complaint.

No disciplinary sanctions or other actions that are not supportive measures may be imposed against a respondent prior to the conclusion of the grievance process.

Supportive Measures

During or after a preliminary investigation of the incident, DSU may take reasonable and appropriate measures to protect the impacted individuals and facilitate their continued access to education and employment programs and activities at DSU. Supportive measures may be put in place during the investigative phase of the sexual harassment process if determined to be necessary for the health or safety of the parties or the DSU community. Parties may also request that supportive measures be implemented during the process. All supportive measures will be removed upon the completion of the investigation unless there is a finding of responsibility, and the supportive measures become part of the sanction. The Title IX Coordinator may consult with others such as campus safety or DSU's Behavioral Intervention Team (BIT Team) to make an immediate assessment of any risk of harm to the parties, other individuals, or to the campus community and will take the necessary steps to address those risks. If a decision is reached to take an action regarding supportive measures that impact a respondent, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the respondent in writing. The Title IX Coordinator (or designee) retains the discretion to impose and/or modify a supportive measure based on all available information. Supportive measures may be available regardless of whether a complainant pursues a complaint or investigation under this policy but will be determined on case-by-case basis. The University will maintain the privacy of any supportive measures provided under this policy to the extent practicable:

Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modification of work-study or class schedules
- Campus escort services
- Mutual no-contact orders between parties
- Alternate work or housing locations
- Leaves of absences

- Increased security or monitoring of areas of campus

Emergency Removal from Campus

DSU may remove a respondent from the education program or activity on an emergency basis, provided that the institution determines based on an individualized safety and risk analysis, that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of sexual harassment justifies removal.

DSU will provide the respondent with notice and opportunity to challenge the decision immediately following the removal. All appeals regarding student emergency removal shall be submitted in writing to the Vice President of Student Affairs/Dean of Students within 24 hours of receiving notice of removal.

Notice of Investigation and Rights and Responsibilities Meeting

Once a formal complaint is received by the University, DSU will provide the following written notice to both parties:

1. Notice of the grievance process.
2. Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment including:
 - a. Sufficient details known at the time and with sufficient time to prepare a response, including but not limited to, the names of the parties, the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment, and the date and location of the alleged conduct.
3. A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made at the conclusion of the grievance process.
4. A statement that the parties may have an advisor of their choice, who may be an attorney, and may inspect and review evidence. The statement will also indicate that if the party does not have an advisor of their choice, DSU will appoint an advisor to assist with cross-examination for the live hearing.
5. Notice of the DSU Student Code of Conduct provision that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information during the grievance process.

If during the grievance process, additional allegations are added to the investigation that were not included in the initial notice, the University will provide notice of the additional allegations to the parties.

Investigation

DSU is required to investigate every formal complaint unless the complaint is subject to dismissal.

At all times, the burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to make a determination regarding responsibility rests on the University, and DSU may not seek to shift that burden to the parties. DSU may not restrict the parties' ability to discuss the allegations or to gather or present relevant evidence.

DSU will operate under the assumption the respondent is not responsible for the alleged conduct until and unless there is a determination of responsibility at the conclusion of the grievance process.

DSU may not access, consider, disclose, or otherwise use a party's medical records made or maintained in connection with the provision of treatment to the party, unless voluntary, written consent to do so is provided by the party (or the party's parent, if the party is not eligible to provide consent).

DSU may not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use evidence that constitutes, or questions that seek disclosure of, information that is protected under a legally recognized privilege status, unless that privilege is waived.

DSU must provide each party with written notice of the date, time, location, participation, and purpose of all hearings, investigative interviews, or other meetings, with sufficient time to prepare.

Each party must be afforded an equal opportunity to have others present during any grievance proceeding, including their advisor, though DSU may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, so long as the restrictions apply equally to both parties and comply with the written policy. These restrictions, if any, will be announced prior to the live hearing. Such restrictions will be made available in writing to both parties and their advisors.

Both parties shall have an equal opportunity to inspect and review any evidence obtained as part of the investigation related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including any evidence upon which DSU does not intend to rely in reaching a determination of responsibility and any inculpatory or exculpatory evidence, from whatever source.

At least ten (10) days prior to the preparation of the investigative report, DSU or designated investigator will provide each party and their advisor the evidence obtained in the investigation in an electronic format or hard copy. The parties may submit a written response to the evidence, which the investigator shall consider prior to the completion of the investigative report.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator will create an investigative report that fairly summarizes the relevant evidence. At least ten (10) days prior to the hearing, the investigator will send a copy of the investigative report to each party and their advisor for review and written response.

Final Investigative Report

Upon completion of the fact-gathering process described above, the investigator(s) will review the investigative summary and forward the report to the Title IX Coordinator.

The grievance process provides for a live hearing after the completion of the investigative report. All evidence obtained by the investigator(s) as part of the investigative process must be made available to the parties and the decision-maker at the live hearing.

The live hearing will be presided over by the decision-maker. The decision-maker will be appointed by the Title IX Coordinator prior to the live hearing. Decision-makers will have or may undergo applicable Title IX training to ensure compliance with federal regulations.

At the request of either party, the hearing must be conducted with the parties located in separate rooms with technology enabling the decision-maker and parties to simultaneously see and hear the party or witness answering questions. Hearings may be conducted with all parties physically present in the same geographic location, or any parties, witnesses, and other participants may appear at the live hearing virtually, so long as the participants are able to simultaneously see and hear each other.

The decision-maker will permit each party's advisor to ask the other party and any witnesses all relevant questions and follow-up questions, including those that question credibility. This cross-examination must be conducted directly (the questions may not be asked by the decision-maker), orally, and in real time by the party's advisor and never by a party personally.

- a) Prior to a party or witness answering a question, the decision-maker will rule on the relevance of the question and explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant.
- b) Decision-makers may request, but may not require, that questions by the parties be submitted in advance, to permit the decision-maker to rule on the relevance of the questions. The decision-maker will inform each party and their advisor prior to the live hearing as to whether or not questions should be submitted in advance.
- c) The University may otherwise limit the extent to which the party's advisor may participate in the hearing by policy but should consult with legal counsel prior to imposing significant limitations. Such limitations may include objections to evidence and questions and decorum procedures.

Rape Shield

Prior or subsequent conduct of the respondent party may be considered in determining pattern, knowledge, intent, or motive. The sexual history of a complainant or respondent will never be used to prove character or reputation. Information related to the prior sexual history of either of the parties is generally not relevant to the determination of a sexual harassment policy violation except as described above.

The determination of relevance of pattern information will be based on an assessment of whether the previous or subsequent conduct was substantially similar to the conduct under investigation or indicates a pattern of similar sexual harassment. Such prior or subsequent conduct may also constitute a violation of other University policy, in which case it may be subject the respondent to additional sanctions.

Questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or sexual history are not relevant, unless such questions are offered to prove that someone other than the respondent committed the alleged conduct, or regard specific incidents of the prior sexual behavior with respect to the respondent and are offered to prove consent.

The decision-maker has the discretion to determine relevance of any offered information and to include or exclude certain types of information.

All live hearings will be recorded. Mechanisms of recording include audio, audio-visual, or transcript of live hearing. All recordings will be made available to both parties and advisors for review.

Hearing Decision

The role of the decision-maker is to determine whether a violation of the sexual harassment policy occurred. After the conclusion of the hearing, the decision-maker will make a determination of responsibility. The respondent will only be found responsible when there is sufficient cause based on preponderance of the evidence. The Title IX Coordinator is not involved in the hearing decision or determining sanctions.

After the conclusion of the live hearing, the decision-maker must issue a written determination regarding responsibility, which must include:

- a) Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment.
- b) Description of the procedural steps from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination, including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, and hearings held.
- c) Findings of fact supporting the documentation.
- d) Conclusions regarding the application of the institution's code of conduct to the facts.
- e) A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions to be imposed on the respondent, and whether remedies will be provided to the complainant.
- f) The procedures, timelines, and permissible bases for the complainant and respondent to appeal.

The written determination must be provided to the parties simultaneously. The determination regarding responsibility becomes final either on the date that notice of the result of any appeal is provided to the parties, if an appeal is filed, or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

Remedies

Remedies offered after the conclusion of the grievance process on a finding of responsibility must be designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity. Remedies need not be non-disciplinary or non-punitive, and need not avoid burdening the respondent.

Sanctions

A respondent party found responsible of sexual harassment shall be subjected to the imposition of the following sanctions and conditions, which may be imposed alone or in conjunction with one or more additional sanctions and/or conditions. Disciplinary sanctions imposed after the conclusion of the grievance process shall be assessed pursuant to the University's code of conduct, student handbook, or employee policies, which set possible disciplinary sanctions for violations of Title IX or code of conduct and shall be proportional to the determination of responsibility. DSU's official sanctions of record are:

- a) Warning
- b) Conduct Probation
- c) Supervised Conduct Probation
- d) Suspension
- e) Expulsion
- f) Recommendation to the VPAA/Provost to withhold or rescind a degree

With each sanction, restorative actions, conditions, and/or terms may also be assigned. In addition, notification may be given to other University officials as necessary. Such actions may include, but are not limited to:

- a) Alcohol or other drug programming, evaluation, and/or testing
- b) Anger management or other related assessment(s)
- c) Written assignment
- d) Participation in an assigned activity or project

- e) Loss of, limited, or restricted access or student privileges
- f) Orders of no contact
- g) Restitution

In accordance with the rights for a respondent, a respondent found responsible will be allowed to submit a written statement prior to the imposition of sanctions.

DSU employees found responsible for violating provisions under the Sexual Harassment policy may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action up to and including termination.

The decision-maker will issue a written decision within ten (10) business days from the conclusion of the hearing. Both parties will be notified simultaneously.

Appeals

Both parties may appeal a determination regarding responsibility or the dismissal of a formal complaint (or any allegations with the formal complaint). The following may form the basis of an appeal:

- a) Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the grievance process
- b) New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could have affected the outcome of the matter.
- c) The Title IX Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or for or against the individual complainant or respondent, that affected the outcome of the grievance process.

Upon receipt of an appeal, DSU will:

- a) Notify the non-appealing party in writing when an appeal is filed and implement appeal procedures equally for both parties.
- b) Ensure that the appeal decision-maker is not the same person as the decision-maker that reached the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal, or the Title IX Coordinator.
- c) Give both parties a reasonable, equal opportunity to submit a written statement in support of or challenging the outcome (e.g., ten (10) business days).
- d) Issue a written decision describing the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.
- e) Provide the written decision to both parties simultaneously.

In the event that a disciplinary sanction of suspension or expulsion is imposed by the decision-maker, DSU shall provide a method of reviewing an appeal from a determination regarding responsibility or dismissal for a period of at least one (1) year following the original decision.

If it is determined that ground(s) for appeal is valid, the appeals officer may:

- a) Modify the decision. The appeals officer may overturn all or some of the decision regarding violations of the Sexual Harassment Policy and/or modify or vacate any sanction.
- b) Order a new hearing. The appeals officer may void all or some of the decision and call for a new hearing on all or some of the issue originally considered.
- c) Uphold the decision.

The appeals officer will render a written decision within ten (10) days of which the appeal was received. The appeals officer decision is final. The written documentation will be forwarded to all parties by the Title IX Coordinator.

Investigation of Reports of Sexual Harassment Not Covered Under Title IX Sexual Harassment (Non-Sexual Harassment and Discrimination Policy/Procedure) Process

August 16, 2024, DSU updated its DSU 603.1 Harassment, Discrimination and Retaliation Policy and Policy Procedure and the Employee Code of Conduct to address Reports of Sexual Misconduct Not Covered Under Title IX Grievance Process. During the 2021, 2022, and 2023 calendar years and until August of 2024, DSU followed the processes outlined in the next section.

The Sexual Misconduct Grievance process was used in cases where sexual misconduct did not fall within the sexual harassment definition under Title IX. For allegations where a faculty member or employee engaged in sexual misconduct that does not fall within the sexual harassment definition under Title IX, the Employee Code of Conduct was used, as well.

After the Complainant meets with the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator to learn about their procedural options and what supportive/interim measures were available to them, the Complainant could decide to move forward with an investigation of the reported behavior. For the investigation to proceed the Complainant needed to provide to the University a signed formal complaint.

The University took prompt action to investigate and adjudicate the complaint. A written notice of investigation was given to the Complainant and the Respondent informing them of the allegations, resources, and rights in the process at least ten (10) business days prior to the investigation meeting. Investigations included timely notice of meetings for both the Complainant and the Respondent throughout the process.

During the investigative process, all parties had an opportunity to review the draft investigative report prior to it going to the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator. The parties will have ten (10) calendar days to review the draft of the investigative report and submit in writing comments about content, requests for additional meetings with the investigator to conduct further investigation or questions. The draft of the investigative report was able to be reviewed, however the parties were not able to take the draft of the investigative report with them during the draft period. This information was included in the final documents that were reviewed by the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator and adjudicator(s), if applicable.

If the complainant wished to participate in a police investigation, the University may have waited a reasonable amount of time (usually 7 to 10 business days but could be extended at the request of the Campus Safety Director or District Attorney or their designee) to allow the Safety to conduct initial fact finding and the gathering of evidence in the criminal investigation. The Campus Safety Director or designee may have regularly conferred on the status of an active investigation to ensure compliance with federal requirements while maintaining the integrity of any active criminal process. The University has a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Dickinson Safety Department regarding the criminal and administrative investigation of incidents of sexual violence and the distribution of timely warning notices or campus safety alerts and immediate or emergency notifications.

The University conducted a prompt, fair, impartial investigation in a timely manner designed to provide all parties with resolution. However, there may have been times where the process took longer and the University communicated on an on-going basis with the parties a realistic timeline, and the circumstances regarding the same. In every investigation conducted under this policy, the burden was on the University—not on the parties—to gather sufficient evidence to reach a fair, impartial determination as to whether sexual misconduct has occurred and, if so, whether a hostile environment has been created that must be redressed.

Investigations were conducted by one or more of the following: DSU Campus Safety Department (Campus Safety), the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator, a trained Sexual Misconduct investigator, or a trained investigator from another North Dakota University System institution. This designee may be an employee of the University, an employee of a NDUS institution, or both. All reasonable efforts were made to keep information private during the University's investigation and adjudication of a complaint. Investigators received annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an objective and impartial investigation and hearing processing that protected the safety of victims, promotes accountability, and ensured investigative techniques do not apply sex stereotypes and generalizations. Should a complainant or respondent feel that the investigator assigned to the report would not be able to be objective or impartial throughout the investigation, they were to contact the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator to request a different investigator be assigned to the report. The Sexual Misconduct IX Coordinator determined, based on the concerns from the complainant or the respondent, if there was enough cause to have a different investigator assigned to the report.

The investigation was designed to provide a fair and reliable gathering of the facts. The investigation was to be thorough, impartial, and fair. As described in the Confidentiality section of this Policy, the investigation was conducted in a manner that is respectful of individual privacy concerns.

The investigation was a process that involved obtaining and evaluating information given by persons having personal knowledge of the events or circumstances concerning the reported incident. This may have included the collection of all statements (both oral and written), pertinent facts, and/or evidence. This process was exhaustive and is likely included the interviewing and re-interviewing of involved parties so as to ensure as much clarity around conflicting or differing statements as may be possible. The Community Standards Coordinator, Sexual Misconduct Coordinator, or their designees may have referred an investigative report back to Campus

Safety for further follow-up pending the availability of new information, for additional clarity regarding conflicting or inconsistent information/reports, or for any other reason necessary to ensure further clarity or strengthen the final report.

At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator prepared a report setting forth the facts gathered. The report provided the scope of the reported incident, statements from the parties involved in the incident, evidence provided to the investigator by the parties involved, and an overview of facts in agreement and facts in contention.

Interim Measures and Supportive Measures Overview

During the investigation and prior to the final determination, the University may have taken appropriate interim measures to protect the parties involved; after a fair assessment to determine the need for such interim measures. Interim measures were individualized and appropriate based on the initial information gathered by the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator. A Complainant or Respondent may have requested a supportive measure, or the University may have imposed interim measures at its discretion to ensure the safety of all parties, the University community, and/or the integrity of the process. Interim and Supportive measures were to be individualized and appropriate based on the information gathered by the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator. These actions were not a presumption of responsibility for violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Interim and Supportive measures were to be imposed whether or not formal disciplinary action is sought by the Complainant or the University.

Interim measures may have prevented a student from attending class and other University activities. Alternate arrangements were to be made to support a student's completion of academic assignments. The Complainant and Respondent will be notified in writing of any or all interim measures.

Types of Interim and Supportive Measures

Supportive measures were used during the Sexual Misconduct Grievance process and were similar to interim measures. They were non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent. They are designed to restore equal access to the University's educational program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party.

Emergency Removal: In certain circumstances, the Vice President for Student Affairs or designee may have imposed an Emergency Removal from the University at any point after a complaint has been filed. Emergency Removal may be imposed:

- During the investigatory stage to ensure the safety and well-being of members of the University community or preservation of University property;
- To ensure the student's own physical or emotional safety and well-being; or,
- If the student poses an ongoing threat of disruption of, or interference with, the normal operations of the University, or the investigation.

During the Emergency Removal, a student was to be denied access to the residence halls, and/or to the campus or other areas owned or controlled by the University. Emergency Removal will not be placed on a student's official, permanent academic record.

A student may have been required to submit to an assessment before being considered for return from Emergency Removal. In the event that a student refused to cooperate with such an assessment or if an assessment cannot be completed within a reasonable amount of time, determination of eligibility for return would be based on readily available information, including indirect behavioral observations.

The Emergency Removal did not replace the regular process, which proceeded on the normal schedule, up to and through a hearing, if required. However, the student was notified in writing of this action and the reasons for the separation. The student was also be notified of the time, date, and place of a subsequent DSU Conduct Review Panel, Sexual Misconduct Hearing Panel, or Sexual Misconduct Hearing Panel, if applicable.

Interim residential relocation: A student could have been separated temporarily from University housing or temporarily reassigned to another residential location on campus. Their original housing location was held until the process was over. It could have been determined that residential relocation was a sanction when appropriate, and at that time the student was to move permanently into a location determined by Sexual Misconduct Coordinator.

Class schedule changes: Changes to a student's class schedule may have been made on a temporary basis in the event it as deemed appropriate by the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator or their designee. Students may have been sanctioned to a permanent change(s) through the normal adjudication process.

Restrictions from University activities and/or facilities: A student may have been denied, on a temporary basis, participation in a University activity or privilege for which they may be otherwise eligible as determined to be appropriate. Students may have also been prohibited from certain facilities including, but not limited to, academic buildings, athletic facilities and/or practice and competition spaces, and transportation services. Students may have been sanctioned to a permanent restriction(s) through the normal adjudication process.

Safety escorts: The purpose of the public safety escort was to provide a safe means of transportation for the DSU community around the DSU campus. The Campus Safety provided an escort service for students, staff and faculty whose circumstances required them to travel alone on campus, in isolated areas after dark, during times of low activity on campus or whenever there is concern for one's own personal safety. Because of the various patrol functions required of the officer, there may sometimes have been a short waiting period.

Counseling services: DSU Counseling Services provides brief counseling for all students, including crisis counseling.

Academic Support Services: DSU Academic Support Services helped with DSU courses at no cost to currently enrolled DSU students. On-campus and virtual tutoring is available.

No-Contact Directive: The University may have imposed a No Contact Directive in cases where an agreement could not be reached or is not applicable. Generally, No Contact is defined as having no direct or indirect contact with another party or parties at any time. This included, but is not limited to, communication that is written, verbal, or physical. Written communication was understood to include all electronic means of communication; including, but not limited to, email, instant messaging text messaging, and all forms of social media. Verbal communication was understood to include phone calls and voice mail messages. A No Contact Directive could have included additional restrictions and terms. Violations of the No-Contact Directive could have resulted in disciplinary action.

Emergency Removal: If there was an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from an allegation of sexual harassment, the University was permitted to remove the Respondent from the campus community.

For an emergency removal to take place the University assessed the information that they have available to complete an individualized safety and risk analysis. This analysis included determining if there was an immediate threat to the physical health and safety of an individual. Emotional or mental harm to a Complainant was not enough to warrant an emergency removal and supportive measures could have been provided to the Complainant. If the Respondent threatened their own physical health, that does warrant the ability to institute an emergency removal.

The Respondent was provided notice of the removal and is provided with an opportunity to change the decision. The Respondent was provided ten (10) calendar days to respond if they were challenging the emergency removal. The challenge may occur after the removal took place and did not require a full hearing; rather the challenge/appeal will be submitted, and the Respondent will meet with the Hearing Panel to be heard as to why they were challenging/appealing the emergency removal.

Informal Resolution for Sexual Misconduct Grievance Process

A Complainant could have elected to pursue an informal resolution to a sexual misconduct complaint. The Sexual Misconduct Coordinator had the discretion to determine if it would be appropriate to resolve a complaint under this Policy through informal resolution. An informal resolution was designed to officially resolve complaints promptly, and with mutual approval of all parties involved. Informal resolution process was voluntary and intended to be flexible while providing a range of possible outcomes.

Informal resolution could have been used in certain cases involving sexual misconduct, such as non-consensual sexual contact (incidents that are not classified as fondling), sexual exploitation, and sexually inappropriate behaviors. Informal resolution was never be used in cases involving allegations of violent sexual assault (including rape, incest, or statutory rape).

Both the Complainant and Respondent needed to agree to engage in informal resolution. Either party could end the informal resolution process at any time, for any reason, and begin the formal resolution process. Formal resolution was not to be initiated after the conclusion of informal resolution.

Election of Formal Resolution

The University, Complainant, or the Respondent could have, at any time prior to the conclusion of the Informal Resolution, elected to end such proceedings and initiate Formal Resolution instead. In such cases, statements or disclosures made by the parties in the course of the Informal Resolution could have been considered in the subsequent Formal Resolution.

Formal Resolution for Sexual Misconduct Grievance Process

The University ensured an investigation, process and proceeding that was balanced, impartial, and fair and provided a guarantee of fundamental fairness to all parties involved without a presumption of responsibility until the completion of an administrative process or hearing. This fairness included advanced notification of the allegations and charges, notice of all rights and responsibilities under a proceeding, and advanced and equal access to all material evidence and information.

Pre-Hearing Process:

- The Sexual Misconduct Coordinator contacted the Complainant and Respondent where applicable, to go over details of the case, their rights for the hearing, and answer any questions concerning the process. This pre-hearing meeting took place at least three days before the scheduled hearing.
- The Complainant and Respondent were permitted to submit a written list of questions for consideration at the hearing. These questions must be submitted to the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Chair before the hearing. The Sexual Misconduct Hearing Chair approved all questions or topics that are relevant and that are not: 1) prohibited by these procedures or applicable laws, 2) unduly prejudicial, or 3) or questions previously answered by the investigative report. Questions around prior sexual history, mental health treatment and/or diagnosis, sensitive personal identifying information and medical records were not permitted. The approved questions provided by the parties were asked during the live administrative hearing.
- The Complainant and Respondent were asked to provide the Sexual Misconduct Hearing Chair with a list of witnesses (if there are any). Character witnesses were not permitted as part of the hearing process. Anonymous witnesses were not permitted as part of the hearing process.
- The Sexual Misconduct Hearing Chair requested the names of the Complainant's and Respondent's advisors. The advisors were contacted by the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator to be certain that they understood their role in the hearing process.
- In the event of a hearing panel, the Complainant and the Respondent were provided with the hearing panel member names and were provided the opportunity to request a different panel member, should they have believed that a panel member would have a bias that would not allow for a neutral approach to the hearing.

Hearing Procedures

- The Sexual Misconduct Coordinator produced notification of charges to be delivered to the Complainant and Respondent. The letter indicated the elements of this policy that are alleged to have been violated.
- Adjudication of the Sexual Misconduct Policy was conducted by a Hearing Panel. The investigative report was provided to the panel.
- The Hearing Panel based their decision on the information available in the written report. The Hearing Panel had the opportunity to meet with the Complainant and the Respondent during the scheduled live virtual hearing, to ask any additional questions of the parties involved. If the Hearing Panel had insufficient information, they may have followed-up with the investigator to get additional information from the Complainant, Respondent, witnesses, and any other information that is deemed relevant and pertinent to the case. If either the Complainant or the Respondent submitted questions as part of the pre-hearing process, they were to be asked by the Hearing Panel during the live virtual hearing.
- The standard of proof that the Hearing Panel utilized is preponderance of evidence. The preponderance standard means that the Adjudicator found it more likely than not the Respondent was responsible or not responsible for a violation of this policy based on the information presented to the Hearing Panel.
- The Respondent and Complainant were notified in writing of the decision made by the Hearing Panel. This notification to both Respondent and Complainant(s) was done at the same time or as close to the same time as possible. If the Complainant is deceased, the next of kin will receive results of disciplinary proceedings.
- The Hearing Panel audio-visually records the hearing, but not the deliberations of the hearing panel members. The audio recording is created for limited purposes only. The audiovisual recording could be used as reference by the hearing panel during deliberations and for review by the Sexual Misconduct Appeals Officer (or designee) in connection with an appeal.

The audio recording was a record of the University and is to be destroyed after 7 years. After this point the audio recording will be destroyed by the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator.

- An individual found responsible for violating this policy may have been assigned sanctions that include, but are not limited to, expulsion, suspension, or probation. A full list of sanctions is described in "Sanctions," elsewhere in this Annual Report.

The imposition of sanctions took effect immediately and were not delayed pending the resolution of the appeal.

Appeal Process

Reasons for Appeal: The Respondent or Complainant could appeal a decision in a case for the following reasons:

- DSU's failure to follow its own process and procedures that affected the outcome of the grievance process;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could have affected the outcome of the matter;
- The Sexual Misconduct Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator, investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or for or against the individual complainant or respondent, that affected the outcome of the grievance process; or,
- The severity of the sanction was not consistent with the severity of the offense.

Appeals were heard by the Sexual Misconduct Appeal Officer or their designee.

Appeals were to be submitted in writing to the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator within ten (10) calendar days of the Hearing Panel's Notice of Responsibility. However, in any case involving a student suspension and expulsion, an appeal from either party could have been made in writing within one (1) year following the date of the sanction and/ or decision.

If the Respondent or Complainant submitted an appeal and the appeal is granted, both parties were informed by the Sexual Misconduct Coordinator that an appeal has been granted.

Appeals with the Sexual Misconduct Appeals Officer

- The Sexual Misconduct Appeals Officer/or their designee had access to reports, statements made by the Complainant, Respondent, witness, and any other materials gathered during the investigation.
- The Sexual Misconduct Appeals Officer/or their designee determined whether the original sanction(s) should be amended. Amendment of the sanctions may include an increase or decrease in severity.
- The decision of the Sexual Misconduct Appeals Officer/or their designee was final.

NOTIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), the University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as the result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY AND ACCESS TO RELATED INFORMATION

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (AWCPSA) is a federal law that provides for the registration and tracking of convicted sex offenders. The AWCPSA requires state law enforcement agencies (in North Dakota, it is the North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigations) to provide DSU with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are either enrolled or employed with DSU. This information is provided in compliance with the AWCPSA and the North Dakota Offender Registration requirements established by NDCC, section 12.1-32-15.

Universities are required to disclose where to obtain information about registered sex offenders who are either students or employees at the institution. Information can be obtained from the Dickinson Police Records Department located at the Dickinson Public Safety Center 2475 State Ave North or by calling 701-456-7689. Information can also be found at the State of ND Attorney General's Office at sexoffender.nd.gov/.

Convicted sex offenders must register with the local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the offender resides. Out-of-state sex offenders are required to register with the local North Dakota law enforcement agency if they work or attend school in North Dakota. Each time the offender moves or changes jobs, the offender must notify the local law enforcement agency.

All registered sex offenders are required to self-report their status to campus security upon employment or enrollment. If designated as a registered sex offender after employment or enrollment, the self-reporting must occur within three working days of the designation. Failure to self-report may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment or suspension.

Employment of Sex Offenders

Registered sex offenders are not barred from employment at DSU. Limitations and restrictions on employment must be reasonable, job related, and directly related to areas of potential risk.

Enrollment of Sex Offender

Registered sex offenders are not barred from enrollment at DSU. Limitations and restrictions on enrollment must be reasonable and directly related to areas of potential risk.

Registered sex offenders are prohibited from living in University residence halls. Additionally, registered sex offenders are prohibited from being within the living areas of University residence halls, apartments or any other living facilities owned or operated by DSU. Other locations and/or events may be added at the discretion of University Administration.

Public Access to Sex Offender Information

The North Dakota Sex Offender website identifying all registered sex offenders in the state of North Dakota is available via Internet pursuant to North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) Section 12.1-32-15. The North Dakota Office of Attorney General is responsible for maintaining the online North Dakota Sex Offender Registry.

RESIDENCE HALL ROOM OPTIONS/ROOM ASSIGNMENTS

Housing assignments are sent starting middle of June via email, with updated emails biweekly. Every effort is made to place a student in their first-choice building and room type with a roommate that shares similar interests. Unfortunately, the number of student requests may exceed the number of available beds in a given residence hall or room type.

Full-time DSU students (12 credits or more) will receive first priority for placement in the residence hall. Collaborative and part-time students may reside in a residence hall if space allows. Students who apply as full time but become part-time (less than 12 credits) for academic reasons must notify the Assistant Dean of Campus Life.

Upon moving in, students must occupy the assigned room and may not sublet or reassign the room. Room or roommate exchanges as well as checkouts must be pre-approved by the Housing Operations Coordinator.

Students may occupy their room the Friday before classes begin and must vacate the Saturday of Commencement unless participating in the graduation ceremony or arrangements have been made with the Housing Operations Coordinator.

In case one of the residents vacates a room, the remaining student agrees to accept another roommate as assigned or move into another room if requested.

Campus Life reserves the right to consolidate and re-assign residents and/or vacancies when the occupancy is below 100 percent to achieve optimal utilization of the residence hall.

In spring of each year, those returning students applying for housing for the following academic year will be given preference based on order of application received and barring any sanction restrictions noted in Campus Life. Though we cannot guarantee that we will be able to fulfill everyone's preference, we will do our best to fulfill as many requests as possible.

More information on Housing Options can be found at <https://Dickinsonstate.edu/students/campuslife/housingoptions/>

GUESTS/VISITORS

Our guest and visitation policy is enforced with the following priorities in mind:

- The need to maintain a safe environment in the halls.
- The need to respect student's desire for privacy and the roommate's rights in sharing a space.
- The need to recognize the value of visitors.
- The need to provide a policy to students and visitors who have different desires regarding visitation.

When receiving guests in the residence hall, as a host you must always accompany your guests. A guest is defined as any person who is not a current resident of the University residence hall being entered and has a specific resident of the hall being entered as a host. A resident that hosts a guest or visitor assumes responsibility for any policy or regulation infractions committed by their guest(s). Residents may only escort guests they are hosting.

A resident who does not comply with the guest and visitor's policy may have their guest privileges revoked or suspended.

Students who would like to host an overnight guest must have the prior approval of all roommates and suitemates and they must register their guest with the Housing Operations Coordinator. To register a guest, the host must complete an Overnight Guest Form with the Office of Campus Life. These forms can be obtained in the offices within each Residence facility. The forms must be turned in no later than 48 hours prior to the guest's arrival.

TRAINING OF RESIDENCE HALL STAFF

Campus Life, the Office of Campus Safety, and Dickinson Police and Fire Departments provide annual security and life safety training. This training minimally includes: introduction of staff, description of services offered, instruction on fire safety hazards and building evacuation, instruction on the emergency operations plan and emergency notification system, training related to the Clery Act and Campus Security Authorities (CSA), Title IX Awareness training, and general information on requesting emergency assistance from Public Safety.

Other related training conducted for the Resident Assistants by members of Campus Safety includes: locking buildings, responding to fire alarms, and other crisis response procedures. Several times each academic year, Campus Safety is invited into each traditional residence hall to conduct informal meetings with students on security and enforcement procedures.

FIREARMS & WEAPONS POLICY

Except as provided by law, possession of firearms, and dangerous weapons per North Dakota Century Code § 62.1-02-05 on State Board of Higher Education (SBHE) owned or controlled campus buildings and property is prohibited.

Firearms and dangerous weapons include the items listed in N.D.C.C. § 62.1-01-01.

Exceptions to this operational procedure include authorized law enforcement officials carrying out the lawful discharge of their duties. Dickinson State University shall not prohibit persons from possessing, storing, or using weapons at approved locations for the purpose of meeting the requirements of a recognized educational program and/or student group sponsored by the University.

DSU CAMPUS SAFETY COMPLAINTS/FEEDBACK

DSU will receive complaints regarding DSU's Campus Safety Department courteously, and they will be handled efficiently. All complaints will be taken seriously and thoroughly investigated. Feedback may be used as part of the Department's operations and strategic planning process. To file a complaint, call the Director of Campus Safety at 701-690-7432 or in person at the Campus Safety Office located in room 109 of the student center.

Complaints against Campus Safety can also be filed with the Vice President for Student Affairs or their designee, by dialing 701-502-4359, or in May Hall 207; or with the Human Resources Department, by dialing 701-502-4408, or in person at the HR office located in room 309 on the upper floor of May Hall.

MISSING STUDENT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES & POLICIES

In accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA), the University must develop and implement certain procedures to be followed when on-campus residential students are determined to be missing for 24 hours.

DSU Policy 512.005 defines a missing student as a student currently enrolled at DSU whose whereabouts are unknown and whose absence is contrary to their usual pattern of behavior or unusual circumstances suggest the student may be missing.

If a member of the DSU community has concerns that a student could be missing, they should immediately bring their concerns to the Vice president of Student Affairs, Campus safety or Residence Life.

Official Notification Procedures for Missing Persons

1. Any individual who has information that a student who has been missing for 24 hours must notify DSU Campus Safety, the Vice President of Student Affairs or Residence Life
2. Any official missing student report must be referred immediately to DSU Campus Safety.
3. The Office of Campus Safety will gather all essential information about the residential student from the reporting person and from the student's acquaintances (description, clothes last worn, where student might be, who student might be with, vehicle description, information about the physical and mental well-being of the student, an up-to-date photograph, class schedule, etc.) Appropriate campus staff will be notified to aid in the search for the student.
4. The Office of Campus Safety will contact the appropriate local law enforcement agency to report the student as missing and the local law enforcement agency will take charge of the investigation.

Official Notification Procedures for Missing Student Who Resides in an On-Campus Student Housing Facility

1. Any individual who has information that a student who has been missing for 24 hours must notify DSU Campus Safety, the Vice President of Student Affairs, or Residence Life.
2. Any official missing student report must be referred immediately to DSU Campus Safety.
3. The DSU Office of Campus Safety will gather all essential information about the residential student from the reporting person and from the student's acquaintances (description, clothes last worn, where student might be, who student might be with, vehicle description, information about the physical and mental well-being of the student, an up-to-date photograph, class schedule, etc.) Appropriate campus staff will be notified to aid in the search for the student.
4. No more than 24 hours after determining that a residential student is missing, contact will be made by the DSU Campus Safety Department or local law enforcement to the designated contact person.
5. If a student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated adult, the University is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian no more than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.
6. If the above actions are unsuccessful in locating the student or it is apparent immediately that the student is missing (i.e. a witnessed abduction), regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor, the Office of Campus Safety will contact the appropriate local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area that the student is missing within 24 hours to report the student as missing. The local law enforcement agency will take charge of the investigation.

Emergency Contact Information Designation

1. Students living in DSU's Residence Halls have the opportunity during each semester to designate an individual or individuals to be contacted by Campus Safety or appropriate local law enforcement in the event the student is determined missing.
2. Notification will be made no more than 24 hours after the time the student is determined to be missing in accordance with procedures in this policy.
3. A contact designation is registered and confidential and will remain in effect until changed or revoked by the student. This information will be accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement. It may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.
4. If a student is under the age of 18 and is not an emancipated adult, the University is required to notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Campus Communication Regarding Missing Students

1. In cases involving missing persons, law enforcement personnel are best situated to provide information to the media that is designed to elicit public assistance in the search for a missing person. Therefore, all communications regarding missing students will be handled by outside law enforcement authorities, who may consult with the Office of Marketing and Communication as well as Campus Safety. All inquiries to the University regarding missing students, or information provided

to any individual at the University about a missing student, shall be referred to the Office of Campus Safety, who shall refer inquiries and information to law enforcement authorities.

2. Prior to providing the Dickinson community with any information about a missing student, the Office of Marketing and Communication shall consult with Campus Safety and with local law enforcement authorities to ensure that communications do not hinder the investigation.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Students, faculty, staff, and guests should report any emergency medical situations to Dickinson Fire – EMS by calling 911. Then when it is safe to do so, contact Campus Safety at 701-290-1068. Campus Safety officers will respond and assist local responders as needed.

Campus Safety officers are CPR and AED certified. Campus Safety can also coordinate calling an ambulance if bystanders have not already called for one.

CRIME PREVENTION, FIRE SAFETY, AND SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMMING

DSU offers many programs designed to inform students and employees about campus safety and security procedures and practices and the prevention of crimes. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and for the safety of others on campus. Crime prevention programs on personal safety and security are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year.

These programs include general crime prevention and security awareness programs, such as safety education forums, programs, and discussions about topics such as alcohol abuse, sexual assault awareness and prevention, relationship violence awareness and prevention, bystander intervention, fire safety, emergency response and evacuation procedures, crime and risk reduction strategies and theft prevention. Campus Safety, Residence Life, Student Affairs, and the Title IX Coordinator participate in forums, panels, meetings, programs in residence halls to explain University security, campus safety, campus policies, and expectations related to student conduct and behavior and fire safety measures and procedures at DSU with all incoming students.

These crime prevention and security awareness themes are additionally reviewed as part of Campus Safety's initial meetings with first-year residents, and other key student groups and organizations. Crime prevention, security awareness and fire prevention programming occur throughout the academic year with an average of 4 programs per year – this includes in-person programming, online programming, and tabling events.

The following are some specific examples of annual programs currently offered by the University. This list is not all inclusive: Crime Awareness Programming

- Campus Security Authority Training: Training provided to CSA's regarding responsibilities under the Clery Act. Annual employee and student employee programming.
- Freshman seminar presentations

Crime Awareness Programming				
Program	Description	Date	Time	Learning Outcome
Campus Security Authority Training	Online CSA Training regarding CLERY Act responsibilities	11/07/24	online	1. Identify and adhere to Clery Act requirements; 2. Recognize and fulfill CSA responsibilities; and 3. Properly engage with reporting parties to report all Clery crimes.

Fire Safety Awareness Programming

- Fire Safety Training: a training video regarding different types of fires and fire extinguishers, fire extinguisher techniques, live fire extinguishing scenario with the local fire department, group scenario discussions, and what to do while waiting for fire and other emergency personnel. Annual employee and student employee programming.
- Yearly Fire Drill and evacuations. Annual employee and student employee programming.

Fire Awareness Programming			
Program	Description	Date	Learning Outcome

Fire Safety Training	RA Training on different types of fires, fire extinguishers and techniques, virtual fire extinguishing scenario with the local fire department, group scenario discussions, and what to do while waiting for fire and other emergency personnel.	08/18/25	Fire extinguisher training and fire alarm response training.
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Safety Awareness Programming

- Patrol and Safety Escort Program: Safety escorts are provided by Campus Safety from 8:00am-2:00am Monday thru Friday and 8am-12am Saturday and Sunday. Ongoing employee and student employee programming.
- Coffee with a Cop: Meet Campus Safety and Dickinson Police officers.
- CPR/First Aid & AED Classes: annual RA training

Safety Awareness Programming			
Program	Description	Date	Learning Outcome
Safety Awareness Programming	Casino Night invites students to enjoy classic casino-style games while learning about the risks of gambling and how to recognize and prevent gambling addiction.	01/22/25	Students will be able to identify the potential risks and consequences of gambling, recognize warning signs of gambling addiction, and identify strategies and resources for responsible decision-making.
Safety Awareness Programming	Resident Assistants participated in a hands-on CPR, First Aid, and AED training program to build the skills and confidence needed to respond effectively in emergency situations and support campus safety.	08/15/2025	Resident Assistants will be able to demonstrate the knowledge and skills needed to respond effectively to emergency situations, including performing CPR, using an AED, and providing basic first aid, while recognizing the importance of remaining calm and prioritizing safety.
Safety Awareness Programming	Engaging and inspiring, Brandon Guidry brings a powerful message of resilience and recovery, delivered with humor and heart	09/16/2025	Participants will gain greater awareness of the challenges of addiction and recovery while identifying the importance of resilience, support, and healthy choices.

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT (AY 2025)

Fire Safety Report Overview

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (HEOA) requires all academic institutions with on-campus student residential facilities to develop and publish an annual fire safety report. The following report includes the information required by the HEOA, as it relates to the DSU campus.

DSU publishes this Fire Safety Report as part of its annual Clery Act Compliance document, via this annual report, which contains information with respect to the fire safety practices and standards for DSU. This report includes statistics concerning the number of fires within on-campus residential facilities, the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of

the property damage caused by a fire. Campus Safety maintains a daily fire log along with the daily crime log which is update when a fire is reported to Campus Safety.

General Residence Hall Fire Safety

With exceptions as noted below, all of DSU's on-campus residential student housing facilities are completely covered by integrated automatic sprinkler and hard-wired addressable fire alarm systems, which are monitored twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week by private communications center.

In addition, on-campus residential facilities have the following life safety systems: portable fire extinguishers, emergency lighting, emergency exit signs and doors. A quality control program ensures that each building is inspected by trained building inspectors on a regular basis to ensure that these systems are in working condition and includes a yearly fire alarm system test and inspection. In addition, any buildings with a sprinkler systems are tested and inspected annually.

Each resident has access to the Guide to Campus Life for Residents located on the Student Life website at: [Guide to Residence Life](#). This Guidebook includes information on fire safety and appropriate actions to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency. Fire drills are conducted at a minimum each semester. DSU does not allow smoking on campus, including on-campus residential facilities.

Reporting a Fire for Inclusion in the Fire Statistics

If a fire occurs in a DSU own or controlled building, community members should immediately notify the local fire department by dialing 911. Then notify Campus Safety once the fire department has been dispatched. The Director of Campus Safety will investigate all fires on behalf of DSU with the assistance of the Dickinson Fire Department and the Dickinson Police Department.

Fires should be immediately reported to Campus Safety for the purpose of including a fire in the statistics in the annual fire safety report. If evidence of a fire is discovered, Campus Safety should be notified to ensure the incident has been investigated and appropriately documented in the daily fire log and will be included in the annual reporting statistics.

Fire alarms alert community members of potential hazards, and community members are required to heed their warning and evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and/or exit to leave the building immediately. Community members should familiarize themselves with the exits in each building. Do not use the elevator. When a fire alarm is activated, the elevators in most buildings will stop automatically. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building.

Procedures for Students and Employees in the Event of a Fire,

- Find the nearest pull station and sound central alarm and call 911.
- Shut all doors and windows in the vicinity of the fire
- If the fire is small, use fire extinguishers to put it out
- Exit by nearest safe stairway
- Do not use the elevators
- Do not run
- If there is smoke in the room, keep low to the floor
- Try to exit the room, feel the doorknob
- If it is hot, do not open the door
- If the doorknob is not hot, brace yourself against the door and crack it open
- If there is heat or heavy smoke, close the door and stay in your room
- Don't panic
- Seal up the cracks under the door with sheets, or towels
- If there is smoke in the room, crack the windows at the bottom and at the top, if possible, to allow for ventilation
- Hang a sheet or towel from the window to announce that you are in your room
- Call 911; be sure to give your room number and your location
- If you can exit the room, put on shoes (and if necessary, a coat). If smoke is evident, get a wet towel to cover your face
- Close all doors
- If in exiting the building you are blocked by fire, go to the safest fire-free area, or stairwell. If a phone is available call 911 to let the fire department know our location; or find a window, and signal that you are still in the building.

Student Residence Hall Fire Evacuation Procedures in Case of a Fire

- The fire alarm system may be used to evacuate a building(s) if there is a potential threat to the health and safety of that segment of the community.
- Activate the building fire alarm if it is not already sounding. Pull a fire alarm station on the way out.
- Leave the building by using the nearest exit.
- Crawl if there is smoke. Cleaner, cooler air will be near the floor. Get Low and Go.
- Before opening any doors, feel the metal knob. If it is hot, do not open the door. If it is cool, brace yourself against the door, open it slightly, and if heat or heavy smoke are present, close the door and stay out of the room.
- Go to the nearest exit or stairway. If the nearest exit is blocked by fire, heat, or smoke, go to another exit.
- Always use an exit stairway, not an elevator. Elevator shafts may fill with smoke, or the power may fail, leaving you trapped.
- Close as many doors as possible as you leave. This helps to confine the fire. Stairway fire doors will keep out fire and smoke, if they are closed, and will protect you until you get outside.
- Total and immediate evacuation is safest. Only use a fire extinguisher if you know how to safely and the fire is very small.
- Do not delay calling emergency responders or activating the building fire alarm.
- If you cannot put out the fire, leave immediately. Call the fire department—even if you think the fire is out.
- If you get trapped, keep the doors closed. Place cloth material (wet, if possible) around and under door to prevent smoke from entering.
- Be prepared to signal your presence from a window.
- Signal for help. Hang an object at the window (jacket, shirt) to attract the fire department's attention. If there is a phone in the room, call 911, and report that you are trapped. Be sure to give your room number and location. If all exits from a floor are blocked, go back to your room, close the door, seal cracks, open the windows if safe, wave something out the window, and shout or phone for help.
- If you are on fire, stop, drop and roll, wherever you are. Rolling smothers fire.
- Cool burns. Use cool tap water on burns immediately. Don't use ointments. If skin is blistered or charred, call for an ambulance.
- Be aware of obstacles. Storage of any items in the corridors, such as bicycles, chairs, desks, and other items is prohibited in all exit ways, including stairwells. Blocked exits and obstacles impede evacuation, especially during dark and smoky conditions.
- If you are a person with a disability (even temporarily), you should do the following:
 - Learn about fire safety
 - Plan ahead for fire emergencies
 - Be aware of your own capabilities and limitations

DSU strives to constantly improve and expand on our in-service training sessions for all Residence Life student staff, Campus Safety staff, and other housing staff. This training includes basic fire safety topics and hands-on fire extinguisher training courses.

The University assesses and upgrades fire safety equipment as an ongoing process, to ensure that all equipment is functioning and operational. Future improvements will be made as needed as part of the ongoing assessment, budget, and strategic planning process. There are no intended plans for improvement at this time, however updates and upgrades will be considered during building renovations if resources and scope of project allow.

Safety Inspections and Violations

Campus Life and Campus Safety staff conduct regular inspections of residential hall areas throughout the academic year. Full-scale building/hall inspections are announced. Not all common area inspections are announced. The safety inspections are primarily designed to find and eliminate safety violations. Students are required to read and comply with the residential guidelines, which include life and fire safety rules and regulations for residential buildings.

The inspections include, but are not limited to, a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and other life safety systems. In addition, each room will be examined for the presence of prohibited items (e.g., sources of open flames, such as candles; non-surge protected extension cords; halogen lamps; portable cooking appliances in non-kitchen areas; etc.) or prohibited activity (e.g., smoking in the room, tampering with life safety equipment, possession of pets, etc.). This inspection will also include a general assessment of food and waste storage and cleanliness of the room.

Prohibited Items and Prohibited Conduct

If a student's behavior does not meet University community expectations or is in violation of the policies outlined in the Housing Facility Room and Board License Agreement or the Student Code of Conduct, they may expect sanctions resulting in a fine or suspension/expulsion.

Students are responsible for the items contained in their rooms and the events that occur in their rooms. Special surveillance resources may be utilized by the University when conduct issues become chronic or disruptive.

Prohibited Items

The following items are prohibited in residence halls:

- Guns; firearms; knives longer than three inches; or weapons of any type, including BB and pellet guns
- Candles and/or incense (lit or unlit) or any other open flame
- Tapestries, banners, and flags. These items can be hung with command strips. These items cannot be hung over windows. Window treatments such as curtains must be made of a fabric that resists or retards the spreading of flames and has either a UL fire rating #723 or NFPA 225
- Room-heating devices, including all space heaters, kerosene or oil lamps, and alcohol burners. Space heaters with automatic shut offs are used during times of maintenance service by the University.
- Gasoline-powered items, such as motorcycles, mopeds, or parts thereof
- Pressurized tanks (e.g., helium tanks)
- Flammable and/or combustible liquids and/or chemicals, including gasoline and charcoal
- Grills of any type (except UL-listed Foreman-style grills in apartments)
- Fireworks, smoke bombs, sparklers, etc.
- Drug paraphernalia and illegal drugs
- Animals or pets of any kind, except certified service animals or non-carnivorous fish; refer to the University's Pet Policy in the Student Handbook and on the University website. (Live in full-time University staff are allowed to have pets with approval from University housing.)
- Light dimmers, ceiling fans, or any other device that replaces, adds to, or interferes with any room apparatus
- Excessive furniture that blocks or restricts egress from sleeping areas
- Physical training equipment
- Three-section couches
- Waterbeds, and beds other than twin size
- Dartboards and darts
- Nails, hooks, double-faced adhesive tape, or other items that will damage walls
- Live trees
- Personal lofts
- Hoverboards

The following electrical appliances and corded items are prohibited in residence halls (Note: all cords and permitted appliances must be UL Listed):

- Portable electrical appliances (including toasters, toaster ovens, hot plates, etc.)
- Halogen lamps
- Overloaded electrical receptacles
- Faulty or old extension cords
- Portable washers, dryers, and dishwashers

NOTE: The preceding list is not all inclusive; any item that is a threat to public safety may be removed. In addition to confiscation, violators may pay a monetary fine and may be subject to Conduct action.

Prohibited Conduct

The following activities and actions are prohibited in residence halls and may result in conduct action:

- Physical abuse, verbal abuse, stalking, hazing, verbal or physical threats, intimidation, bullying, harassment, coercion, or any other conduct that threatens or endangers the health or safety of any person.
- Refusal to respond to reasonable requests and direction from DSU authorities while in the performance of their duties.
- Sexual Harassment and Title IX Violations policy (DSU's Sexual Harassment and Title IX Compliance).
- Stalking, which is intentionally and repeatedly following, contacting, or harassing another person, so that fear is instilled in that individual.
- Hazing, as defined in another section of this report.
- Disorderly conduct that is intended to harass, annoy, or alarm another person.
- Failure to pay financial obligations to the University (library fines, parking fines, tuition, etc.).
- Breaching a contract made with DSU, including those related to DSU housing.
- Disruption or obstruction of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary proceedings, other University activities, including its public service functions on or off campus, or of other authorized non-University activities when the conduct occurs on University premises.
- Interfering with, obstructing, or disrupting police or fire responses. This prohibition includes but is not limited to: resisting arrest; failing to abide by the directions of a peace officer; tampering with, impairing, disabling, or misusing fire protection systems such as smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, sprinklers, or alarms; failing to evacuate during a fire alarm; and arson/setting fires.
- Violation of state computer usage policy (Use of Computer and Network Facilities).
- Acts of dishonesty, including but not limited to making false statements, fraud, providing false information or identification, forgery, or misuse of DSU documents, forms, records, and identification cards.
- Unauthorized possession, duplication or use of keys to any University premises or unauthorized entry to or use of University premises.
- Attempted or actual theft of and/or damage to property of the University or property of a member of the University community or other personal or public property, on or off campus.
- Illegal or unauthorized possession or use of a firearm, ammunition, explosives, weapons, or dangerous chemicals on DSU property or at DSU events; or use of such items, even if legally possessed, in a threatening or irresponsible manner that causes fear or imminent bodily harm (Firearms and Weapons).
- Use of tobacco products including smoking is prohibited on DSU campus.
- Use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of marijuana, heroin, narcotics, or other controlled substances except as expressly permitted by law (Alcohol and Illegal Drugs).
- Use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by University or NDUS regulations) and public intoxication (Alcohol and Illegal Drugs).
- Violating any federal, state, local law or ordinance, violating any University or State Board of Higher Education policy, rule, or regulation published in hard copy or available electronically on the DSU or North Dakota University System website.

EMERGENCY BUILDING EVACUATION DRILLS

Fire/emergency building evacuation drills are conducted each semester in residence halls, academic, and administrative facilities. Emergency Building Evacuation Drills are conducted to familiarize occupants with emergency egress from a building and to establish conduct of the drill to a matter of routine. Drills will include suitable procedures, such as potential room-to-room checks, to ensure that all persons subject to the drill participate. Any person who fails to participate in a drill will be subject to disciplinary action by the appropriate authority. In the conduct of drills, emphasis shall be placed on orderly evacuation rather than speed.

Drills shall be held at expected and unexpected times, and under varying conditions to simulate the unusual conditions that can occur in an actual emergency. Participants shall relocate to a safe location outside the building and remain at such location until a recall signal is given or further instruction.

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS/ARSON

Every fire that is not known to be accidental (such as a cooking fire) is investigated by the Director of Campus Safety. Fires determined through investigation to be willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons for Clery reporting purposes. Any reported

fire in an on campus residential facility will be recorded in the Daily Crime and Fire Log and maintained as described in the Crime Log section above.

FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN DSU ON-CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Building-Halls	Selke	Woods	DeLong	Lowman Walton	Main Campus Apt Building A	Main Campus Apt Building B	Main Campus Apt. Building C
Sprinkler System	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None	None	None
Building Fire Alarm	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Smoke Detection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pull Station	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Operations Center Connected	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire Rated Doors	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Room Detection/ Smoke Detection	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes
Fire Extinguisher	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fire Evacuation Map	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of Annual Fire Precautions or Fire Drills	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT/FIRE STATISTICS ON-CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES (2025, 2024, 2023)

2025

Location	Total Fires	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Intent	Injuries	Death	Property Value	Fire Drills
Selke Hall 950 Campus Dr, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Woods Hall 841 5 th St W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
DeLong Hall 281 DeLong Place	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Lowman Walton 300 13 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus A 717 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus B 711 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus C 715 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2

2024

Location	Total Fires	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Intent	Injuries	Death	Property Value	Fire Drills
Selke Hall 950 Campus Dr, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Woods Hall 841 5 th St W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
DeLong Hall 281 DeLong Place	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Lowman Walton 300 13 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus A 717 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus B 711 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus C 715 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2

2023

Location	Total Fires	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	Intent	Injuries	Death	Property Value	Fire Drills
Selke Hall 950 Campus Dr, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Woods Hall 841 5 th St W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
DeLong Hall 281 DeLong Place	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Lowman Walton 300 13 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus A 717 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus B 711 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2
Main Campus C 715 11 th Ave W, Dickinson ND	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2

STOP CAMPUS HAZING ACT

DSU prohibits students, athletic teams, student groups and organizations and their members from engaging individually or collectively in hazing activities. The University promotes safety and accountability in its efforts to prevent and respond to reports of hazing that occur on and off campus. If you have been a victim of hazing or have knowledge related to hazing incidents, we highly encourage you to file a report. All reports will be investigated to the fullest extent possible.

DSU and The Stop Campus Hazing Act defines hazing as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:

1. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
2. causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury including:
 - a. whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
 - b. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
 - c. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
 - d. causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
 - e. any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
 - f. any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law;
 - g. any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.

Student Organizations at DSU are defined as any group officially recognized by DSU, or composed primarily of DSU students, including but not limited to clubs, sports teams, fraternities/sororities, academic groups, and performance ensembles.

Hazing Reporting Requirements:

All employees, students, and members of the DSU community who have witnessed, experienced, or become aware of conduct that constitutes hazing must report the violation to the Vice President for Student Affairs or the Director of Campus Safety. Employees who experience hazing at DSU should contact the Human Resources department to report the incident. Reporting Procedures:

For emergency situations, report hazing by:

1. Calling 911

For non-emergency situations, report hazing by:

2. Completing a General Concern Report
3. Making a report via email or phone to the:
 - a. Vice President for Student Affairs
phone: 701-502-4359
email: kayla.noah@dickinsonstate.edu
 - b. Director of Campus Safety
phone: 701-690-7432
email: glenn.manning@dickinsonstate.edu
 - c. Human Resources
phone: 701-502-4408
email: dsu.hr@dickinsonstate.edu

Investigation Process:

When a hazing incident is reported to DSU, the Vice President of Student Affairs or Campus Safety will initially ensure the individual or individuals are currently safe and not in need of medical attention. DSU will conduct a fair, impartial, and prompt investigation into the incident. DSU may implement interim measures such as suspension of group activities for a student organization to protect those involved and prevent further instances of potential hazing from occurring if necessary. Any instances of hazing reported by employees where students are not involved will be conducted by Human Resources. Any disciplinary actions will follow the student code of conduct and could include probation, suspension, expulsion or organizational dissolution. Any employee proceedings will follow the Employee Code of Conduct and could result in warnings, suspension, termination or legal consequences. Third party organizations may be banned from campus, or have contracts and affiliations terminated.

Campus Hazing Transparency Report (CHTR)

Beginning July 1, 2025, DSU began collecting hazing-related data, and by December 23, 2025, made this information available published this information on the DSU website. This information is updated at minimum two times per year, once in July and again in December. The information for the previous year will be released in the next calendar year Annual Security Report.

The CHTR will summarize findings concerning any hazing violations and is only applicable to organizations established or recognized by the University. Reporting is not limited to "campus."

The CHTR will capture the following information:

- a) Name of student organization (recognized student organizations only);
- b) A general description of the violation that resulted in a finding of responsibility;
- c) Whether the violation involved the abuse or illegal use of alcohol or drugs;
- d) The findings of the University and any sanctions placed on the student organization by the University (if applicable);
- e) Date on which the incident was alleged to have occurred;
- f) Date on which the investigation into the incident was initiated;
- g) Date on which the investigation ended with a finding that a hazing violation occurred; and
- h) Date on which the University provided notice to the student organization that the incident resulted in a hazing violation.

Note: The CHTR will not include personally identifiable information in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).

Prevention & Awareness Programming

DSU provides annual online training to students, faculty and staff on hazing awareness to ensure students are informed of institution, federal and state definitions of hazing and student organizations. It also covers how to recognize and report hazing incidents as well as methods DSU will use to investigate hazing incidents. These trainings are designed to offer alternative methods of team cohesion and ethical leadership strategies in an effort to prevent hazing. DSU also offers a variety of active bystander training that can be used to prevent hazing incidents. In addition to annual training in 2026, DSU began offering in person programming to students, faculty and staff to raise awareness of the myths surrounding hazing and provide additional methods to avoid hazing.

North Dakota Hazing Law - 12.1-17-10

A person is guilty of an offense when, in the course of another person's initiation into or affiliation with any organization, the person willfully engages in conduct that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to that other person or a third person. As used in this section, "conduct" means any treatment or forced physical activity that is likely to adversely affect the physical health or safety of that other person or a third person, or which subjects that other person or third person to extreme mental stress, and may include extended deprivation of sleep or rest or extended isolation, whipping, beating, branding, forced calisthenics, overexposure to the weather, and forced consumption of any food, liquor, beverage, drug, or other substance. The offense is a class A misdemeanor if the actor's conduct causes physical injury, otherwise the offense is a class B misdemeanor.

CRIME DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are to be used for reporting the crimes listed in the Clery Act, in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

- The definitions of murder/non-manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapons: carrying, possessing, etc., law violations, drug abuse violations, and liquor law violations are from the “Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual” from the FBI's UCR Program.
- The definitions of fondling, incest, and statutory rape are excerpted from the “National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual” from the FBI's UCR Program.
- The definitions of larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property are from the “Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual” from the FBI's UCR Program.

Crime Definitions from the Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program

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.

Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Criminal Homicide—Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

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

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. 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.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

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.)

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Unfounded Crime Reports: According to Uniform Crime Report (UCR) guidelines, a reported offense can be cleared as unfounded by a sworn law enforcement authority “if the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted.” These cases thus remain as official crime reports and are included in the departmental statistics; however, they are explicitly labeled as “unfounded” cases within UCR reports on the various index crimes. According to UCR guidelines, the statistics on unfounded cases should include crime reports that are either: False or Baseless.

Crime Definitions from the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual from the FBI's UCR Program Sex Offenses

Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- a) *Fondling*: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- b) *Incest*: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- c) *Statutory Rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Crime Definitions from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual from the FBI's UCR Program

Hate Crimes: any of the above offenses, and any other crime involving bodily injury, reported to local Safety agencies or campus security authority that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias, or the perpetrator perceived the person to be in one of the protected group categories. Additionally, on August 14, 2008, the Clery Act was amended to include larceny/simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism (except arson) as reportable categories of hate crimes. These new reporting categories are only reported if motivated by bias as determined by one of the designated bias categories. The types of bias categories include: race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, and disability.

Hate Crime Definitions: To ensure uniformity in reporting nationwide, the following definitions have been adopted for use in hate crime reporting:

Bias: a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

Bias Crime: a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin; also known as Hate Crime.

Note: Even if the offender was mistaken in their perception that the victim was a member of the group the offender was acting against, the offense is still a bias crime because the offender was motivated by bias against the group.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor 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.

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.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Unfounded Crime Reports: According to Uniform Crime Report (UCR) guidelines, a reported offense can be cleared as unfounded by a sworn law enforcement authority "if the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted." These cases thus remain as official crime reports and are included in the departmental statistics; however, they are explicitly labeled as "unfounded" cases within UCR reports on the various index crimes. According to UCR guidelines, the statistics on unfounded cases should include crime reports that are either: False or Baseless.

Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking additions from the 2014 VAWA Negotiated Rulemaking Final Consensus

Language the Federal definition (from VAWA) of Domestic Violence: a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as 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

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of Dating Violence: the term “dating violence” means 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;
 - the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship
- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence

The Federal definition (from VAWA) of 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 for the purposes of this definition:
- Course of Conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property
- Reasonable Person: means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim
- Substantial Emotional Distress: means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (UCR)/NATIONAL INCIDENT-BASED REPORTING SYSTEM (NIBRS) DEFINITIONS

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation manages the state Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, which involves the collection and analysis of crime statistics reported by local law enforcement agencies in North Dakota.

DSU Campus Safety Department is required to report crime statistics as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for the following crimes if the crimes are reported and occur on the property owned, controlled, leased, recognized, or operated by the University.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program divides offenses into two groups, Part I and Part II crimes. Each month the DSU Campus Safety Department submits information on the number of Part I and Part II offenses known to Campus Safety, and those offenses cleared by arrest or exceptional means, to the Pennsylvania State Safety.

GROUP “A” OFFENSES:

ANIMAL CRUELTY

Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly taking an action that mistreats or kills any animal without just cause, such as torturing, tormenting, mutilation, maiming, poisoning, or abandonment. Included are instances of duty to provide care, e.g., shelter, food, water, care if sick or injured; transporting or confining an animal in a manner likely to cause injury or death; causing an animal to fight with another; inflicting excessive or repeated unnecessary pain or suffering, e.g., uses objects to beat or injure an animal.

This definition does not include proper maintenance of animals for show or sport; use of animals for food, lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.

ARSON

To unlawfully and intentionally damage, or attempt to damage, any real or personal property by fire or incendiary device.

ASSAULT – AGGRAVATED

An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses or displays a weapon in a threatening manner, 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.

ASSAULT – SIMPLE

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor 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.

ASSAULT – 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.

ASSAULT – STALKING

To engage in an intentional pattern of conduct consisting of two or more acts directed at a specific person which frightens, intimidates, or harasses that person, and which serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable person to experience fear, intimidation, or harassment.

BRIBERY (Except Sports Bribery)

The offering, giving, receiving or soliciting of anything of value (i.e., a bribe, gratuity, or kickback) to sway the judgment or action of a person in a position of trust or influence.

BURGLARY/BREAKING AND ENTERING

The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. COUNTERFEITING/FORGERY

The altering, copying, or imitation of something, without authority or right, with the intent to deceive or defraud by passing the copy or thing altered or imitated as that which is original or genuine; or the selling, buying, or possession of an altered, copied, or imitated thing with the intent to deceive or defraud.

DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY

To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS (Except “DUI”)

The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance.

DRUG EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS

The unlawful manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, or transportation of equipment or devices utilized in preparing or using drugs or narcotics.

EMBEZZLEMENT

The unlawful misappropriation by an offender to their own use or purpose of money, property, or some other thing of value entrusted to their care, custody or control.

EXTORTION/BLACKMAIL

To unlawfully obtain money, property, or any other thing of value, either tangible or intangible, through the use or threat of force, misuse of authority, threat of criminal prosecution, threat of destruction of reputation or social standing, or through other coercive means.

FRAUD – FALSE PRETENSES/SWINDLE/CONFIDENCE GAME

The intentional misrepresentation of existing fact or condition, or the use of some other deceptive scheme or device, to obtain money, goods, or other things of value.

FRAUD – CREDIT CARD/AUTOMATIC TELLER MACHINE FRAUD

The unlawful use of a credit (or debit) card or automatic teller machine for fraudulent purposes. FRAUD – HACKING/COMPUTER INVASION

Wrongfully gaining access to another person's or institution's computer software, hardware, or network without authorized permissions or security clearances.

FRAUD – IDENTITY THEFT

Wrongfully obtaining and using another person's personal data (e.g., name, date of birth, Social Security Number, driver's license number, credit card number).

FRAUD – IMPERSONATION

Falsely representing one's identity or position and acting in the character or position thus unlawfully assumed, to deceive others and thereby gain a profit or advantage, enjoy some right or privilege, or subject another person or entity to an expense, charge, or liability that would not have otherwise been incurred.

FRAUD – WELFARE FRAUD

The use of deceitful statements, practices, or devices to unlawfully obtain welfare benefits. FRAUD – WIRE FRAUD

The use of an electric or electronic communications facility to intentionally transmit a false and/or deceptive message in furtherance of a fraudulent activity.

GAMBLING – BETTING/WAGERING

To unlawfully stake money or something else of value on the happening of an uncertain event or on the ascertainment of a fact in dispute.

GAMBLING – OPERATING/PROMOTING/ASSISTING GAMBLING

To unlawfully operate, promote, or assist in the operation of a game of chance, lottery, or other gambling activity. GAMBLING – GAMBLING EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS

To unlawfully manufacture, sell, buy, possess, or transport equipment, devices, and/or goods used for gambling purposes.

GAMBLING – SPORTS TAMPERING

To unlawfully alter, meddle in, or otherwise interfere with a sporting contest or event for the purpose of gaining a gambling advantage.

HOMICIDE – MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

HOMICIDE – NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

The killing of another person through negligence. The offense does not include "Vehicular Manslaughter".

HOMICIDE – JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE

The killing of a perpetrator of a serious criminal offense by a peace officer in the line of duty; or the killing, during commission of a serious criminal offense, of the perpetrator by a private individual.

HOMICIDE – SUICIDE (Attempted/Completed)

The taking of, or attempted taking of, one's own life.

HOMICIDE – VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER

Recklessly causing the death of an individual while operating a motor vehicle.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING – COMMERCIAL SEX ACTS

Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such act(s) has not attained 18 years of age.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING – INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

The obtaining of person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting such persons by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (not to include commercial sex acts).

KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION

The unlawful seizure, transportation, and/or detention of a person against their will, or of a minor without the consent of their custodial parent(s) or legal guardian(s).

LARCENY/THEFT – POCKET-PICKING

The theft of articles from another person's physical possession by stealth where the victim usually does not become immediately aware of the theft.

LARCENY/THEFT – PURSE-SNATCHING

The grabbing or snatching of a purse, handbag, etc., from the physical possession of another person.

LARCENY/THEFT – SHOPLIFTING

The theft, by someone other than an employee of the victim, of goods or merchandise exposed for sale.

LARCENY/THEFT – THEFT FROM BUILDING

A theft from within a building which is either open to the general public or to which the offender has legal access.

LARCENY/THEFT – THEFT FROM COIN-OPERATED MACHINE OR DEVICE

A theft from a machine or device that is operated or activated by the use of coins.

LARCENY/THEFT – THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE

The theft of articles from a motor vehicle, whether locked or unlocked.

LARCENY/THEFT – THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OR ACCESSORIES

The theft of any part or accessory affixed to the interior or exterior of a motor vehicle in a manner which would make the item an attachment of the vehicle or necessary for its operation.

LARCENY/THEFT – ALL OTHER LARCENY

All thefts that do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

The theft of a motor vehicle, including automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks, and other motor vehicles.

PORNOGRAPHY/ODSUENE MATERIAL

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, publishing, sale, purchase, or possession of sexually explicit material, e.g., literature, photographs, etc.

PROSTITUTION

To unlawfully engage in sexual relations for profit.

PROSTITUTION – ASSISTING OR PROMOTING

To solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

PROSTITUTION – PURCHASING

To purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

ROBBERY

The taking or attempting to take anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

SEX OFFENSES – RAPE (Except “Statutory Rape”)

The carnal knowledge of a person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

SEX OFFENSES – SODOMY

Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity. (This includes members of the same sex.)

SEX OFFENSES – SEXUAL ASSAULT WITH AN OBJECT

To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

SEX OFFENSES – FONDLING

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without consent of the victim including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

SEX OFFENSES, NON-FORCIBLE – INCEST

Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

SEX OFFENSES, NON-FORCIBLE – STATUTORY RAPE

Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. “With the consent of the victim” is an element of Statutory Rape. In addition, there is no force or coercion used in Statutory Rape; the act is not an attack.

STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES

Receiving, buying, selling, possessing, concealing, or transporting any property with the knowledge that it has been unlawfully taken, as by Burglary, Embezzlement, Fraud, Larceny/Theft, Robbery, etc.

WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons.

GROUP “B” OFFENSES:

BAD CHECKS (Except counterfeited or forged checks) Knowingly and intentionally writing and/or negotiating checks drawn against insufficient or nonexistent funds.

CURFEW/LOITERING/VAGRANCY

The violation of a court order, regulation, ordinance, or law requiring the withdrawal of persons from the streets of other specified areas; prohibiting persons from remaining in an area or place in an idle or aimless manner; or prohibiting persons from going from place to place without visible means of support.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Any behavior that tends to disturb the public peace or decorum, scandalize the community, or shock the public sense of morality.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Driving or operating a motor vehicle or common carrier while mentally or physically impaired as the result of consuming an alcoholic beverage or using a drug or narcotic. This offense includes being in “Actual Physical Control.”

DRUNKENNESS (Except DUI) (This is not a crime in ND)

To drink alcoholic beverages to the extent that one’s mental faculties and physical coordination are substantially impaired.

FAMILY OFFENSE, NON-VIOLENT

Unlawful, nonviolent acts by a family member (or legal guardian) that threaten the physical, mental, or economic well-being or morals of another family member, and that are not classifiable as other offenses, such as Assault, Incest, Statutory Rape, etc. This offense includes: Abandonment; Desertion; Neglect; Nonsupport; Nonviolent Abuse; or Non-Violent Cruelty to other family members. It also includes the nonpayment of court-ordered alimony, as

long as it is not considered Contempt of Court within the reporting jurisdiction. Does not include victims of these offenses who are taken into custody for their own protection.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS (Except DUI and Drunkenness)

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages.

PEEPING TOM

To secretly look through a window, doorway, keyhole, or other aperture for the purpose of voyeurism.

TRESPASS ON REAL PROPERTY

To unlawfully enter land, a dwelling, or other real property.

ALL OTHER OFFENSES

All crimes that are not Group “A” offenses and not included in one of the specifically named Group “B” crime categories listed above. (Traffic offenses, except for Hit and Run, are excluded.

NOTES: Portions of this report were derived with permission from the Bismarck State College 2025 Campus Security and Fire Safety Report.

The statements and statistics included in this report have been reviewed by the Clery Compliance Council and are true and accurate based current policies and the information disclosed at the time of publication.

This information is provided as a part of University’s continuing commitment to safety and security on campus in compliance with the North Dakota Uniform Crime Reporting Act and the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. Concerns, questions, or complaints related to this document, or the applicable statutes should be directed to the Director of Campus Safety either by mail at 900 Campus Dr. Dickinson ND, 58601 or by email at dsu.publicsafety@Dickinsonstate.edu.