



**MINNEAPOLIS
COLLEGE®**



2026 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

Annual Security Report and Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

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Welcome

We strive to ensure that Minneapolis College is a place where you can learn and thrive. Your well-being is our top priority. The services and resources we provide are designed to help you succeed both academically and personally, and we are committed to working with you to foster a secure and welcoming campus community.

The Annual Security Report is one way we share important information with you. The report includes resources, policies, and practices that strengthen our community and help you make informed choices. You'll find details that support your safety and well-being.

All enrolled students and employees are encouraged to familiarize themselves with this information. The report is available in an alternate format upon request from the [Accessibility Resource Center](#) at 612-659-6730 (voice) or 612-659-6731 (TTY).

Our goal is simple: to ensure that your experience at Minneapolis College is positive, safe, and supported. Should you have any questions, please reach out to Dean of Students [Becky Nordin](#) at 612-659-6712.

Sincerely,

President Sharon Pierce

Annual Security Report

Preparing the Annual Security Report

The Minneapolis College Public Safety Department prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crimes Statistics Act, commonly known as the Clery Act.

This report contains important policy statements including how and where to report a crime on campus, when and how you can expect to be notified about crimes and emergencies impacting campus, and how the College responds to alleged crimes of sexual violence involving students and/or employees.

Minneapolis College Public Safety collaborates closely with internal departments, including Human Resources, Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities, Student Affairs, and others, to ensure that these policy statements accurately reflect the procedures at Minneapolis College.

This report includes three years of crime statistics for crimes alleged to have occurred in the geographic area known as the College's Clery geography. These statistics include alleged crimes reported to Minneapolis College's Public Safety Department, Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies.

The annual report includes statistics for the following reports of crime:

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Manslaughter by Negligence
- Rape
- Fondling
- Incest
- Statutory Rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Arson
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Domestic Violence
- Dating Violence
- Stalking
- Hazing (Statistics to be published in the 2026 report)

The report also includes arrests or referrals for campus disciplinary action for the following:

- Liquor Law Violations
- Drug Abuse Violations
- Weapons Possession

In addition to the crimes described above, reported crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property in which the victim is intentionally selected because of the actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin or disability of the victim, must be reported as hate crime statistics, and are recorded as such in this report.

The statistics reflect reports of crime and not criminal charges, convictions, or findings of guilt or responsibility.

Definitions of Terms Used in this Report

Campus Security Authorities

Campus Security Authorities are individuals on campus who are required to report any allegations of crimes that they receive for inclusion in the Annual Statistical Disclosure.

The Clery Act defines four categories of Campus Security Authorities as stated below:

- 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.
- 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.

Clery Geography

Clery Geography is the geographic area for which an institution is responsible for disclosing crime statistics. The following definitions describe the areas that cumulatively account for an institution's Clery Geography.

- **On Campus:** Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls. Also, any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in the first part of this definition 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 other retail vendor).
- **On Campus- Residential:** 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. Minneapolis College does not have any on-campus residential property.
- **Non-Campus Property:** Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

- **Public Property:** All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.

Personally Identifying Information

Personally identifying information is defined in Section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as individually identifying information for or about an individual, including information likely to disclose the location of a victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of whether the information is encoded, encrypted, hashed or otherwise protected, including:

- a first and last name
- a home or other physical address
- contact information (including a postal, e-mail or Internet protocol address, or telephone or facsimile number)
- a social security number, driver's license number, passport number or student identification number
- any other information, including date of birth, racial or ethnic background, or religious affiliation that would serve to identify any individual.

Criminal Offenses

The following definitions of criminal offenses detail the elements of each crime. Crimes in the annual statistical disclosure found in this report are categorized according to the following definitions.

Aggravated Assault

The 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.

Arson

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

Burglary

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.)

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter

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

Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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 putting the victim in fear.

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.

Fondling

The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, with- out the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest

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

Statutory Rape

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

Hate Crimes**Hate Crime**

A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Under the Clery Act the following bias categories are used: Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Gender, Gender Identity, Ethnicity, National Origin, Disability.

Any criminal offense which also meets the definition of a hate crime will be included in the statistical disclosure in both the criminal offense category and in the hate crime category (i.e. an on-campus aggravated assault motivated by religious bias will be counted in the on-campus aggravated assault category and in the on-campus aggravated assault motivated by religious bias category).

Additional Hate Crime Categories

In addition to the criminal offenses listed under the "Criminal Offenses" section, the following crimes are included if it is determined that the crime was motivated by the perpetrator's bias.

Larceny-Theft

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. (Note: constructive possession is defined by Black's Law Dictionary, sixth ed. as "where one does not have physical custody or possession but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.")

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 (Except Arson)

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.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

Dating Violence

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined 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.

For the purposes of this definition—

- 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

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;
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred

Stalking

Engaging in a 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 in 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.

Unfounded Crimes

Reported crimes which are thoroughly investigated by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel; and found through investigation to be false or baseless, meaning that the crime did not occur and was never attempted.

Arrests and Referrals for Discipline for Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Law Violations

Weapons 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.

Drug Law Violations

The Violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and 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.

Hazing

Hazing

Hazing is 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: is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and 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—

- whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;

- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- 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

A student organization is defined as “an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Reporting an Emergency or Crime on Campus

Minneapolis College encourages the prompt and accurate reporting of all crimes and emergencies to Minneapolis College Public Safety or the appropriate local law enforcement agency. Individuals who witness a crime or have information about a crime are also encouraged to report the information to Public Safety or law enforcement. If the victim of a crime cannot file a report, third parties with information regarding the crime are encouraged to file a report to ensure Public Safety and/or the police are aware of the crime. The prompt and accurate reporting of all crime enables Minneapolis College Public Safety to identify and respond to patterns of crime and when necessary to distribute pertinent crime information to the community, which may help prevent similar occurrences of crime.

How do I report an in-progress crime or emergency occurring on campus?

Minneapolis College Public Safety Department
Phone: 612-659-6900

Minneapolis Police Department
Phone: 911

How do I report a non-emergency crime occurring on campus?

Minneapolis College Public Safety Department
Walk in: AskMe Desk located in the Hennepin Skyway
Phone: 612-659-6910

Minneapolis Police Department 1st Precinct
Phone: 612-673-5701 or 311
Walk in: 19 N 4th St
Online: Online Reporting Online Reporting can be used to report crimes if the following are true about the incident: • It is not an emergency situation. • You are not reporting the loss or theft of a firearm. • You are not reporting the actual theft of a vehicle. • The incident happened within Minneapolis city limits. • No weapon was used. • No one was injured.

Individuals may report crimes directly to law enforcement without first reporting to Minneapolis College Public Safety.

Please notify Minneapolis College Public Safety anytime a crime occurring on College property or otherwise involving the College community is directly reported to the Minneapolis Police Department.

When calling either Minneapolis College Public Safety or Minneapolis Police, be prepared to give the dispatcher the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Your name
- Your location and the location of the emergency
- Your phone number
- If applicable (e.g., after a crime), a description of individuals involved (gender, clothing description, height, weight, hair color, tattoos, etc.)
- If applicable (e.g., after a car accident), a description of vehicles involved (color, make, model, license plate number)
- Please remain on the line until the dispatcher tells you it is okay to hang up
- Based on the information provided, the dispatcher will send the appropriate help to respond to the reported incident.

Report a Crime to a Campus Security Authority

Minneapolis College encourages all reports of crime to be made to the Minneapolis College Public Safety Department or the appropriate local law enforcement agency. However, crimes may also be reported to individuals on campus who have been identified as Campus Security Authorities.

Campus Security Authorities have been trained to act as a resource for anyone who wishes to report a crime. If you are unsure if you would like to pursue a criminal investigation or disciplinary action through the College, CSAs can help you explore different reporting options and find the option that works best for you.

Campus Security Authorities do not investigate crime reports. They ensure that any alleged crimes that they are made aware of are forwarded to Public Safety for consideration of the need to issue a Timely Warning Notification, inclusion on the Daily Crime Log, and/or inclusion in the Annual Statistical Disclosure, even if the reporting person does not want to pursue criminal or disciplinary action.

While there are many Campus Security Authorities on campus, Minneapolis College prefers reports be made to the following CSAs for the purpose of making timely warning reports and the inclusion of a crime statistic in the annual statistical disclosure.

In addition to the Public Safety Department, you may also report crimes to the following individuals:

Primary Campus Security Authorities	
Curt Schmidt Director of Public Safety	612-659-6902
Bobbi Davis Vice President of Human Resources and Workforce Equity	612-659-6319
Patrick Troup Vice President of Student Affairs Title IX Officer	612-659-6707
Becky Nordin Dean of Students	612-659-6712
Olay Redden Senior Student Conduct and Complaint Officer	612-200-5293
Daniel Alberts Associate Director of Public Safety	612-659-6908
Jacques Beech Public Safety Supervisor	612-659-6907

Human Resources and Public Safety work cooperatively to identify and notify Campus Security Authorities of their status. CSAs receive annual training. Documentation of these individuals and the training received is maintained in the Public Safety Department.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

A voluntary, confidential report is a report made voluntarily by the reporting party, where the reported information (including the reporting party's identity) is not shared beyond the person receiving the report and does not initiate any other official process.

Minneapolis College does not offer voluntary, confidential reporting.

Anonymous Reporting

Minneapolis College operates a Silent Witness Program, which provides the opportunity to submit anonymous reports of crime or policy violations. Anonymous reports limit the College's ability to investigate and respond to the reported crime or policy violations.

Anonymous reports of Clery reportable crimes are included in the annual statistical disclosure. The Silent Witness form can be found [here](#).

Professional Mental Health Counselors and Pastoral Counselors Exemption

Under the Clery Act, campus professional mental health counselors and pastoral counselors, when acting in their professional capacity, are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

A professional mental health counselor is defined as 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 the counselor's license or certification.

A Pastoral Counselor is an employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. Minneapolis College does not have pastoral counselors on staff.

Minneapolis College does not allow voluntary, confidential reporting; therefore, there is no procedure that encourages professional counselors to inform the persons they are counseling of procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Response to Reported Crime or Emergencies

Minneapolis College Public Safety responds to reports of crime, emergencies, safety concerns, and requests for assistance; assesses the circumstances; provides or coordinates appropriate assistance; documents incidents; and coordinates with local law enforcement and other College departments, as appropriate.

Dialing 911 will initiate a response from the appropriate emergency services agency, including law enforcement, fire, or emergency medical services, as needed.

If 911 is called for an incident occurring on campus, please notify Minneapolis College Public Safety as soon as practical. This allows Public Safety Officers to meet emergency responders, provide access to secured areas, and guide them to the correct location. Reporting incidents to Minneapolis College Public Safety also helps ensure that the appropriate College offices are notified and can offer available support and resources to those affected.

Reports received by Minneapolis College Public Safety and other Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are reviewed to determine whether they require a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification under the Clery Act. Crimes meeting applicable reporting requirements are documented in the Daily Crime Log and included in the College's Annual Security Report, as required by law. Public disclosures are made without personally identifying reporting parties, witnesses, or victims, except as otherwise required by law.

Law Enforcement Authority & Jurisdiction of Minneapolis College Public Safety

Minneapolis College Public Safety Officers are unarmed public safety professionals responsible for promoting a safe and secure campus environment. Public Safety Officers are not licensed peace officers. They respond to emergencies and safety concerns, enforce College policies and procedures, document incidents, and coordinate with local law enforcement as appropriate. Public Safety Officers may take actions authorized by law and College policy in carrying out their responsibilities. Minneapolis College authorizes Public Safety Officers to make citizen's arrests as permitted by Minnesota Statute 629.37.

The Minneapolis Police Department is the primary law enforcement agency serving Minneapolis College and the surrounding community. Individuals may report crimes directly to the Minneapolis Police Department by calling 911 for emergencies or the department's non-emergency number when appropriate.

Minneapolis College Public Safety Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

Minneapolis College Public Safety works closely with the Minneapolis Police Department, Minneapolis Parks Police Department, Metro Transit Police Department, Hennepin County Sheriff's Office, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies to track and respond to on-campus or near-campus criminal activity.

Minneapolis College maintains a working relationship with the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD), which provides law enforcement services to the campus and surrounding community. Public Safety and MPD coordinate as appropriate regarding criminal incidents, emergencies, investigations, and information that may affect the safety of the College community. Minneapolis College has requested that MPD notify the College of crimes reported to MPD that may warrant a timely warning or emergency notification.

Minneapolis College maintains membership on the Hennepin County Sexual Assault Multidisciplinary Action Response Team to facilitate effective cooperation and collaboration between the institution and law enforcement during the investigation of crimes of sexual violence.

Minneapolis College does not have a memorandum of understanding with any law enforcement agencies regarding the investigation of criminal incidents occurring on campus.

Monitoring and Recording Activity at Non-Campus Locations

Official off-campus events organized by recognized student organizations may be monitored by local law enforcement. Students are subject to the Student Code of Conduct while participating in school-sponsored activities at off-campus locations. Any resulting reports may be forwarded to the College for investigation and adjudication through the student conduct process.

The College may hold students accountable for violations of behavioral standards committed off-campus when:

- Hazing is involved; or
- The violation is committed while participating in a college-sanctioned or sponsored activity; or
- The victim of the violation is a member of the college community; or
- The violation constitutes a felony under state or federal law; or
- The violation adversely affects the educational research, or service functions of the College.

Minneapolis College does not have any student organizations with non-campus housing facilities.

Maintenance of Daily Crime Log

The Daily Crime log records all crimes reported to Public Safety. The crime log includes the nature, date, time, general location of each crime, and the disposition of the complaint if known. The daily crime log only includes crimes that occur within the Minneapolis College Clery Geography.

All entries shall, except where disclosure of such information is prohibited by law or such disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, be open to public inspection during normal business hours. Any portion of the log older than sixty (60) days must be available within two (2) business days of the initial request being made to the Public Safety Department. Log entries made within the last 60 days will be updated accordingly if new information becomes available to the Public Safety Department.

The Daily Crime log is maintained by the Minneapolis College Public Safety Department, and it is available for review whenever the campus is open. To request to view the Daily Crime Log, contact Minneapolis College Public Safety by calling 612-659-6910 or stop by the Ask Me Desk located in the Hennepin Skyway.

Issuance of Timely Warning Notifications

The Clery Act requires Minneapolis College to issue a timely warning when a Clery crime is reported to have occurred on Clery Geography and is determined to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees. Minneapolis College refers to these notifications as Security Alerts.

Security Alerts contain information about the nature of the reported crime, the location and time of occurrence (when appropriate), and information intended to help members of the campus community protect themselves and prevent similar incidents. Personally identifying information about victims will not be included.

Upon receiving information about a Clery-reportable crime, the Director of Public Safety or their designee will evaluate the available information to determine whether the

reported crime represents a serious or continuing threat to students or employees. This determination is made on a case-by-case basis using the information known at the time.

If there is a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, the Director of Public Safety or their designee will prepare the notification and distribute it to students and employees through their Minneapolis College email accounts. Security Alerts may also be posted to campus bulletin boards.

Minneapolis College has a working relationship with the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) and has requested their cooperation in informing Minneapolis College about crimes that have been reported to them that may warrant the issuance of a timely warning notification.

Emergency Response

The Minneapolis College Public Safety Department is responsible for campus emergency response and evacuation procedures. Minneapolis College Public Safety may be augmented by other campus entities such as the Emergency Operations Management Team (EOMT). The EOMT is comprised of College staff and was created to assist Public Safety with incident response.

Minneapolis College has adopted an “all-hazards approach” to campus emergencies, utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) of incident management. Public Safety Officers and other College officials receive training in incident command and emergency response.

Emergency Notification Systems

Minneapolis College has several methods of communicating important safety information quickly in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus. A significant emergency or dangerous situation is an imminent or ongoing event that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees.

Each notification system is briefly described below.

StarAlert

StarAlert can send phone, email, and text messages. All campus community members are automatically enrolled in the StarAlert system.

Alertus

The Alertus system can push out text notifications to all registered college-owned desktop computers, laptop computers, and campus monitors.

Fire Alarm

Each building on campus is equipped with audible and visible fire alarm capabilities to alert building occupants of potential danger.

Campus Public Address System

Minneapolis College Public Safety can utilize the campus public address system to convey important safety information. Each campus building is equipped with speakers capable of transmitting real time voice messages.

Minneapolis College Website

Weather-related closures and other emergency information may be announced on the [Minneapolis College](#) website.

Social Media

Emergency information may be communicated on official Minneapolis College social media feeds.

On-Scene Emergency Personnel

In some cases, on-scene emergency personnel will be utilized to communicate important safety information.

Activation of Emergency Notification Systems

Before an emergency notification is issued, Minneapolis College will, without delay, confirm whether a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists and determine whether an emergency notification is warranted. Confirmation may occur by dispatched officers, other emergency personnel on the scene, video monitoring, or notifications from the National Weather Service. Information from these sources will determine the scope and content of the notification and identify who should be notified.

When a significant emergency or dangerous situation is confirmed, the Director of Public Safety or their designee will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the scope and content of the notification, based on information known at the time and will initiate the appropriate emergency notification system(s). The situation will dictate which notification methods are used. Depending on the emergency, multiple notification systems may be used. The notification may be delayed if certain information will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Dissemination of emergency information to the larger community (i.e., parents and residents from surrounding neighborhoods) will happen as time allows. Depending on the nature of the incident, Minneapolis College may utilize methods such as the Minneapolis College website or local news media to communicate important information to the larger community. The first concern of Minneapolis College is those directly

affected by the emergency. Dissemination to the larger community is the responsibility of the Office of Marketing and Communication.

Minneapolis College has a working relationship with Minneapolis Emergency Communications Center (MECC), while there is no written agreement between Minneapolis College and the MECC, MECC routinely notifies Minneapolis College of calls they receive for service so we can coordinate appropriate response utilizing resources from multiple agencies.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Testing

Minneapolis College conducts at least one test of its emergency response and evacuation procedures each calendar year. Tests may be announced or unannounced and may include drills, exercises, or other activities designed to assess and improve emergency response and evacuation procedures. The College documents each test, including the date, time, description of the exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are publicized to the campus community at least annually in conjunction with a test.

Emergency and Evacuation Procedures

Emergency procedures may vary depending on the nature and circumstances of the incident. Members of the campus community should follow instructions provided by Public Safety, emergency responders, and official emergency notifications.

All faculty, staff, and students should learn the evacuation routes and stairwell locations for all campus buildings they frequently occupy. Evacuation maps and information are posted throughout the campus.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

In the event of a fire, flashing strobe lights and emergency sirens will sound.

- Calmly exit the building using the nearest safe exit.
- Do not use elevators.
- Public Safety personnel and other emergency personnel will provide direction and assistance as circumstances permit.
- Evacuate to a safe distance and remain outside until the official all-clear notification is given.
- Individuals who are unable to evacuate via the stairs should proceed to the nearest area of emergency assistance and notify Public Safety of their location. Emergency responders will assess the situation and provide evacuation assistance as necessary.

Severe Weather Shelter Procedures

In the event of severe weather requiring campus occupants to seek shelter, an overhead page will be made advising the campus to proceed to the nearest Severe Weather Shelter Area.

- Calmly proceed to the nearest designated severe weather shelter area using the stairs whenever possible. Do not use elevators unless directed by emergency personnel.
- Public Safety personnel and other emergency personnel will provide direction and assistance as circumstances permit.
- Remain in the Severe Weather Shelter Area until the official all-clear notification has been delivered.
- Individuals who are unable to use stairs should proceed to the nearest area of emergency assistance and notify Minneapolis College Public Safety of their location. Public Safety and emergency personnel will assess the situation and determine whether it is safest to remain in place or relocate to another shelter area.

Campus Lockdown Procedures

A campus lockdown may be implemented when a significant emergency or dangerous situation is occurring on or near campus and it is safer for occupants to remain in place than to evacuate. During a lockdown, additional security precautions are necessary because of a potential or immediate threat to the campus community.

- Move to the nearest room or enclosed area that can be secured.
- Lock or barricade doors, if possible.
- Turn off lights and reduce noise and visibility.
- Silence cell phones and other electronic devices.
- Stay away from doors and windows.
- Remain in that location until further instructions or an official all clear notification is given.

Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter-in-place procedures may be implemented when an emergency or dangerous situation makes it safer to remain indoors than to evacuate, but additional security measures are not necessary.

- Move out of hallways and common areas
- Proceed to an area with walls and a door like a classroom or office
- Remain in that location until further instructions or an official all clear notification is given.

Run – Hide – Fight Procedure

In the event of an active threat on the Minneapolis College campus, the Public Safety Department may advise the campus to take Run-Hide-Fight actions.

Run

- If there is an escape route, evacuate immediately
- Leave your belongings behind
- Keep your hands visible
- Run to a safe location away from the threat

Hide

- If running is not possible, hide
- Lock and barricade doors
- Shut off lights
- Remain silent
- Silence cell phone
- Avoid huddling together

Fight

- Fighting is a last resort, fight when your life is in imminent danger
- Use improvised weapons
- Act aggressively and commit to your actions until the threat is no longer present

How to react when law enforcement arrives:

- Remain calm
- Follow officers' instructions
- Do not yell, scream, or point
- Raise your hands and keep them visible at all times
- Do not stop or approach officers unless directed to do so

Once in a Safe Place

Once you reach a safe location, remain there until law enforcement or emergency personnel provide additional instructions or an official all-clear notification. Emergency responders may need to account for occupants and gather information as the situation

develops. Please remain patient and follow all instructions provided by emergency personnel.

Campus Security and Access

Minneapolis College is an open-access educational institution. Campus facilities and grounds are generally accessible to students, employees, and members of the public during designated hours, subject to applicable College policies and the intended use of each space.

Access to non-public areas may be limited to individuals who have a legitimate College purpose, are participating in an authorized activity, are an invited guest of a student or employee, or otherwise have a connection to the intended use of the space. Individuals may be asked to identify themselves or explain their purpose for being in a non-public area and may be directed to leave when they do not have an authorized or legitimate reason to remain.

The campus is open 6:30 AM to 10:30 PM, Monday through Friday, and 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Saturday. Summer hours may vary. After 7:00 PM the campus is accessible via the main entrance on the skyway level of the parking ramp, all other exterior doors are locked.

Public Safety Officers may take reasonable steps to protect the safety and security of the campus community and to enforce College policies governing access and use of College property.

Minneapolis College does not own or operate residential student housing.

Security Considerations in Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Public Safety routinely conducts security surveys and assessments of campus facilities to identify security concerns and support a safe campus environment. Doors, door hardware, fire detection systems, intrusion detection systems, fire extinguishers, Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs), communications equipment, campus lighting, and landscaping are all routinely inspected to ensure safe operations.

Students, faculty, staff, and visitors are encouraged to report needed building repairs or maintenance to the [Facilities Department](#) or by calling 612-659-6800.

Crime Prevention, Personal Safety, and Personal Security Educational Programming

Minneapolis College encourages students and employees to be responsible for their security and safety and the security and safety of others.

The Minneapolis College Public Safety Department, in cooperation with the other campus departments, provides educational presentations in the areas of campus security procedures and practices, crime prevention, sexual violence awareness and prevention, personal safety, protection against theft, and other subject areas. These presentations are available to the campus community upon request.

Public Safety and other campus departments will invite various speakers, including members of city and county law enforcement agencies to discuss relevant public safety issues. All members of the Minneapolis College community are invited and encouraged to attend.

To request a presentation contact Minneapolis College Public Safety 612-659-6910.

Illegality of Alcoholic Beverages on Campus and Enforcement of State Underage Drinking Laws

The manufacture, use, sale, distribution, or possession of alcoholic beverages by Minneapolis College students and Minneapolis College employees is strictly prohibited:

1. On Minneapolis College property
2. While participating in a student activity, activities sponsored by officially recognized student organizations, or an event or activity sponsored or sanctioned by Minneapolis College or Minnesota State, including off-site activities
3. While performing work, including overtime work and rest breaks.

Minneapolis College enforces state underage drinking laws.

Illegality of Drugs on Campus and the Enforcement of Federal and State Drug Laws

The unlawful manufacture, growing, possession, use, dispensation, sale, or distribution of controlled substances (including marijuana/cannabis) by Minneapolis College students and Minneapolis College employees is strictly prohibited:

1. On Minneapolis College property
2. While participating in a student activity, activities sponsored by officially recognized student organizations, or an event or activity sponsored or sanctioned by Minneapolis College or Minnesota State, including off-site activities
3. While performing work, including overtime work and rest breaks.

Minneapolis College enforces federal and state drug laws.

While according to state law the possession, transportation, and use of marijuana/cannabis is legal for those 21 years or older in the State of Minnesota as of August 1st, 2023, federal law continues to classify its use or possession as illegal (per the federal Controlled Substances Act).

Because of the federal Controlled Substances Act, the [Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act](#), and the Drug-Free Workplace Act, Minneapolis College classifies marijuana/cannabis (including its derivatives, products, and cannabinoids) as a controlled substance and prohibits it as described in Part 3 of this Policy. This prohibition is required as a condition of receiving federal financial assistance and similar guidelines regarding federal contracts.

There are no exemptions to the prohibition of marijuana/cannabis at the College. Individuals who have approval from a healthcare professional to use

marijuana/cannabis for medicinal purposes are still prohibited from its use on campus and campus locations and must abide by all parts of this policy.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

The College recognizes the reality of chemical dependency and is aware of its occasional presence in the College community. As a safeguard against this dependency, numerous campus organizations provide prevention programs to the College community. More information about these programs can be found in Minneapolis College's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program, which is detailed [here](#).

Disclosures to Victims of Crimes of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

Minneapolis College will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, or a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by Minneapolis College against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Minneapolis College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence Sexual Assault and Stalking

Minneapolis College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as those terms are defined for the purposes of the Clery Act.

MN State Statute Definitions:

The following definitions of crimes are included for educational purposes; these definitions differ from those used to classify crimes for inclusion in the crime statistics in this report.

Consent

[MN 609.341](#)

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

Sexual Assault

The term sexual assault is not defined by Minnesota Law. The comparable crimes of rape, fondling, statutory rape, and incest are generally coded as criminal sexual conduct in the state of Minnesota.

“Minnesota law classifies the crime of criminal sexual conduct into five categories: first-through fifth-degree criminal sexual conduct, with first-degree carrying the most severe penalties and fifth-degree the least. Minn. Stat. §§ 609.342 to 609.3451.”

“Generally speaking, the first-degree and third-degree crimes apply to sexual conduct involving sexual penetration of the victim; the second-, fourth-, and fifth-degree crimes apply to sexual conduct involving sexual contact with the victim without sexual penetration.”

“Criminal sexual conduct in the first and second degree typically apply to conduct involving personal injury to the victim; the use or threatened use of force, violence, or a dangerous weapon; or victims who are extremely young.”

“Criminal sexual conduct in the third, fourth, and fifth degree typically address less aggravated conduct and apply to other situations in which the victim either did not consent to the sexual conduct, was relatively young, or was incapable of voluntarily consenting to the sexual conduct due to a particular vulnerability or due to the special relationship between the offender and the victim.”

The above information is from the following source:

<http://www.house.leg.state.mn.us/hrd/pubs/ss/ssovrcsc.pdf>

Domestic Abuse

MN 518B.01

“Domestic abuse” means the following, if committed against a family or household member by a family or household member:

- Physical harm, bodily injury, or assault;
- The infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault; or
- Terroristic threats, within the means of section 609.713, subdivision 1; criminal sexual conduct, within the meaning of section 609.342, 609.343, 609.344, 609.345, or 609.3451; or interference with an emergency call within the meaning of section 609.78, subdivision 2.

“Family or household members” means:

- Spouses and former spouses;
- Parents and children;
- Persons related by blood;
- Persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past;
- Persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time;
- A man and a woman if the woman is pregnant and the man is alleged to be the father, regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time; and
- Persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship.

Dating Violence

Is not defined by Minnesota State law.

Stalking

MN 609.749

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

Education and Prevention Programs

Minneapolis College educates the campus community through comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. These programs are designed to be culturally relevant, sustainable, inclusive of and responsive to the diverse communities and identities represented at Minneapolis College and their specific needs. Programming is formulated to consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institution, community, and societal levels. Programming is informed by research and assessed for value. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs.

These primary prevention and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns define the terms of Sexual Violence, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and consent as it relates to engaging in sexual activity in terms of Minnesota State law. Programming also covers safe and effective options for bystander intervention and other tips for risk reduction.

The main primary prevention program at Minneapolis College is a required online training course titled “Gender Violence Prevention Training (GVPT) and is directed towards new students and employees.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and employees are conducted throughout the year. Various campus departments, including Student Affairs and Student Life, regularly organize ongoing prevention and awareness programming.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

“Bystander intervention” means safe and positive options 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
- taking action to intervene

Active bystanders recognize emergency situations (sexual assault, alcohol abuse, safety) and non-emergencies (noticing a friend is depressed, gambling, academic problems) and have the skills to intervene directly or indirectly.

How Can I Prevent Violence?

Be a good bystander. If you recognize an emergency or non-emergency situation happening, use the “3 Ds” to determine how to act.

Direct	Distract	Delegate
• If you feel safe, confront the situation directly • Be calm, confident and respectful- the main goal is to stop the behavior • Ask if the involved parties are okay, seek to help	• Diffuse the situation- interject humor • Change the subject- ask the parties involved about a class assignment or current event • Interrupt the flow of the behavior- spill a drink, create noise, any action which will interrupt the negative behavior	• Ask others for help when you don't feel safe or comfortable approaching the situation alone • There is strength in numbers, enlist the help of friends • Call 911 or Public Safety

Risk Reduction

The following recommendations are intended to help members of the campus community reduce their risk of becoming a victim of crime and promote personal safety. While no set of precautions can eliminate the possibility of crime, awareness, preparation, and looking out for one another can help create a safer environment.

While Walking

- Stay alert and aware of your surroundings. Keep your eyes up, avoid distractions, and be mindful of the people and environment around you.
- Walk with confidence and purpose.
- Whenever possible, walk with others. Minneapolis College Public Safety offers Safe Walk services to students, employees, and visitors. Call 612-659-6910 for assistance walking to your vehicle or another nearby location.
- Use well-lit, highly traveled routes whenever possible.

- Keep valuables out of sight. Carry wallets, money, and other valuables in secure locations such as an inside or front pocket. When carrying a purse or bag, consider wearing it across your body and positioning openings, zippers, or flaps toward your body.
- Trust your instincts. If something or someone makes you feel uncomfortable, create distance, change direction, cross the street, or move toward a populated area.
- Call 911 if you witness a crime in progress or observe suspicious activity that makes you feel unsafe.

While Driving and Parking

- Lock your vehicle doors and keep windows closed when driving or when the vehicle is unattended.
- Limit distractions while driving and remain aware of other motorists, bicyclists, pedestrians, and your surroundings.
- If someone attempts to enter your vehicle while you are inside, use your horn to draw attention and seek assistance.
- If you believe you are being followed, do not drive home. Call 911 and drive to a safe, public location where other people are present.
- Avoid engaging with individuals who make you feel unsafe. Do not pick up strangers or engage with panhandlers in situations where you feel uncomfortable.
- Park in well-lit areas whenever possible. Lock your vehicle and secure valuables out of sight, preferably in a locked trunk.

At Home and in Residential Areas

- Ensure doors have appropriate locks, including deadbolts where available.
- Change locks when moving into a new residence or if you are unsure who may have access.
- Lock doors and windows whenever you leave, even for short periods of time.
- When away from home, consider using timers for lights to create the appearance that someone is present.
- Avoid hiding spare keys outside your residence.
- Do not prop open exterior doors to apartment buildings or secured facilities. If you see a door propped open, remove the obstruction if safe to do so and notify building management or appropriate personnel.
- Do not allow unknown individuals to enter secure buildings by following behind you (“tailgating”).
- If you believe someone has entered your home or residence without permission, do not enter. Leave the area and call 911.

When Going Out

- Plan ahead. Know where you are going, who you are going with, where you will be staying, and how you will safely get there and return.
- Communicate your plans with your friends or trusted contacts.
- Speak up if you are uncomfortable with a situation or plan.
- Stay connected with your group and communicate before changing plans.
- If consuming alcohol, make informed decisions about your safety and the safety of others.
- Avoid accepting drinks from unknown individuals. Keep your drink with you and do not leave it unattended.
- Look out for your friends and encourage them to look out for you.
- If you see someone who may be at risk or in an unsafe situation, consider intervening safely or seeking assistance from others.

Reducing the Risk of Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is never the fault of the person who experiences it. Responsibility for sexual assault belongs solely to the person who commits it. The following information is provided to promote awareness, encourage respect for boundaries, and support healthy relationships.

- Sexual assault may involve physical force; however, offenders may also use manipulation, coercion, or threats to obtain compliance.
 - **Manipulation:** Encouraging someone to consume alcohol or substances to reduce their ability to make decisions.
 - **Coercion:** Pressuring someone to participate in an activity when they have expressed hesitation or reluctance.
 - **Threats:** Using intimidation or threatening to reveal personal information to influence someone's decision.
- Communicate openly and respectfully with partners. If someone's response is unclear or seems uncertain, ask for clarification.
- Obtain clear consent before engaging in sexual activity. Consent for one activity does not mean consent for another.
- Consent must be voluntary, informed, and ongoing. Anyone can change their mind at any time.
- If someone appears uncomfortable, disengaged, impaired, or unwilling to participate, stop and check in with them.
- Respect your own boundaries and the boundaries of others. It is okay to communicate what you are and are not comfortable with.
- If you see someone who may be at risk, consider stepping in safely, creating a distraction, checking in with the person, or seeking help from others.

If You Are the Victim of Sexual Assault, Relationship Violence or Stalking

Make sure you are safe

If you are in immediate danger, call 911.

Go to a safe place.

If you are on campus, contact Public Safety at 612-659-6900. Even if you do not wish to file a report, Public Safety Officers will respond to your location and ensure your safety—your well-being is our top priority.

Seek medical care

Even if you don't have visible injuries, a medical provider can check for internal injuries, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or pregnancy risk. Most emergency rooms can treat injuries, test for STIs or pregnancy, and some have Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) trained to perform a sexual assault forensic exam.

You can find local hospitals that provide sexual assault forensic exams by visiting:

<https://mncasa.org/find-help/emergency-medical-care/>

Evidence Preservation

It is best to have a sexual assault forensic exam done within 72 to 120 hours after the assault, but it can sometimes still be done later. If you want to preserve evidence, try not to shower, eat, drink, or change clothes. Bring the clothes you were wearing to the hospital in a paper bag (not plastic).

Document any injuries and damage to personal property. Save any text messages, e-mails, or voicemails left by your abuser. If you are being stalked, keep detailed records of stalking incidents, including when and where they occurred and how they affected you.

Preserving evidence is entirely your choice. It can help prove that the crime occurred and may be useful if you choose to pursue legal action or obtain a protective order.

Consider reporting

To report to the police, call 911. Filing a police report is optional. Public Safety can assist you with filing a report if you wish.

To file a report with the College, contact Public Safety at 612-659-6910 or visit the Ask Me desk. A Public Safety Officer will interview you to document your statement and forward the report to the campus Title IX officer, who is responsible for addressing complaints of sexual violence.

To report directly to the Title IX officer, you may complete a [Title IX report form](#) online or contact the Vice President of Student Affairs in room K.2100, or by calling 612-659-6707.

Employees may report directly to Human Resources in room K.1100.

Reach out for support

Minneapolis College has counselors available in its Counseling Department, located at T. 2200. Mental health professionals are also available in the Student Health Clinic, located in room H.3400.

Protective Orders

You have the right to petition for an Order for Protection (OFP) or a Harassment Restraining Order (HRO). Public Safety has information available on how to file for and request an OFP or HRO. The Public Safety Department will assist in the enforcement of all lawful OFPs and HROs. If an OFP or HRO is issued you are encouraged to file a copy with the Minneapolis College Public Safety Department.

Resources

On Campus Resources

Organization	Location	Contact	Services Offered
Student Health Clinic	H.3400	612-659-6384	Health, Mental Health
Student Resource Center	T. 2200	612-659-6709	Mental Health, Student Financial Aid, Referrals for victim advocacy, legal assistance, and visa and immigration assistance
Student Services	T. 2100	612-659-6908	Student Financial Aid

Community Resources

Organization	Location	Contact	Services Offered
Hennepin County Medical Center Emergency Room	727 South 8 th Street Minneapolis, MN 55404	612-873-6963	Medical
Abbott Northwestern Emergency Room	800 East 28 th Street Minneapolis, MN 55407	612-863-4233	Medical
North Memorial Health Emergency Room	3300 Oakdale Ave N Robbinsdale, MN 55422	769-520-5200	Medical
Methodist Hospital Emergency Center	6500 Excelsior Blvd St. Louis Park, MN 55426	952-993-6080	Medical

Organization	Location	Contact	Services Offered
Sexual Violence Center	2600 East 25 th Street Suite C Minneapolis, MN 55406	612-871-5111 24-Hour Support Line	Mental Health, Victim Advocacy, Legal Assistance
Tubman	Multiple Metro Locations	612-825-0000 24-Hour Support Line	Mental Health, Victim Advocacy, Legal Assistance
Domestic Abuse Project	1121 NE Jackson Street Suite 105 Minneapolis, MN 55413	612-874-7063 x232 M-F 9a-5p firstcall@mndap.org	Mental Health, Victim Advocacy, Legal Assistance
International Institute of MN	1694 Como Avenue St. Paul, MN 55108	651-647-0191 M-F 8:45a-5p	Visa and Immigration Assistance
Immigrant Law Center of Minnesota	450 Syndicate Street Suite 200 St. Paul, MN 55104	1-800-223-1368	Visa and Immigration Assistance

Minneapolis College's response to reports of sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking

When a case of sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking is reported, Minneapolis College will provide written notification to victims about their options, available assistance, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, as well as supportive measures. Other supportive measures may include, but are not limited to, counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus. Requests for these accommodations can be made to the Title IX Officer. The College will make every effort to implement requested changes if they are reasonably available.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the implementation of supportive measures.

The confidentiality of information in a complaint or obtained during an investigation cannot be guaranteed; such information, however, will be handled in accordance with applicable federal and state data privacy laws.

Any accommodations or protective orders provided will be maintained as confidential to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the College to provide the accommodations or protective measures. Only staff with a need to know are given the necessary details to respond appropriately.

All publicly available records, including Clery Act reports and disclosures, will exclude any personally identifiable information about the victim.

Minneapolis College disciplinary process for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking

This information is a summary of system procedures [1B.1.1 Investigation and Resolution](#) and [1B.3.1 Response to Sexual Violence and Title IX Sexual Harassment](#)

General Principles

Investigation and disciplinary procedures are guided by principles that ensure fairness, dignity, and respect for all individuals involved. The process avoids blaming the complainant and proceeds as promptly as possible. Both student complainants and respondents may have a support person or advisor present, and employees have the right to union representation in line with their employment agreements. All procedures follow due process and privacy laws, apply a “preponderance of the evidence” standard, and provide both parties with timely, simultaneous notice of the outcome, as allowed by law.

Training

Investigators and decision-makers must complete training provided by the Minnesota State system office and must receive annual training on issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

Timelines

The College aims to complete disciplinary processes related to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking as promptly as possible, typically within 60–90 calendar days of the complaint, unless there's a reasonable cause for delay (e.g., witness unavailability or concurrent criminal investigations).

Parties will be notified if additional time is needed.

Summary suspensions for students require resolution within nine (9) class days after suspension begins.

Filing a Complaint

For complaints involving students	Vice President of Student Affairs	K.2100	612-659-6707	Title IX report form
For complaints involving employees	Vice President of Human Resources and Workforce Equity	K.1100	612-659-6572	Title IX report form
All complaints	Public Safety	Ask Me Desk – Hennepin Skyway	612-659-6910	

Informal Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator may offer an informal resolution process if a formal complaint is filed and after providing both parties notice of the allegations. The parties must voluntarily consent, in writing, to the informal resolution process. At any time before agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the formal complaint process.

Investigation Steps

Jurisdiction & Process Determination

The Title IX Coordinator reviews your complaint and decides which procedure applies:

- Title IX formal complaint process (if allegations meet Title IX definitions).
- College disciplinary procedures (if they don't).

This decision is based on what happened (was it based on sex), where it happened (did it happen within the United States), and whether it occurred within the college's programs or activities.

Notice & Information Sharing

Both the complainant and respondent are informed in writing of the allegations, receive a copy of College policies and written notification of their rights, options and available supportive measures.

Investigation

The Title IX Coordinator conducts interviews, collects evidence, and shares all relevant information with both parties for review.

Both sides get at least 10 calendar days to review and respond to the evidence before a final investigative report is issued.

Investigative Report

A written report summarizing the evidence is provided to both parties at least 10 days before any hearing or final determination.

Decision-Making Process

For Title IX complaints:

A formal hearing is held by the Minnesota Office of Administrative Hearings.

Both parties can bring an advisor; if they don't have one, the college provides one free of charge.

The administrative law judge makes a recommendation to the College's decision-maker.

The College decision-maker issues a written determination on responsibility, sanctions, and appeal options. This information is delivered to both the complainant and the respondent simultaneously. The determination becomes final either on the date that the college or university provides the parties with written determination of the result of the appeal; or if an appeal is filed; or if an appeal is not filed, the date on which an appeal would no longer be considered timely.

For other complaints:

College officials complete the investigation, make findings, and determine appropriate sanctions without a formal hearing.

Evidence standard

All determinations use a preponderance of the evidence standard—meaning it's more likely than not that a policy was violated.

Sanctions

Possible sanctions include no-contact directives, probation, suspension, expulsion for students, or reassignment, administrative leave, or termination for employees.

Decisions consider the severity of the behavior, past conduct, and other relevant factors.

Appeals

Both complainant and respondent have 10 calendar days from the decision notice to file a written appeal with the college president or designee.

Appeals are allowed for:

- Procedural errors affecting the outcome
- New evidence not previously available
- Conflicts of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator or decision-maker

Confidentiality & Retaliation

The college protects privacy under federal and state laws but cannot guarantee complete confidentiality due to safety and legal requirements.

Retaliation is prohibited—any attempt to intimidate or punish someone for reporting or participating in an investigation will lead to disciplinary action.

Location of Law Enforcement Agency Information Regarding Registered Sex Offenders

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

The Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension administers a predatory offender registration and tracking program. Information regarding this program including general information on registration requirements and notification procedures can be found [here](#).

Any questions regarding the program may be directed to the Criminal Assessment Program at 1-888-234-1248 or 651-793-7070.

Information regarding registered sex offenders may be obtained through the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD). MPD may be contacted at 612-673-2817.

In addition, information regarding registered sex offenders may be obtained through the Minnesota Department of Corrections at 651-642-0200. An offender locator, for offenders that have the highest risk for re-offense, can be accessed from the Minnesota Department of Corrections website: <https://coms.doc.state.mn.us/publicregistrantsearch>

Hazing

Minneapolis College is committed to fostering a safe and inclusive campus environment free from hazing. In compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act, signed into law on December 23, 2024, and effective as of January 1, 2025, the institution has implemented policies and procedures to prevent, address, and report hazing incidents. This federal legislation amends the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy

and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) to include hazing as a reportable offense and mandates enhanced transparency and prevention efforts.

Definitions:

Federal Law

Hazing is 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: is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and 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—

- whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
- causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
- any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
- any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
- 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.

Minneapolis College

An act which endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a person, subjects a person to humiliation or ridicule, or which destroys or removes public or private property for the purpose of initiation, admission into, affiliation with, or as a condition for continued membership in a student group, organization, or athletic team.

Minneapolis College may hold students accountable for a violation under the student code of conduct for conduct committed on/off campus when:

- Hazing is involved; or
- The violation is committed while participating in a college- or university-sanctioned or sponsored activity; or
- The victim of the violation is a member of the college or university community; or
- The violation constitutes a felony under state or federal law; or
- The violation adversely affects the educational, research, or service functions of the college or university.

Applicable local, state, and tribal laws

Minnesota Statute 135A.155 HAZING POLICY

The Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities shall, ..., adopt a clear, understandable written policy on student conduct, including hazing. The policy must include procedures for reporting incidents of inappropriate hazing and for disciplinary actions against individual violators and organizations. The policy shall be made available to students by appropriate means as determined by each institution, which may include publication in a student handbook or other institutional publication, or posting by electronic display on the Internet, and shall be posted at appropriate locations on campus.

How do I report hazing?

Minneapolis College Student Rights & Responsibilities
Walk in: T. 2200 Student Resource Center
Phone: 612-200-5293

Minneapolis College Public Safety Department
Walk in: AskMe Desk located in the Hennepin Skyway
Phone: 612-659-6910

Investigating and Adjudicating Hazing Allegations

Allegations of hazing will be addressed through procedures outlined in [Procedure 4.04.01 Student Code of Conduct Procedure](#). The procedure can be viewed in its entirety by clicking the link. The following is a summary of that procedure.

When a report of hazing is made, the student conduct officer evaluates and determines there is sufficient evidence to support the complaint.

The student conduct officer will contact the accused student and offer them an opportunity to resolve the violation with an informal meeting.

Prior to the informal meeting the accused student will be provided with:

- Oral or written notice of the complaint.
- A copy of the Student Code of Conduct.
- Oral or written notice summarizing the evidence in the complaint and specifying the policy or part(s) of the Student Code of Conduct they are accused of violating.
- A Tennesen Notice

During the informal meeting, the Student Conduct Officer or designee will review the complaint and allow the accused student to present information and a defense against the complaint. The accused student may have a support person present.

After the meeting, the Student Conduct Officer will notify the accused student in writing of the outcome. This notification will include whether a Student Code of Conduct

violation was found based on a preponderance of the evidence, any sanctions imposed, and information about appeal options.

If the student does not attend the informal meeting, the Student Conduct Officer or designee may impose an appropriate sanction. The student will be notified of the sanction in writing, including information about any applicable right to appeal. This notification will be sent to the student's college-assigned email account.

Appeals

Students found to be responsible for a conduct violation will be provided an avenue of appeal within the College.

Appeal Process for sanctions other than long-term suspension or expulsion

A student who receives a sanction other than long-term suspension (10 days or more) or expulsion has the right to request an appeal meeting with the Dean of Students or designee.

In this process, the Dean or designee will meet with the student, review the case materials and any new information provided, and decide whether to uphold, modify (without increasing), or overturn the original sanction. The decision is final. The student will be notified of the outcome in writing.

Appeal Process for Long-term Suspension or Expulsion

A student who received a sanction of a long-term suspension or expulsion may accept the sanction or may request a formal hearing.

When a student requests a formal hearing within the required timeframe, the College will notify them in writing of the hearing's date, time, and location. The notice will include a list of possible witnesses and evidence, information about the student's right to bring a support person or interpreter, the potential for related criminal charges, the option to consult an attorney, and the requirement to submit a summary of their own witnesses and evidence by a set deadline.

The student may choose to have the hearing conducted either by the Vice President of Student Affairs (or designee) or a College Conduct Committee.

During the hearing:

- The Student Conduct Officer presents the complaint and evidence first.
- The student may then respond and present their own evidence.
- Only materials presented during the hearing will be considered.
- The hearing is closed unless a compelling reason exists and both parties agree to an open session.
- Support persons may attend but cannot speak or participate in the proceedings.

If a Conduct Committee hears the case, they will deliberate in closed session and make a recommendation to the Vice President of Student Affairs or designee, who will then make the final decision. If the Vice President or designee conducts the hearing directly, they will make the final decision after reviewing the evidence.

A written decision will be provided to the student within a reasonable timeframe. Delivery is considered effective either when hand-delivered or two days after being emailed to the student's college account. If a long-term suspension or expulsion is upheld, the notice will include the student's right to a contested case hearing under Minnesota law.

Contested Case Hearings

If a long-term suspension or expulsion is upheld after a formal hearing, the student has the right to request a contested case hearing before an administrative law judge, under Minnesota Statutes Chapter 14.

If a student requests a contested case hearing, the College will then arrange the hearing through the Office of Administrative Hearings, and the student will be informed of the hearing's date, time, and location. The proceeding will follow the Office's official contested case procedures, and a judge will be appointed under Minnesota Statutes §14.50.

After the hearing, the judge will issue a report with a recommendation to the College President, who will make a final decision within a reasonable timeframe. The President's decision is final.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Training

Minneapolis College has implemented a comprehensive, campus-wide hazing prevention program.

This program includes:

- Mandatory hazing awareness and prevention education for all incoming students during orientation; Hazing is or should be included in Student Code of Conduct training at Orientation.
- Annual training for members of student organizations, faculty, and staff on recognizing, preventing, and reporting hazing;
- Resources and support services for students affected by hazing, available through the Student Resource Center
- Ongoing campaigns to promote a culture of respect and safety, such as bystander intervention training and hazing awareness campaigns from Student Life

Campus Hazing Transparency Report

Starting July 1, 2025, Minneapolis College collects information on hazing incidents involving student organizations found in violation of our standards of conduct.

When reportable hazing incidents occur, information regarding those incidents is summarized in the Campus Hazing Transparency Report (CHTR), which is publicly available on the [Minneapolis College Public Safety website](#). The report is updated twice annually and, when applicable, includes the name of the organization involved, a general description of the violation, the dates of the incident and investigation, findings, and any sanctions or corrective actions imposed. The report is prepared in accordance with applicable privacy laws and excludes personally identifiable information.

Clery Geography



The outlined area represents the reporting area for Minneapolis College's main campus. This area includes Loring Park and the public streets and sidewalks running through, and immediately adjacent to, campus. Non-Campus property is not represented by this map.

Minneapolis College does not own or operate any student housing facilities.

On-Campus Buildings:

Ackerberg Science Center	1301 Hennepin Ave S
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Bowman Hall	1501 Hennepin Ave S
Helland Center	1423 Harmon Place
Kopp Hall	1501 Hennepin Ave S
Management Education Center	1300 Harmon Place
Parking Ramp	1420 Hennepin Ave S
Technical Building	1415 Hennepin Ave S
Wheelock Whitney Library	1501 Hennepin Ave S
Whitney Center for Fine Arts	1424 Yale Place

Non-Campus Property

Delta Building C	7500 Airline Dr. Minneapolis, MN
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Public Property:

Loring Park	1382 Willow St
Maple Street	From Hennepin Ave S to Harmon Place
16 th St N	From Laurel Ave W to Hennepin Ave S
Laurel Ave W	From 16 th St N to Hennepin Ave S
Hennepin Ave S	From 16 th St to 13 th St
13 th Street S	From Hennepin Ave S to Harmon Place
Spruce Place	From Hennepin Ave S to Harmon Place
Yale Place	1424 Yale Place to Willow St
Harmon Place	From Spruce Place to 13 th St S

Crime Statistics

Criminal Offenses

2025	On-Campus	Public Property	Non Campus	Unfounded
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0
Fondling	3	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	2	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	1	0	0
Burglary	3	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	6	0	0
Arson	5	0	0	0

2024	On-Campus	Public Property	Non Campus	Unfounded
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	0
Fondling	0	1	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	3	2	0	0
Burglary	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	7	7	0	0
Arson	0	1	0	0

2023	On-Campus	Public Property	Non Campus	Unfounded
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0

2023	On-Campus	Public Property	Non Campus	Unfounded
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0	0
Fondling	1	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	4	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	3	0	0
Arson	0	1	0	0

VAWA Offenses

2025	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2	3	0
Stalking	5	0	0

2024	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2	2	0
Stalking	5	0	0

2023	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus
Dating Violence	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	2	0
Stalking	5	0	0

Arrests and Referrals for Discipline

2025	On-Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus
Liquor Law Violations			
Arrests	0	24	0
Referrals	3	0	0
Drug Law Violations			
Arrests	0	1	0
Referrals	1	0	0
Weapons Law Violations			
Arrests	0	2	0
Referrals	0	0	0

2024	On-Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus
Liquor Law Violations			
Arrests	0	9	0
Referrals	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations			
Arrests	0	3	0
Referrals	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations			
Arrests	0	0	0
Referrals	2	0	0

2023	On-Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus
Liquor Law Violations			
Arrests	0	12	0
Referrals	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations			
Arrests	0	5	0
Referrals	6	0	0
Weapons Law Violations			
Arrests	0	8	0
Referrals	0	0	0

Bias Motivated Crimes

The following table depicts reported crimes that were motivated by bias. In addition to murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, arson, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and motor vehicle theft, the crimes of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property are included in the list of crimes that must be reported as hate crime statistics if there is evidence that the crime was perpetrated by the offender's bias toward the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or disability.

Year	Crime	Bias-Motivation	Location
2025	NO BIAS CRIMES REPORTED		
2024	Intimidation	Sexual Orientation	On-Campus
2024	Simple Assault	Race	On-Campus
2023	Intimidation	Race	Public Property
2023	Intimidation	Sexual Orientation	On-Campus

Hazing

2025	On Campus	Public Property	Non-Campus
Hazing	0	0	0

Data collection for hazing incidents began on January 1, 2025. No statistics are available for prior years, as this is a new reporting requirement under the Stop Campus Hazing Act.

Unfounded Cases

Minneapolis College did not have any unfounded cases in 2025, 2024, or 2023. Cases may only be unfounded by a licensed peace officer when an investigation finds that a report was false or baseless.

Personal Security Recommendations

Minneapolis College Public Safety is committed to providing a safe and secure learning and working environment for all members of the campus community. Creating a safe campus is a shared responsibility. Public Safety encourages students, employees, and visitors to take proactive steps to protect themselves, their belongings, and one another.

Safe Walk Service

Minneapolis College Public Safety Officers are available to provide Safe Walk escorts during normal operating hours. Safe Walk may be requested for travel across campus or to nearby locations.

To request a Safe Walk, call **612-659-6910**.

Know When Public Safety is Available

Public Safety Officers patrol campus during normal operating hours and are available to assist with safety concerns, emergencies, and security-related matters.

For non-emergency assistance, call **612-659-6910**.

For emergencies, call **612-659-6900**.

Protect Your Personal Property

Taking simple precautions can help reduce the opportunity for theft or loss:

- Never leave personal belongings such as purses, backpacks, laptops, tablets, phones, or other electronics unattended.
- Take personal belongings with you when leaving classrooms, offices, study areas, or other campus spaces.
- Lock offices, classrooms, and personal spaces whenever you leave, even for a short period of time.
- Take valuable items home whenever possible rather than leaving them unattended.
- Keep a record of important information about valuable property, including serial numbers, model numbers, and identifying features.
- Enable security features on electronic devices, including passcodes, multi-factor authentication, location tracking, and remote lock or wipe capabilities.
- Consider marking valuable property with identifying information to assist with recovery if lost or stolen.

Bicycle Security

- Park bicycles only in designated bicycle parking areas.
- Use a high-quality lock. Minneapolis College Public Safety recommends using a U-lock or similar high-security locking device.
- Secure the frame and wheels whenever possible.
- Record bicycle information, including the serial number, make, model, and photographs, in case it is lost or stolen.

Protect Your Vehicle

- Always lock your vehicle and take your keys with you.
- Never leave valuables visible inside your vehicle.
- Park in well-lit, high-traffic areas whenever possible.

- Remove personal belongings from your vehicle or secure them out of sight.
- Report suspicious activity around vehicles or parking areas to Public Safety.

Personal Safety While Walking or Exercising Outdoors

- Stay aware of your surroundings and limit distractions while walking.
- Use well-lit and well-traveled pathways whenever possible.
- Consider traveling with others, especially during hours of reduced visibility.
- Use Minneapolis College Public Safety's Safe Walk Service when you would like an escort to your destination.
- When returning to your vehicle, have your keys ready and keep personal belongings secured.
- If you believe someone is following you:
 - Change direction or cross the street.
 - Move toward a populated, well-lit area.
 - Call for assistance if needed.
- Contact Public Safety or emergency services if you feel unsafe.

Help Protect the Campus Community

Everyone plays a role in maintaining a safe campus environment. If you observe suspicious activity or have concerns about someone's safety, contact Minneapolis College Public Safety.

- For emergencies, call **612-659-6900**.
- For non-emergency assistance, call **612-659-6910**.

Do not assume suspicious activity has already been reported.

Examples of behavior that may warrant reporting include:

- A person loitering in an unusual location or at an unusual time.
- Someone attempting to access rooms, offices, or buildings without an apparent reason.
- A person repeatedly checking door handles or attempting to enter secured areas.
- Behavior that appears threatening, concerning, or out of character for the environment.
- A person who may be experiencing a medical, mental health, or substance-related crisis and appears to need assistance.
- Unauthorized solicitation, sales, or other activities not permitted by Minneapolis College policy.

When in doubt, contact Public Safety. Reporting concerns early allows trained personnel to assess the situation and provide assistance.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (34 CFR Part 86), Minneapolis College maintains a comprehensive Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program. The program is designed to prevent the unlawful

possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and controlled substances by students and employees and includes institutional policies, sanctions, prevention education, health information, and treatment resources.

Policy 4.06 Drug and Alcohol-Free Campus and Worksite Policy

Part 1. Scope of Policy

The Minneapolis College Drug-and Alcohol-Free Campus Policy is for Students and Employees of the College and includes all campus locations.

Part 2. Purpose

Minneapolis College, along with all Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (Minnesota State), is committed to ensuring an educational and employment environment where students and employees can work, learn and develop to their full potential. Because the use and abuse of alcohol and controlled substances negatively impact the ability of students and employees to work, learn, and develop to their full potential, and to comply with federal and state laws, Minneapolis College has adopted and will implement the following drug-and alcohol-free campus policy.

Part 3. Drugs, Alcohol Prohibited

The unlawful manufacture, growing, possession, use, dispensation, sale, or distribution of controlled substances (including marijuana/cannabis); and the manufacture, use, sale, distribution, or possession of alcoholic beverages by Minneapolis College students and Minneapolis College employees is strictly prohibited:

1. On Minneapolis College property
2. While participating in a student activity, activities sponsored by officially recognized student organizations, or an event or activity sponsored or sanctioned by Minneapolis College or Minnesota State, including off-site activities
3. While performing work, including overtime work and rest breaks.

Subpart A. Exceptions

The use of alcoholic beverages may be permitted only for:

1. Minneapolis College or Minnesota State educational/awareness programs; or
2. A specific event or circumstance authorized by Minnesota State or Minneapolis College.

However, in no case may students or employees violate Liquor Laws.

Subpart B. Employees

No Minneapolis College employee may:

1. Report to work under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or other drugs which affect her/his alertness, coordination, reaction, response, judgment, decision-making or safety; or
2. Operate, use or drive any Minneapolis College or Minnesota State equipment, machinery or vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances or mind-altering drugs.

An employee who is under the influence of alcohol, controlled substances, or other mind-altering drugs, or who is taking medically authorized drugs or other substances which may affect job performance, has an affirmative duty to immediately notify the appropriate supervisor that the employee's mental or physical condition precludes her/his ability to operate, use or drive Minneapolis College or Minnesota State equipment.

Employees are discouraged from consuming alcoholic beverages off-site during lunch or dinner meals when returning to perform work on behalf of Minneapolis College. In any situation subsequent to the intake of alcohol, an employee whose behavior or condition adversely affects her/his performance is subject to discipline.

Since engaging in off-duty sale, purchase, transfer, use or possession of controlled substances may have a negative effect on an employee's ability to perform his/her work, an Minneapolis College employee involved in such circumstances is subject to discipline.

Employees working on federal grants or contracts who are convicted of a criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace are required to notify Minneapolis College or Minnesota State within five (5) working days of such a conviction.

Part 4. Marijuana/Cannabis

While according to state law the possession, transportation, and use of marijuana/cannabis is legal for those 21 years or older in the State of Minnesota as of August 1st, 2023, federal law continues to classify its use or possession as illegal (per the federal Controlled Substances Act).

Because of the federal Controlled Substances Act, the [Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act](#), and the Drug-Free Workplace Act, Minneapolis College classifies marijuana/cannabis (including its derivatives, products, and cannabinoids) as a controlled substance and prohibits it as described in Part 3 of this Policy. This prohibition is required as a condition of receiving federal financial assistance and similar guidelines regarding federal contracts.

There are no exemptions to the prohibition of marijuana/cannabis at the College. Individuals who have approval from a healthcare professional to use marijuana/cannabis for medicinal purposes are still prohibited from its use on campus and campus locations and must abide by all parts of this policy.

Part 5. Penalties for Policy Violations

Minneapolis College employees and students who violate this policy are subject to Minneapolis College and Minnesota State sanctions and may be subject to legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law.

Minneapolis College students will be disciplined according to the Student Code of Conduct. Disciplinary sanctions include, but are not limited to, warning, confiscation, restitution, dismissal, suspension, expulsion, and referral for prosecution.

Minneapolis College employees covered by a Collective Bargaining Agreement will be disciplined according to the process delineated in the appropriate agreement. Other employees will be disciplined according to the Excluded Administrators Plan or the Commissioner's Plan. Discipline may include, but is not limited to, oral and written reprimand, suspension, termination, and referral for prosecution.

Part 6. Information

Minneapolis College provides voluntary educational programs designed to inform students and staff about the health risks associated with drug and alcohol use, community resources available to assist individuals dealing with drug and/or alcohol abuse issues, the legal ramifications associated with illegal use of drugs and/or alcohol, and penalties for policy violations under Minnesota Law.

Legal Penalties

Minneapolis Ordinances

364.40. Consuming in public.

No person shall consume intoxicating liquor as defined by Minnesota Statutes, Section 340A.101, Subdivision 14, or non-intoxicating malt liquor as defined by Minnesota Statutes, Section 340A.101, Subdivision 10, while (1) in a public street, highway, alley, sidewalk, boulevard, or any place frequented by the public; (2) on any private property without the consent of the owner of such property; or (3) while in duly licensed on-sale premises, or if otherwise authorized by law. (Code 1960, As Amend., § 853.030; 80-Or-268, § 1, 11-14-80; Pet. No. 251179, § 35, 12-29-89)

364.45. Loitering in possession of open bottle.

No person shall loiter in any public street, highway, alley, sidewalk, boulevard or any other public property, or on any private property without consent of the owner of such property, while in possession of any bottle or other receptacle containing intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating malt liquor which has been opened, or the seal broken, or the contents partially removed, with intent to consume such intoxicating liquor or non-intoxicating malt liquor.

This section shall not prohibit the possession of alcoholic beverages at duly licensed on-sale premises if otherwise authorized by law.

Persons in violation of these ordinances may be subject to a fine.

Minnesota Law

Under Minnesota law, it is a crime for any person to drive, operate, or be in physical control of any motor vehicle when the person is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

A person who commits first-degree driving while impaired is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years, or to payment of a fine of not more than \$14,000, or both.

Other penalties for violating state laws prohibiting driving under the influence include:

- Driver's license suspension or revocation;
- Impounding motor vehicles;
- Further criminal prosecution

Under Minnesota law, it is also a crime for a person under the age of 21 years to consume, possess or purchase any alcoholic beverages.

- Underage consumption: \$100 fine.
- Possession by persons under 21: \$100 fine.
- Use of false identification for alcohol purchase: \$100 fine.
- Furnishing alcohol to persons under 21: \$3,000 fine and/or 1 year in jail

Guidelines for the sentencing of any person convicted of drug and alcohol-related criminal offenses are established by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission. The actual length of a sentence depends upon the individual's criminal and driving history.

Possession or sale of controlled substances, including but not limited to, narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and cannabis, is prohibited by Minnesota law. Penalties for controlled substance crimes include:

First Degree

Sale: 10+ grams of cocaine, 50+ grams of other narcotic drug, 200+ doses hallucinogen, 50 kilos marijuana, or 25+ kilos marijuana in a school zone, park zone, or public housing zone.

Possession: 25+ grams cocaine, 500+ grams of other narcotic drug, 500+ doses hallucinogen, 110+ kilos of marijuana.

Penalty: 0 to 40 years, 4-year mandatory minimum if prior drug felony; up to \$1,000,000 fine. 0 to 40 years, 2nd offense.

Second Degree

Sale: 3+ grams cocaine, 10+ grams of other narcotic drug, 50+ doses hallucinogen, 25+ kilos marijuana, or sale of a Schedule I or II narcotic drugs of 5+ doses hallucinogen or methamphetamine either to a person under 18 or in a school zone, park zone, or public housing zone.

Possession: 6+ grams cocaine, 50+ grams of other narcotic drug, 100+ doses hallucinogen, 50+ kilos marijuana.

Penalty: 0 to 40 years, 3-year mandatory minimum if prior drug felony; up to \$500,000 fine.

Third Degree

Sale: Narcotic drug, 10+ doses hallucinogen, 5+ kilos marijuana, or sale of any Schedule I, II, or III drugs (except a Schedule I or II narcotic drug or marijuana) to a person under 18 or employment of person under 18 to sell the same.

Possession: 3+ grams cocaine, 10+ grams of other narcotic drug, 10+ kilos marijuana, and any amount of a Schedule I or II narcotic drug or LSD or methamphetamine or 5+ kilos marijuana in a school zone, park zone, or public housing zone.

Penalty: 0 to 30 years, 2-year mandatory minimum if prior drug felony, up to \$250,000 fine. Between 0 to 30 years, 2nd or subsequent offense.

Fourth Degree

Sale: Any Schedule I, II, or III drugs (except marijuana), or sale of marijuana in a school zone, park zone, or public housing zone or any Schedule IV or V drug to a person under 18 or conspiracy for the same.

Possession: 10 doses hallucinogen, any amount of a Schedule I, II, or III drugs (except marijuana) with intent to sell it.

Penalty: 0 to 30 years, 1-year mandatory minimum if prior drug felony, up to \$100,000 fine.

Fifth Degree

Sale: Marijuana or any Schedule IV Drug.

Possession: All Schedule I, II, III, IV drugs except 42.5 grams or less of marijuana. Any prescription drugs obtained through false pretenses or forgery.

Penalty: 0 to 5 years, 6-month mandatory minimum if prior drug felony; up to \$10,000 fine.

Federal Law

Schedule I Drugs (Penalty for Possession)

First Offense: 10 years to life, 10-year mandatory minimum; if death or serious injury, 20-year minimum; up to \$4 million fine individual, \$10 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 20 years to life, 20-year mandatory minimum, if death or serious injury, not less than life; up to \$8 million fine individual, \$20 million other than individual.

Schedule II Drugs (Penalty for Possession)

First Offense: 5 to 40 years, 5-year mandatory minimum; if death or serious injury, 20-year minimum, up to \$2 million fine individual, \$5 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 10 years to life, 10-year mandatory minimum, if death or serious injury, not less than life; up to \$4 million fine individual, \$10 million other than individual.

Schedule I or Schedule II Controlled Drugs (Penalty for Possession)

First Offense: 0 to 20 years, if death or serious injury, 20-year minimum, not more than life; up to \$1 million fine individual, \$5 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to 30 years, if death or serious injury, not less than life; up to \$2 million fine individual, \$10 million other than individual.

Schedule III Drugs (Penalty for Possession)

First Offense: 0 to 5 years, up to \$250,000 fine individual, \$1 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to 10 years; up to \$500,000 fine individual, \$2 million other than individual.

Schedule IV Drugs (Penalty for Possession)

First Offense: 0 to 3 years, up to \$250,000 fine individual, \$1 million other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to 6 years, up to \$500,000 fine individual, \$2 million other than individual.

Schedule V Drugs (Penalty for possession)

First Offense: 0 to 1 year, up to \$100,000 fine individual, \$250,000 other than individual.

Second Offense: 0 to 2 years, up to \$200,000 fine individual, \$500,000 other than individual.

Health Risks

The health risks associated with alcohol and illicit drug use and abuse can be significant and can have an impact on physical, mental, social, and financial health as well as impact academic success and engagement.

Minneapolis College participates in the College Student Health Survey put out by the University of Minnesota for specific drug and alcohol related statistics.

Alcohol Use and Abuse:

Alcohol use and abuse can lead to many health consequences which include, but are not limited to: cardiovascular disease, insomnia, compromised immune system, memory loss, diabetes, accidents/trauma/injury, violence, dementia, organ failure (liver cirrhosis), depression, anxiety, financial difficulties, and social difficulties.

Drinking problems can negatively impact mental health as alcohol abuse and alcoholism can also worsen existing conditions such as depression or anxiety. Furthermore, alcohol problems often extend beyond the drinker to his/her spouse and children as well.

Illicit Drug Use and Abuse:

Illicit Drug Use and abuse has been linked to many negative health consequences as well. Marijuana use and abuse can lead to pulmonary, issues/disease, cancer, psychosocial impacts, poor motivation, reproductive health issues, and can lead to other addictions and substance abuse. Being under the influence of other illicit drugs can have similar negative consequences.

Opiate use and abuse has become a nationwide epidemic. Negative effects of opiate use and abuse include, but are not limited to nausea, vomiting, weakened immune system, slow respiratory rate, increased risk of HIV or other infectious diseases, hepatitis, hallucinations, and death.

Resources

Campus Resources

Boynton Student Health Center 612-659-6384 H3400
Campus Public Safety 612-659-6910 R3100
Counseling Office 612-659-6709 T2200
Minneapolis College Human Resources 612-659-6840 K1100

Community Resources

Alcoholics Anonymous
952-922-0880

Avivo

1900 Chicago Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404
612-752-8000

CLUES (Comunidades Latinos Unidos en Servicios)

777 East Lake St. Minneapolis, MN 55407
612-746-3500

Hennepin County Front Door

612-348-4111

Agate Housing + Services

2309 Nicollet Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55404
612-874-0311

People Incorporated

3000 Ames Crossing Road, Suite 600 Eagan, MN 55121
612-774-0011

Indian Neighborhood Club

1805 Portland Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55404
612-871-7412

Metro Hope Ministries

2739 Cedar Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55407
612-721-9415

Minnesota Adult & Teen Challenge

740 E. 24th Street Minneapolis, MN 55404
612-373-3366

North Point Health & Wellness Center

2220 Plymouth Avenue North Minneapolis, MN 55411
612-543-2500

NuWay House, Inc.

2217 Nicollet Ave. S Minneapolis, MN 55404

612-767-0309

Salvation Army Harbor Light Center

1010 Currie Avenue Minneapolis, MN 55403

612-767-3100

Tubman

4432 Chicago Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55407

612-825-3333

Turning Point, Inc.

1500 Golden Valley Road Minneapolis, MN 55411

612-520-4004

Collegiate Recovery Program

Minneapolis College's Collegiate Recovery Program (CRP) is a program within the Division of Student Affairs, founded in 2017. The CRP is committed to supporting all students in recovery from substance use disorders to finding academic and personal success.

Minneapolis College's CRP has been named by the Association of Recovery in Higher Education (ARHE) as the 100th collegiate program related to recovery in Higher Education. Among the nation's 1,462 community colleges, Minneapolis College has the 5th ARHE-recognized program aimed at supporting all students in recovery through interpersonal and cross-cultural communications.

The CRP is a collaborative effort between the University of Minnesota's Boynton Health (Student Health Clinic) and Minneapolis College's Addiction Counseling academic program, Student Affairs, and Student Life, Addiction Counseling Club (which is nearly 20 years old). The collaboration extends into the greater metro area with several programs and community resources. Starting in Fall 2025, after the collaboration grant funds were depleted, a 3/4-time coordinator was hired using student health fees and reports to the Student Health Clinic team.

The program is also supported by the Dean of Students, Director of Student Life, a 1/2-time Addiction Counseling professional (clinical staff), two to four 1/2-time student workers, and an AmeriCorps Recovery Corps Recovery Navigator.

Drug and Alcohol Related Courses Addiction Counseling Program

The Addiction Counseling Program prepares students for required Minnesota Alcohol and Drug Counselor licensure. Minneapolis College also has an articulation agreement with Metropolitan State University (MSU) where students can complete baccalaureate level education in the field. MSU coursework is offered at the Minneapolis College campus location.

Degrees, diplomas, and certificates (with articulations)

- Addiction Counseling A.S. Degree
- B.S., Alcohol and Drug Counseling, Metropolitan State University
- Addiction Counseling Diploma

COUN 1500 Drugs in the Community - This course is designed to acquaint you with the physiological, psychological, and sociological aspects of commonly abused drugs in the community. Topics include drugs of abuse (marijuana, alcohol, cocaine, etc.); substance abuse among people in the community (youth, ethnic and cultural groups); and substance abuse services (prevention, treatment, drugs, and law enforcement). This is a non-program course that is offered for the general student body.

Other Campus Efforts

Student Life Efforts

Addiction Counseling Club – This club facilitates the growth of tomorrow's counselors through networking, hands-on experience, and advocacy in the field of chemical dependency. In Spring 2012, the Addiction Counseling club initiated a peer support group for students that are either directly or indirectly affected by addiction. This group continues to meet today.

September's Addiction Recovery Programming – the Addiction Counseling Club's (ACC) hugely popular annual Operation Recovery event was thwarted by the pandemic. Following a handful of challenging pandemic and post-pandemic years, the ACC brought back their annual Operation Recovery event in September 2024.

The ACC & CRP work to bring resources and awareness to the stigmatized subjects related to addiction in September (Recovery Month) and throughout the year. They host speakers, share resources and opportunities with the college community, and coordinate opportunities for their members to network with community recovery resources.

Minneapolis College Health Fairs – Recreation & Wellness in collaboration with Personal Wellness Counseling hosted Health + Wellness Fairs in 2024 and 2025, each designed to connect Minneapolis College students and employees with essential, culturally responsive community resources. The Health + Wellness Fair offers 30+ Twin Cities health and wellness organizations, including local BIPOC partners and LGBTQIA+2S resources that directly support our campus population. The fair also partnered with the Student Health Clinic to provide on-site appointment scheduling and convenient walk-up vaccinations.

In 2025, the fair expanded adding a healthy finance workshop, a live cooking demonstration, and dedicated mental-health and stress-relief programming. Continuing forward, these departments will host these fairs every October in honor of Mental Health Awareness Month, ensuring ongoing access to holistic, community-centered wellness support for students and staff.

MARRCH Conference Attendance – Student Life continued to sponsor groups of student members of the Addiction Counseling Club, along with a faculty advisor, to attend the annual MARRCH Conferences during these semesters: Fall 2024 and Fall 2025, sending approximately 10 participants to each conference. MARRCH is the Minnesota Association of Resources for Recovery and Chemical Health. MARRCH is a professional association that exists to be the collective voice for members providing the continuum of chemical health services in Minnesota.

Student Resource Center Efforts

Office Student Rights & Responsibilities

The Office of Student Rights & Responsibilities provides disciplinary sanctions to those students whose behavior has not met the standards of the student code of conduct. Students may be assigned appropriate sanctioning or referred to appropriate professionals.

Counseling

Minneapolis College counselors provide free and confidential counseling and consultation to promote personal development and well-being. These services include individual counseling and/or referrals for students who are currently dealing with or recovering from substance use. In addition, programming efforts including a fall Mental Health Fair bring community organizations to campus to promote their services, many of which address the needs of those with chemical abuse issues and co-occurring disorders.

The Personal Wellness Counselors host a few tabling events, additional programming, and do presentations to classrooms and student groups/organizations throughout the year. A Mental Health Therapist was added to the Personal Wellness Counseling team in the summer of 2024. This position is paid for by student health fees and has expanded the number of students who can connect with counselors and outreach efforts.

In addition to the Personal Wellness Counseling housed in the Student Resource Center, the Student Health Clinic has two additional counselors and a certified adult psychiatric-mental health nurse practitioner that students can meet with.

The MN-State system has a contract with Mantra Health to bring students diverse, high-quality support. This platform gives students access to the following free services: self-care, emotional wellness coaching, peer-to-peer support, therapy, and 24/7 crisis support line.

Biennial Review

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (34 CFR Part 86), Minneapolis College conducts a biennial review of its Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program. The review evaluates the effectiveness of alcohol and other drug prevention programs, assesses compliance with federal requirements, and ensures consistent enforcement of disciplinary sanctions. The biennial review is maintained by Minneapolis College and is available at [here](#).

Withdrawing from a Course and Refund Policy

Dropping a course

- When you drop a class, it is removed from your schedule, D2L, and transcript as if you never registered
- Tuition and fees for the course are removed from your bill

Drop deadlines vary by course. For many courses, you have through the 5th day of the semester to drop. However, courses that do not meet for the entire semester will have a different deadline than those that meet the entire semester. Refer to the course description in the class schedule to find the drop deadline for your course.

It is your responsibility as a student to be aware of the drop deadlines for your courses, and to drop any course you do not plan to attend.

Withdrawing from a course

- When you withdraw from a course, you receive a grade of W on your transcript
- W grades are not calculated in your Minneapolis College grade point average (GPA)
- W grades are calculated toward your course completion rate for Satisfactory Academic Progress
- Withdrawing from a course does not remove tuition and fees from your bill

Withdraw deadlines vary by course. Refer to the course description in the class schedule to find the withdraw deadline for your course.

It is your responsibility as a student to be aware of the withdraw deadlines for your courses, and to withdraw from any course you are no longer attending.

Financial aid is earned by attending classes, and withdrawing from courses after the drop/add deadline may result in your financial aid awards being adjusted.

Last Date of Attendance and Never Attended

The Last Date of Attendance policy and the *Never Attended* process differ greatly

Last Date of Attendance (LDA) is defined as College Policy 4.16. It applies to situations where a student attends or participates in a course, but stops attending or participating after the deadline to drop the course. Students who stop attending or participating in a course should withdraw in eServices. However, if the student does not withdraw from the course, the instructor will record an LDA (also known as an administrative withdrawal). LDA's result in a W grade on transcripts and the student is still responsible for the tuition obligation.

The Never Attended process is defined as situations where a student was reported as never attended or participated in all of their course(s). The intent of this process is to provide a systematic method for the college to identify and administratively remove registrations where the student had no intention of attending all of the courses for the semester. Minneapolis College reserves the right to gauge intent on the student's behalf.

Non-attendance and non-participation in any course(s) along with non-communication with any instructor(s) are examples of criteria used to make this evaluation. This process removes the registration(s) from the transcript and the corresponding tuition and fees from the student account bill.

Students must drop unwanted registrations in eServices by the drop deadline to avoid the academic and final consequences.

However, the college can apply the Never Attended process to the records that meet the following criteria:

1. Student did not meet the participation requirement in **any** course during the term
2. Student did not communicate with the instructor and receive approved absence response
3. Instructor recorded “Never Attended” in eServices during the first two weeks of the term

The Never Attended process does not apply to all situations. Therefore, students should manage their enrollment and promptly drop unwanted registrations by the published deadline per the financial obligation statement agreed upon at time of registration.

How to Withdraw from a Class

Dropping a class after the drop/add period has ended is considered a Withdrawal. You may withdraw from a course after the add/drop period has ended with no grade penalty, however, you will not be eligible for a tuition refund and must still pay any outstanding balances owed to the **college**. **Withdrawing from a class/es will appear on your college transcripts as “W” grades. This means that you have attempted the course.**

Instructions for: Withdraw from a Class(es)

- Go to www.minneapolis.edu
- Select “Students” then select “eServices” from the links in the green banner in the middle of the page
- You will then login with your StarID and Password
- Select “Courses and Registration” and select “View/Modify Schedule.”
- Press the “x” button next to the course you want to withdraw from.
- Verify that you want to withdraw by entering your password, then select “Withdraw”.
- Check your course schedule to verify that this action has been completed.

Tuition Payment Policy

It is important to pay your tuition three weeks prior to the start of the term (Tuition Due Date), otherwise your registration may be canceled for non-payment. Each term, the Tuition Due Date is published on-line. Payment arrangements must be made by this date to secure your registration.

You are exempt from this policy if you have:

- Applied for financial aid and the College has received your FAFSA record from the Department of Education
- Submitted approved “Third Party Billing Authorization” to the Business Services Office.
- Enrolled in the Post-Secondary Enrollment Options (PSEO) program.
- You have signed up for a payment plan.
- You have been notified that Minneapolis College received an advance payment of a scholarship to cover tuition and fees.

Online payments are accepted at any time 7 days a week. If you have questions about your registration, financial aid or bill – please visit the staff at Student Services. (T.2100)

Refund policy

You can apply for a refund in accordance with these Minneapolis College Refund Policy guidelines:

Part 1. Refunds and Waivers

Subpart A. Schedule for Refunds for Dropped Classes/Withdrawals

Minneapolis College will refund tuition and fees for students who totally withdraw in accordance with the following schedule. This schedule does not apply to partial withdrawals.

There are no refunds for partial withdrawals except as allowed in Subpart B.

Fall and spring terms and other terms at least 10 weeks in length:

Withdrawal Period | Refund % -

- 1st through 5th day of term | 100
- 6th through 10th day of term | 75
- 11th through 15th day of term | 50
- 16th through 20th day of term | 25
- After 20th class day | 0
- Summer sessions | --
- 1st through 5th day | 100
- 6th through 10th day | 50
- After the 10th day | 0

Students enrolled in terms of less than 10 weeks are entitled to have the opportunity to attend the first class session without obligation. Students are obligated for any classes dropped one business day after the first class session.

If a fee for a dropped class is for the recovery of costs already incurred by the campus, such fees will not be refunded.

If a student is obligated for a dropped class, the college or university may apply the amount of the tuition and/or fees for the dropped class to the cost of an added class for the current term.

Subpart B. Other Refunds

The college may refund amounts due to the college for the following reasons:

- Death of student (family must provide verification)
- Medical reasons (students must provide signed documentation by a medical doctor as to why their condition prevented attendance)
- College error (students must complete the student complaint process and receive approval by an Associate Dean, Dean or Vice President)
- Significant personal circumstances (circumstances must be documented and verifiable in a written format)

The college will not refund amounts due to the college for the required return of financial aid.

Students must petition the college for such a refund to be granted. Petitions must include appropriate documentation. In all cases except college error, students will receive a "W" on their transcript.

Subpart C. Waivers

The college must waive amounts due to the college for the following reasons:

- Employee benefit provided by a bargaining agreement
- Ward of the state
- War orphans
- Student called to military duty for any branch of the U.S. military

PART 2. ACCOUNTABILITY/REPORTING

The colleges will maintain records on waivers and refunds. Refunds due to college error shall be reported annually.