2015 FIRE AND SAFETY REPORT
AND UNIVERSITY DRUG/ALCOHOL POLICY

Colorado State University

publicsafety.colostate.edu
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Based on 2014 Statistics

www.colostate.edu

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In early spring of each school year, Colorado State University Police Department Records Division begins compiling statistics from the previous year as required by the Clery Act (hereinafter "the act"). A group of professionals from several departments across campus meet, as required by the act, along with legal counsel to assure that the report presented meets the requirements of the act. This process is designed to ensure that students, potential students, employees, potential employees, and parents have the most accurate information possible regarding crime and safety, and related policies, at Colorado State.

Colorado State University

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As a university community, we believe in the power of information. This annual report puts our detailed campus safety data in each of our hands, to help inform our own plans and decision making. This is important information, and yet, the data can only tell one part of the story.

The Colorado State University community is inclusive, vibrant, and diverse, and we strive to provide a safe, respectful environment for all of us to work, live, and study. Ours is also, of course, a community of human beings – situated within an even larger community. And as such, we know that there will be occasional incidents on campus that result from either criminal intent or bad choices or both – times when people don't behave in ways that are in the best interest of others or the community as a whole.

For that reason, we maintain a fully functional professional law-enforcement team – the CSU Police Department – and we provide additional services to promote general and personal safety, including the SafeWalk Program and RamRide. We offer counseling and support services for people who are victimized in any way. Our "Tell Someone" website is a confidential tool for students, faculty, and staff to share concerns about friends and colleagues who may be at risk (http://supportandsafety.colostate.edu/tell-someone). And we also provide comprehensive educational opportunities and resources around issues such as alcohol and substance abuse, how to ask for and get consent, interpersonal violence, and more – because there really is power in information and education.

As members of a community, we share responsibility for one another and for promoting the general well-being of the campus and its people. How we do so evolves and grows with each new person who becomes part of our campus. I encourage you to speak up and share ideas and questions about how CSU can continue to build a campus that is welcoming and safe for all people. And I also encourage you to read the enclosed information and explore the resources available to support your personal safety at CSU.

Sincerely,

Dr. Tony Frank
President

Each year, Colorado State calls upon every student, faculty, and staff member to work together to maintain and strengthen the vitality, security, and health of this campus. To meet this challenge, you need to be well-informed. This report is intended to do that and make you a member of a safety-conscious community – a place where you will enjoy learning, living, and working.

Alcohol and Other Drugs

This section of the *2015 Fire and Safety Update* describes University policies and programs concerning alcohol and other drugs. Page 7 illustrates the legal sanctions of drug and alcohol-related offenses. Although it is not a comprehensive list, it will give you a basic understanding of the serious legal penalties that can arise from unlawful possession, distribution, and use of illicit drugs and alcohol. On Page 9, we've outlined the physical effects and health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

Residence Halls

Colorado State University residence halls are substance free.

The possession or use of fermented malt beverages, intoxicating liquors, and illegal drugs is not permitted in any of the residence halls. This includes all students, regardless of age.

Alcohol

The use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of alcoholic beverages is prohibited except as expressly permitted by law or University policy. Alcoholic beverages may not be used by, possessed by, or distributed to any person under 21 years of age.

Drugs

Use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of illegal drugs including but not limited to marijuana, narcotics, methamphetamines, cocaine, opiates, LSD, mushrooms, heroin, designer drugs such as Ecstasy and GHB, or other controlled substances is prohibited. Use or possession of prescription drugs other than for the person prescribed, or for use other than the prescribed purpose is prohibited. Possession or use of drug paraphernalia including but not limited to equipment, products, and materials used to cultivate, manufacture, distribute, or use illegal drugs is also prohibited.

Medical and Recreational Marijuana

The possession of a medical marijuana permit does not allow for the possession or use of marijuana in the residence halls or the University apartments. Marijuana obtained for medicinal purposes cannot be stored or used in the residence halls. The use and/or storage of all drug paraphernalia is also prohibited in the residence halls and University apartments.

Recreational marijuana use, possession, and distribution is also a violation of University Housing Policy and the Student Conduct Code. These activities are illegal for persons under 21; for those 21 and older, these activities cannot occur on any University property.

To learn more about the disciplinary process related to alcohol and other drugs, please visit Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services' website: **conflictresolution.colostate.edu**.

University Premises and Sponsored Events

On University premises or at any University-sponsored activities, the following acts are prohibited:

1. Manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of any illegal drug or controlled substance without legal authorization such as a prescription.
2. Providing alcoholic beverages to individuals under 21 years of age or possession of alcoholic beverages by individuals under 21 years of age.
3. Illegal possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage, public intoxication, driving while intoxicated, or drinking alcoholic beverages in an unlicensed public place.

The University has policies governing the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforcement of state underage drinking laws, as well as the possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement of federal and state drug laws. These include the University Policy on Drugs and Alcohol (available online from http://policies.colostate.edu), the Residence Hall policy on Alcohol and Drugs (http://reshallpolicies.colostate.edu/alcohol-drugs), and the Lory Student Center Alcoholic Beverages Policy (www.sc.colostate.edu/lsc-policies.aspx). The sale of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited on campus, except where expressly authorized for an official function, with the proper permit, or in a licensed establishment operated by the University or by a licensed vendor on the University's behalf. Alcohol is never permitted in the residence halls.

Violation of University Policy or State and Federal Law

CSU Employees

Employee compliance with University drug and alcohol policy is required as a condition of employment. Violations and/or convictions of University policies and the laws listed on Page 7 may result in disciplinary action, such as reprimand, suspension, salary reduction, demotion, or termination of employment. The University must take such action within 30 days after receipt of any notice with regard to an employee who has been convicted of a listed offense. Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute must so notify their employer within five (5) days of the conviction. The University, in turn, is required by law to report certain incidents to the federal government.

CSU Students

Sanctions for students may include, but are not limited to, a warning, probation, suspension, ineligibility for financial assistance, athletics ineligibility, expulsion from University housing, or dismissal or expulsion from the University itself.

Haven

New students are required to complete the Haven: Understanding Sexual Assault Program, which educates students on issues associated with stalking, relationship violence, and sexual assault. Students learn about consent, how to help a friend, and how to intervene in a situation that might escalate to sexual assault. Built in collaboration with leading

researchers and practitioners, Haven is an interactive module designed to engage and empower students to create safe, healthy campus environments. This course meets the educational mandate of the 2013 Federal Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act.

AlcoholEDU

Students under age 23 must complete the AlcoholEDU for College Program. AlcoholEDU is an interactive, online program designed to inform students about how alcohol affects the body, mind, perception, and behaviors. The research-based course offers accurate information in a non-judgmental tone, while providing personalized feedback that encourages students to consider their own drinking decisions and those of their peers.

For further information about alcohol and drugs educational programs and individual assistance, call the CSU Health Network at (970) 491-1702 or visit **www.health.colostate.edu**, and select "Alcohol & Other Drugs."

Try these useful websites for additional information about drugs and alcohol:

www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov

www.drugabuse.gov

www.erowid.com

www.halfofus.com

www.samhsa.gov

Legal Sanctions for Substance Abuse

Offense	Type of Offense	Jail Term/Penalties	Fine	Driver's License
ALCOHOL				
Alcohol consumption/ possession: illegal under 21	Class 2 Petty Offense	None Up to 24 hrs. community service Alcohol evaluation	$50 to $250	3-month suspension
Juvenile DUI: Under 21 Blood alcohol level (BAC) between .02 and .05 Zero Tolerance Law	Class A Traffic Infraction Repeat offender = Class 2 Traffic Misdemeanor	None 10-90 days 24 hrs. community service	$15 to $100 $10 to $300	suspension, alcohol assessment, and surcharges
Driving While Impaired (DWAI) (BAC .05-.08)	Traffic Misdemeanor	2-180 days 24-48 hrs. community service	$100 to $500	required alcohol education, surcharges
Driving under the influence of ethyl alcohol (BAC above .08)	Traffic Misdemeanor	5-365 days 48-96 hrs. community service	$300 to $1,000	license suspension
Open Alcohol Container	Class A Traffic Infraction	None	$50	None
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES				
Possession or Sale:				
Schedule I and II, such as: Cocaine, Opium, Heroin, Morphine, Methadone, LSD, Mescaline, Psilocybin, GHB	1st offense: Class 3 Felony Repeat offender: Class 2 Felony	1st offense: 4-12 years Repeat offender: 8-24 years 48 hrs. community service	1st offense: $3,000 to $750,000 Repeat offender: $5,000 to $1,000,000	suspension, drug evaluation
Schedule III, such as: PCP, Codeine, Diluadid	1st offense: Class 4 Felony Repeat offender: Class 3 Felony	2-6 years 4-12 years 48 hrs. community service	$2,000 to $500,000 $3,000 to $750,000	suspension, drug evaluation
Schedule IV, such as: Chloral Hydrate, Tranquilizers, some barbiturates and stimulants	1st offense: Class 5 Felony Repeat offender: Class 4 Felony	1st offense: 1-3 years Repeat Offender: 2-6 years Repeat Offender: $2,000 to $500,000	1st offense: $1,000 to $100,000 $2,000 to $500,000	suspension, drug evaluation 48 hrs. service
Schedule V, such as Codeine and other narcotics	1st offense: Class 1 Misdemeanor Repeat Offender: Class 5 Felony 24 hrs. community service	1st offense: 6-18 months Repeat Offender: 1-3 years	1st offense: up to $5000 Repeat Offender: $1,000 to $100,000	suspension, drug evaluation
Use:				
Schedule I, II	Class 6 Felony 48 hrs. community service	1 year-18 months	$1,000 to $100,000	suspension of minor driver's license, drug evaluation required
Schedule III, IV, V	Class 1 Misdemeanor 24 hrs. community service	6-18 months	$500 to $5,000	suspension of minor driver's license, drug evaluation required
MARIJUANA				
Providing marijuana to a minor				
>2.5 lbs (>1lb concentrate)	Level 1 drug felony	8-32 years, 3 year parole	$5,000 – $1M	not available
>6oz – 2.5 lbs (3oz – 1lb concentrate)	Level 2 drug felony	4-8 years, 2 year parole	$3,000 – $750,000	not available
>1oz – 6oz (.5oz – 3oz concentrate)	Level 3 drug felony	2-4 years, 1 year parole	$2,000 – $500,000	not available
≤1oz (≤.5oz concentrate)	Level 4 drug felony	6 months – 1 year, 1 year parole	$1,000 – $100,000	not available
Manufacture or Process without a license				
Any amount of marijuana or concentrate	Level 3 drug felony	2-4 years, 1 year parole	$2,000 – $500,000	not available

Note: All controlled substance charges also include a drug offender surcharge in addition to the fines listed.

Legal Sanctions for Substance Abuse

Offense	Type of Offense	Jail Term/Penalties	Fine	Driver's License
MARIJUANA, CONTINUED				
Dispense, sell, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture, dispense, sell, or distribute				
>50lbs (>25lbs concentrate)	Level 1 drug felony	8-32 years, 3 year parole	$5,000 – $1M	not available
>5lbs – 50lbs (>2.5lbs – 25lbs concentrate)	Level 2 drug felony	4-8 years, 2 year parole	$3,000 – $750,000	not available
>12oz – 5lbs (>6oz – 2.5lbs concentrate)	Level 3 drug felony	2-4 years, 1 year parole	$2,000 – $500,000	not available
>4oz – 12oz (>2oz -6oz concentrate)	Level 4 drug felony	6 months – 1 year, 1 year parole	$1,000 – $100,000	not available
≤4oz (≤2oz concentrate)	Level 1 drug misdemeanor	6 – 18 months	$500 – $5,000	not available
Possession of plants				
>30 plants	Level 3 drug felony	2-4 years, 1 year parole	$2,000 – $500,000	not available
>6 – 30 plants	Level 4 drug felony	6 months – 1 year, 1 year parole	$1,000 – $100,000	not available
≤6 plants	Level 1 drug misdemeanor	6 – 18 months	$500 – $5,000	not available
Possession				
>12oz (>3 concentrate)	Level 4 drug felony	6 months – 1 year, 1 year parole	$1,000 – $100,000	not available
>6oz – 12oz (<3oz concentrate)	Level 1 drug misdemeanor	6 – 18 months	$500 – $5,000	not available
>2oz – 6oz	Level 2 drug misdemeanor	0 – 12 months	$50 - $750	not available
≤2oz	Drug petty offense	none	$100	not available
Public consumption, display, use				
<2oz	Drug petty offense	Up to 24 hours community service	$100	not available
>2oz	See: Possession			

Note: All controlled substance charges also include a drug offender surcharge in addition to the fines listed.

NIDA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

Commonly Abused Drugs

Visit NIDA at www.drugabuse.gov

National Institutes of Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
NIH... Turning Discovery Into Health

Substances: Category and Name	Examples of *Commercial* and Street Names	DEA Schedule*/ How Administered**	*Acute Effects*/Health Risks
Tobacco			
Nicotine	Found in cigarettes, cigars, bidis, and smokeless tobacco (snuff, spit tobacco, chew)	Not scheduled/smoked, snorted, chewed	*Increased blood pressure and heart rate*/chronic lung disease; cardiovascular disease; stroke; cancers of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, stomach, pancreas, cervix, kidney, bladder, and acute myeloid leukemia; adverse pregnancy outcomes; addiction
Alcohol			
Alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	Found in liquor, beer, and wine	Not scheduled/swallowed	*In low doses, euphoria, mild stimulation, relaxation, lowered inhibitions, in higher doses, drowsiness, slurred speech, nausea, emotional volatility, loss of coordination, visual distortions, impaired memory, sexual dysfunction, loss of consciousness*/increased risk of injuries, violence, fetal damage (in pregnant women); depression; neurologic deficits; hypertension; liver and heart disease; addiction; fatal overdose
Cannabinoids			
Marijuana	Blunt, dope, ganja, grass, herb, joint, bud, Mary Jane, pot, reefer, green, trees, smoke, sinsemilla, skunk, weed	I/smoked, swallowed	*Euphoria; relaxation; slowed reaction time; distorted sensory perception; impaired balance and coordination; increased heart rate and appetite; impaired learning, memory; anxiety; panic attacks; psychosis/cough;* frequent respiratory infections; possible mental health decline; addiction
Hashish	Boom, gangster, hash, hash oil, hemp	I/smoked, swallowed	
Opioids			
Heroin	*Diacetylmorphine:* smack, horse, brown sugar, dope, H, junk, skag, skunk, white horse, China white; cheese (with OTC cold medicine and antihistamine)	I/injected, smoked, snorted	*Euphoria; drowsiness; impaired coordination; dizziness; confusion; nausea; sedation; feeling of heaviness in the body; slowed or arrested breathing*/constipation; endocarditis; hepatitis; HIV; addiction; fatal overdose
Opium	*Laudanum, paregoric:* big O, black stuff, block, gum, hop	II, III, V/swallowed, smoked	
Stimulants			
Cocaine	*Cocaine hydrochloride:* blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rock, snow, toot	II/snorted, smoked, injected	*Increased heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, metabolism; feelings of exhilaration; increased energy, mental alertness; tremors; reduced appetite; irritability; anxiety; panic; paranoia; violent behavior; psychosis;*weight loss; insomnia; cardiac or cardiovascular complications; stroke; seizures; addiction **Also, for cocaine**—nasal damage from snorting **Also, for methamphetamine**—severe dental problems
Amphetamine	*Biphetamine, Dexedrine:* bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
Methamphetamine	*Desoxyn:* meth, ice, crank, chalk, crystal, fire, glass, go fast, speed	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
Club Drugs			
MDMA (methylenedioxymethamphetamine)	Ecstasy, Adam, clarity, Eve, lover's speed, peace, uppers	I/swallowed, snorted, injected	***MDMA****—mild hallucinogenic effects; increased tactile sensitivity, empathic feelings; lowered inhibition; anxiety; chills; sweating; teeth clenching; muscle cramping/* sleep disturbances; depression; impaired memory; hyperthermia; addiction ***Flunitrazepam****—sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination*/addiction ***GHB****—drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; loss of coordination; memory loss/* unconsciousness; seizures; coma
Flunitrazepam***	*Rohypnol:* forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, roach, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope, rophies	IV/swallowed, snorted	
GHB***	*Gamma-hydroxybutyrate:* G, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm, liquid ecstasy, soap, scoop, goop, liquid X	I/swallowed	
Dissociative Drugs			
Ketamine	*Ketalar SV:* cat Valium, K, Special K, vitamin K	III/injected, snorted, smoked	*Feelings of being separate from one's body and environment; impaired motor function/*anxiety; tremors; numbness; memory loss; nausea **Also, for ketamine**—*analgesia; impaired memory; delirium; respiratory depression and arrest; death* **Also, for PCP and analogs**—*analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations* **Also, for DXM**—*euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions*
PCP and analogs	*Phencyclidine:* angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, peace pill	I, II/swallowed, smoked, injected	
Salvia divinorum	Salvia, Shepherdess's Herb, Maria Pastora, magic mint, Sally-D	Not scheduled/chewed, swallowed, smoked	
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	Found in some cough and cold medications: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Not scheduled/swallowed	
Hallucinogens			
LSD	*Lysergic acid diethylamide:* acid, blotter, cubes, microdot, yellow sunshine, blue heaven	I/swallowed, absorbed through mouth tissues	*Altered states of perception and feeling; hallucinations; nausea* **Also, for LSD and mescaline**—*increased body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure; loss of appetite; sweating; sleeplessness; numbness; dizziness; weakness; tremors; impulsive behavior; rapid shifts in emotion* **Also, for LSD**—Flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder **Also, for psilocybin**—*nervousness; paranoia; panic*
Mescaline	Buttons, cactus, mesc, peyote	I/swallowed, smoked	
Psilocybin	Magic mushrooms, purple passion, shrooms, little smoke	I/swallowed	
Other Compounds			
Anabolic steroids	*Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, Equipoise:* roids, juice, gym candy, pumpers	III/injected, swallowed, applied to skin	**Steroids**—*no intoxication effects*/hypertension; blood clotting and cholesterol changes; liver cysts; hostility and aggression; acne; in adolescents—premature stoppage of growth; in males—prostate cancer, reduced sperm production, shrunken testicles, breast enlargement; in females—menstrual irregularities, development of beard and other masculine characteristics **Inhalants** *(varies by chemical)—stimulation; loss of inhibition; headache; nausea or vomiting; slurred speech; loss of motor coordination; wheezing*/cramps; muscle weakness; depression; memory impairment; damage to cardiovascular and nervous systems; unconsciousness; sudden death
Inhalants	*Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues); gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide); nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl):* laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippets	Not scheduled/inhaled through nose or mouth	

Substances: Category and Name	Examples of *Commercial* and Street Names	DEA Schedule*/ How Administered**	*Acute Effects*/Health Risks
Prescription Medications			
CNS Depressants	For more information on prescription medications, please visit http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugPages/PrescripDrugsChart.html.		
Stimulants			
Opioid Pain Relievers			

** Schedule I and II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use; Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III and IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Some Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.*

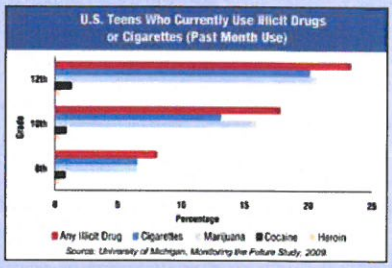
*** Some of the health risks are directly related to the route of drug administration. For example, injection drug use can increase the risk of infection through needle contamination with staphylococci, HIV, hepatitis, and other organisms.*

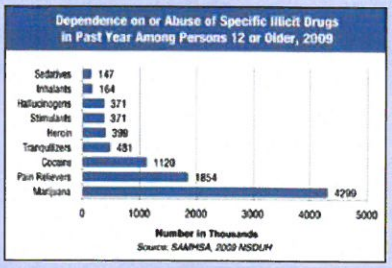
**** Associated with sexual assaults.*

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment

More than three decades of scientific research show that treatment can help drug-addicted individuals stop drug use, avoid relapse and successfully recover their lives. Based on this research, 13 fundamental principles that characterize effective drug abuse treatment have been developed. These principles are detailed in *NIDA's Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide.* The guide also describes different types of science-based treatments and provides answers to commonly asked questions.

1. **Addiction is a complex but treatable disease that affects brain function and behavior.** Drugs alter the brain's structure and how it functions, resulting in changes that persist long after drug use has ceased. This may help explain why abusers are at risk for relapse even after long periods of abstinence.
2. **No single treatment is appropriate for everyone.** Matching treatment settings, interventions, and services to an individual's particular problems and needs is critical to his or her ultimate success.
3. **Treatment needs to be readily available.** Because drug-addicted individuals may be uncertain about entering treatment, taking advantage of available services the moment people are ready for treatment is critical. Potential patients can be lost if treatment is not immediately available or readily accessible.
4. **Effective treatment attends to multiple needs of the individual, not just his or her drug abuse.** To be effective, treatment must address the individual's drug abuse and any associated medical, psychological, social, vocational, and legal problems.
5. **Remaining in treatment for an adequate period of time is critical.** The appropriate duration for an individual depends on the type and degree of his or her problems and needs. Research indicates that most addicted individuals need at least 3 months in treatment to significantly reduce or stop their drug use and that the best outcomes occur with longer durations of treatment.
6. **Counseling—individual and/or group—and other behavioral therapies are the most commonly used forms of drug abuse treatment.** Behavioral therapies vary in their focus and may involve addressing a patient's motivations to change, building skills to resist drug use, replacing drug-using activities with constructive and rewarding activities, improving problemsolving skills, and facilitating better interpersonal relationships.
7. **Medications are an important element of treatment for many patients, especially when combined with counseling and other behavioral therapies.** For example, methadone and buprenorphine are effective in helping individuals addicted to heroin or other opioids stabilize their lives and reduce their illicit drug use. Also, for persons addicted to nicotine, a nicotine replacement product (nicotine patches or gum) or an oral medication (bupropion or varenicline), can be an effective component of treatment when part of a comprehensive behavioral treatment program.
8. **An individual's treatment and services plan must be assessed continually and modified as necessary to ensure it meets his or her changing needs.** A patient may require varying combinations of services and treatment components during the course of treatment and recovery. In addition to counseling or psychotherapy, a patient may require medication, medical services, family therapy, parenting instruction, vocational rehabilitation and/or social and legal services. For many patients, a continuing care approach provides the best results, with treatment intensity varying according to a person's changing needs.
9. **Many drug-addicted individuals also have other mental disorders.** Because drug abuse and addiction—both of which are mental disorders—often co-occur with other mental illnesses, patients presenting with one condition should be assessed for the other(s). And when these problems co-occur, treatment should address both (or all), including the use of medications as appropriate.
10. **Medically assisted detoxification is only the first stage of addiction treatment and by itself does little to change long-term drug abuse.** Although medically assisted detoxification can safely manage the acute physical symptoms of withdrawal, detoxification alone is rarely sufficient to help addicted individuals achieve long-term abstinence. Thus, patients should be encouraged to continue drug treatment following detoxification.
11. **Treatment does not need to be voluntary to be effective.** Sanctions or enticements from family, employment settings, and/or the criminal justice system can significantly increase treatment entry, retention rates, and the ultimate success of drug treatment interventions.
12. **Drug use during treatment must be monitored continuously, as lapses during treatment do occur.** Knowing their drug use is being monitored can be a powerful incentive for patients and can help them withstand urges to use drugs. Monitoring also provides an early indication of a return to drug use, signaling a possible need to adjust an individual's treatment plan to better meet his or her needs.
13. **Treatment programs should assess patients for the presence of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as well as provide targeted risk-reduction counseling to help patients modify or change behaviors that place them at risk of contracting or spreading infectious diseases.** Targeted counseling specifically focused on reducing infectious disease risk can help patients further reduce or avoid substance-related and other high-risk behaviors. Treatment providers should encourage and support HIV screening and inform patients that highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has proven effective in combating HIV, including among drug-abusing populations.





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1-877-643-2644 or 1-240-645-0228 (TTY/TDD)

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Colorado Safe Haven Law

Colorado state law protects people under age 21 from criminal prosecution if they call for help in an alcohol and/or drug related emergency, including marijuana (C.R.S. 18-1-711). Both the caller and the person in need of medical attention will be immune from prosecution if they comply with the following:

1. The caller must provide their name to police or emergency medical services;
2. The caller must remain on the scene;
3. Both the caller and person in need of help must cooperate with police and emergency medical services.

CSU Responsible Action Exemption Policy

Students, whether on or off campus, who seek medical attention for themselves or on behalf of another student related to consumption of drugs or alcohol will not be charged with violations from the Student Conduct Code relating to that incident, provided that the student completes an assessment and any recommended treatment by the hearing officer. Failure to complete an assessment may result in charges filed with the Office of Conflict Resolution & Student Conduct Services. Parental notification may occur for students that are under the age 21 who have been transported to the hospital in need of medical assistance. For more information on the policy, please visit: **www.conflictresolution.colostate.edu**.

Prescription Drug Abuse

Prescription drugs are widely available and are not always perceived to be as dangerous as street drugs. Students may use prescription drugs to self-medicate for anxiety or depression, to get high, or to help with concentration when studying or taking an exam. Pain pills (opioids) like Vicodin, OxyContin, and Percocet are also growing in popularity. These are also highly addictive, and especially lethal when mixed with alcohol.

Policy

Selling/sharing or using these drugs without a prescription is illegal and can result in jail time along with large fines (see 'Legal Sanctions for Substance Abuse' on Page 7). It is also a violation of the Student Conduct Code and will result in disciplinary action by the University.

Any employee convicted of a criminal drug statute must notify their employer within five days of the conviction. The University must take disciplinary action within 30 days after receipt of any notice; sanctions may include mandatory drug abuse assistance or treatment, or disciplinary action.

Refusal Strategies for Persons with Prescribed Medications

If you are prescribed a medication, you may find that some people would like you to share or sell. They do not hesitate to ask, may offer to buy or trade for other drugs, or even go so far as to steal your medication(s). So, what can you do?

- Medications are your own business – keep your medical information and prescription medications to yourself.
- Keep drugs in a safe spot that only you can access.

- Explain that you do not want to be responsible for someone else's adverse reactions to your medication(s).
- Politely explain that you do not have enough to share.
- If you have to, lie to get out of a difficult situation. Say that you stopped taking the prescription medication or come up with another explanation that works for you.
- Ration your supply of prescription medications by keeping excess supply at home or with nearby relatives who will safeguard your supply. It is often possible to request more frequent prescriptions from campus health care providers and/or from family physicians, particularly if you have a concern about solicitation.

(The information provided was adapted from *Facts on Tap*.)

Remember ... in emergencies dial 911.

POLICE

Colorado State University

police.colostate.edu

13

Marijuana

The Use and Possession of Marijuana is Prohibited on Campus

The potential health and behavioral impacts of marijuana do not fit with CSU's mission as an academic institution and a safe, fast-paced, high-functioning work environment. CSU students and employees should understand that possessing, using, or selling marijuana continues to be prohibited on campus and during University activities. Amendment 64 legalizes certain activities related to marijuana under Colorado law, yet Amendment 64 specifically authorizes the University – as a school and an employer – to prohibit the possession and use of marijuana. In addition, although Amendment 64 passed in Colorado, marijuana remains illegal under the federal Controlled Substances Act, and the possession and use of marijuana is prohibited. As a federally controlled substance, the use and possession of marijuana is prohibited by CSU policy and the CSU Student Conduct Code, and is not permitted on campus. This federal law applies to both recreational and medical uses of marijuana and it is not a defense that the person holds a medical marijuana card. Students who violate this policy are subject to discipline.

In addition, the use of marijuana in the workplace is restricted by federal laws, such as the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act and the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. These federal laws require the University to prohibit the use of marijuana on campus.

The Colorado State University Police Department will continue to enforce the campus-wide prohibition of marijuana.

CSU Employees

CSU employees are prohibited from using, possessing, or being under the influence of marijuana in the workplace. Because the use of marijuana is a federal offense under the Controlled Substances Act, the University is required to adopt – and has adopted – a policy that prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, possession, and use of illicit drugs and alcohol in the workplace. CSU employees who violate this policy are subject to discipline, up to and including termination. CSU strives to maintain a safe workplace, and permitting employees who are under the influence of marijuana, just like with alcohol, to operate machinery or work with potentially hazardous materials or substances could create serious risks in the workplace.

While performing their job duties, CSU employees are prohibited from consulting or providing assistance with the cultivation, sale, distribution, or use of marijuana. Any employee who provides such assistance shall be acting outside the scope of his or her employment and assumes personal liability for such action. Federal agencies continue enforcement activity against those who facilitate the illegal use of marijuana, despite state law. Also, CSU is not required to accommodate an employee's medical or recreational use of marijuana. In addition, illegal drug use may have other consequences. For instance, illegal drug use is a bar to the acquisition or renewal of a federal security clearance.

Marijuana Resources

For more information on health effects, national and CSU-specific usage trends, and regulation of marijuana, please refer to the following resources:

National Institute on Drug Abuse:
www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/marijuana

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:
www.samhsa.gov

CSU Health Network Marijuana Resources:
http://health.colostate.edu/resources/marijuana

Colorado Department of Health and Environment –
Marijuana Information:
http://goodtoknowcolorado.com

Visit the CSU Police Department website to learn more about:

- **Campus Safety Information**
- **Campus Bicycling Regulations**
- **Campus Parking Regulations**
- **CSU Acronyms Used**
- **Employment Opportunities**
- **Authority/Jurisdiction**
- **Department Organization**
- **Campus SafeWalk Program**
- **Report a Crime On-Line**
- **Campus Watch Tip Form**

and more – police.colostate.edu

Drug and Alcohol Prevention, Counseling, and Treatment

CSU takes a collaborative, comprehensive approach to address issues related to alcohol and substance misuse/abuse. The Alcohol and Other Drugs Committee is comprised of students, faculty, and staff working toward a healthy and safe campus community through the use of best practices. For more information and/or to become involved, please call (970) 491-1702 or e-mail **csuhn_heps@mail.colostate.edu**.

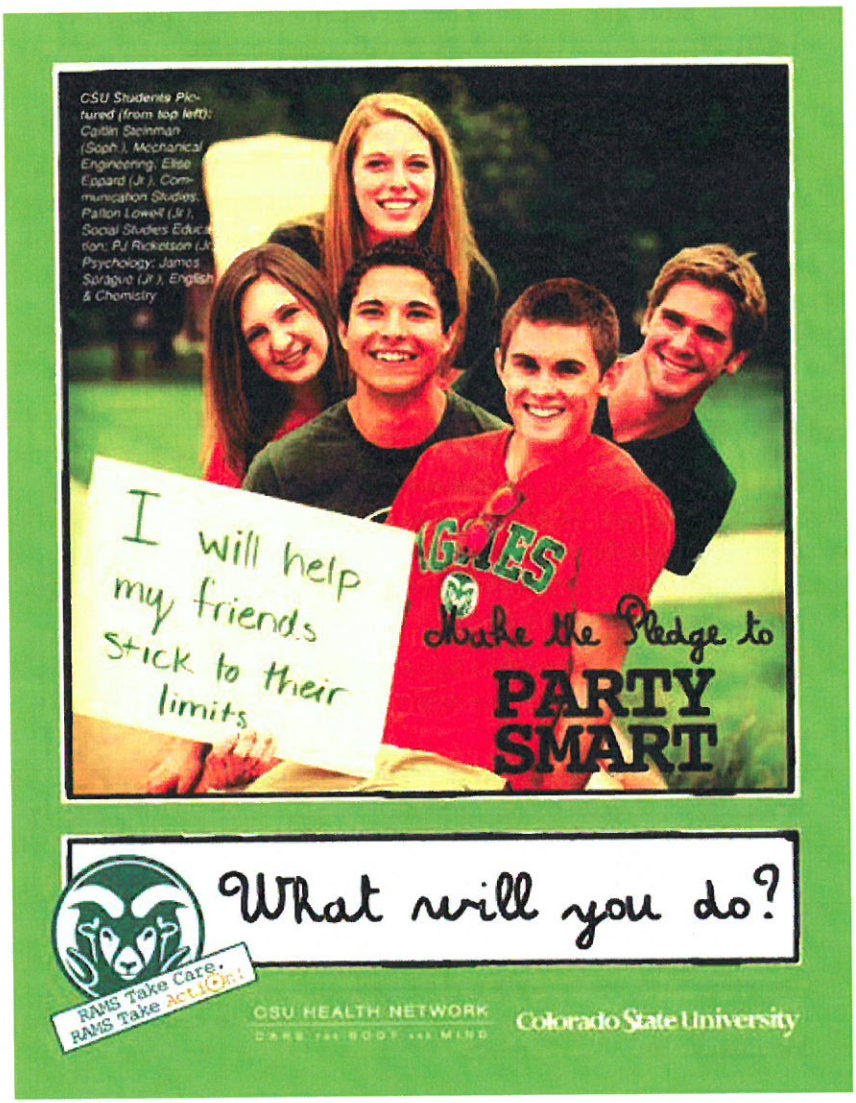
CSU Health Network, (970) 491-7121, www.health.colostate.edu

The CSU Health Network is a student support service that provides a full range of medical, mental health, and health education and prevention services to optimize the health of students and the campus community. All students registered for six or more credit hours pay the University health fee and counseling fee and are eligible to use the CSU Health Network. Students do not need to be enrolled in the CSU Student Health Insurance Plan in order to access services. The CSU Student Health Insurance Plan provides additional benefits. Any student enrolled in fewer than six (6) credits can elect to pay these fees for access.

DAY Programs (Drugs, Alcohol and You) are a specialty counseling service offered through the Health Network. DAY serves students who are concerned about their substance use or are required to complete an assessment or engage in treatment by the University's disciplinary system. DAY offers five specialized programs:

- **Live Safe** is a three-hour education and discussion group for students who want to learn more about substance use or those who have had a conduct violation.
- **BASICS (Brief Alcohol Screening & Intervention for College Students)** involves an online assessment of your substance use history and patterns. Individualized feedback is provided during an initial appointment and one follow-up meeting with a counselor. Students may be self-referred or referred by the conduct office.
- **Taking Steps** provides weekly group support for students making changes in their use of drugs and alcohol. This program is open to those voluntarily seeking help and those mandated to treatment by the conduct system.

- **Open to Change** is an eight-week program for mandated and voluntary students who are required to achieve eight consecutive weeks of abstinence alongside individuals and group counseling.
- **Back on TRAC** is a mandated, abstinence-based, drug court program for students with serious alcohol or drug violations who would otherwise be dismissed from the University.



In addition to these programs, individual counseling is available for students who want to examine and alter their substance use. We work with students whose goals range from reducing the negative impact of substance use to abstinence. Counselors use a nonjudgmental and empathic approach to support students in achieving their goals.

It is the policy of the State of Colorado that treatment may be more appropriate for alcoholics and intoxicated individuals than criminal prosecution. It is felt that they should be afforded a continuum of treatment in order that they may lead normal lives as productive members of society [C.R.S. § 27-81-101(1)].

The Colorado General Assembly has appropriated moneys for alcoholic receiving and screening centers; medical detoxification; intensive treatment; halfway house care; outpatient rehabilitative therapy, orientation, education, and in-service training; staff for the administration, monitoring, and evaluation of the program; and operating cost for patient transportation [C.R.S. § 27-81-101(2)]. The Colorado Division of Behavioral Health has established a comprehensive and coordinated program for the treatment of alcoholics and intoxicated persons [C.R.S. § 27-81-105(1)]. Insofar as funds are available to the Division, the program of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division includes: emergency treatment; inpatient treatment; intermediate treatment; outpatient and follow-up treatment; and adequate and appropriate treatment for alcoholics and intoxicated persons who voluntarily apply for treatment and those who are involuntarily committed by the court [C.R.S. § 27-81-105(1-3)].

It is also Colorado state policy that drug dependent persons and persons who are under the influence of drugs should be afforded treatment [C.R.S. 27-82-101(2)]. "Treatment" means the broad range of emergency, outpatient, intermediate, and inpatient services and care, including diagnostic evaluation, medical, psychiatric, psychological, and social service care, vocational rehabilitation, and career counseling [C.R.S. 27-82-102 (15)]. The Division maintains a list of approved public and private treatment facilities, and coordinates a spectrum of primary substance abuse prevention programs and efforts.

Student Rights and Responsibilities

Division of Student Affairs, www.studentaffairs.colostate.edu

Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services, (970) 491-7165

Colorado State University expects students to maintain standards of personal integrity that are in harmony with the educational goals of the institution; to observe national, state, and local laws, and University regulations; and to respect the rights, privileges, and property of other people. In order to protect the academic community and learning environment, all members of the campus community are expected to abide by the standards of academic honesty, personal integrity, respect for diversity, and pursuit of lifestyles free of alcohol and drug abuse. Students are not only members of the academic community; they are, additionally, members of the larger society, and thus retain the rights, protection, guarantees, and responsibilities that are held by all citizens. A student is not immune from prosecution by local, state, or federal law enforcement agencies whether or not the University initiates disciplinary proceedings in a given situation.

The Colorado State University Student Conduct Code shall apply to conduct that occurs on University premises, University-sponsored programs or activities, and to off-campus conduct that adversely affects the University community, poses a threat to safety of person or property, or damages the institution's reputation or relationship with the greater community. In addition, Colorado State University, in collaboration with the Fort Collins community, may respond to student violations of community-based laws and ordinances designed to protect civility and quality of life.

The Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services reflects the vision of providing a comprehensive array of approaches to act on the institutional values of interpersonal civility and honoring of community standards. Service options include:

- Conflict resolution services, including consultation, coaching, and mediation
- Training/outreach related to conflict management, academic integrity, civility

- Student consultation team
- Advising of student peer conduct boards
- Criminal pre-admission hearings
- Student conduct hearings
- Restorative Justice Program for repairing harm and restoring relationships
- Outcomes/education, including the Drugs, Alcohol, and You (DAY) programs, Party Partners, and skill-building workshops
- Appeals process

Residential Contracts

Students residing in University residence halls or apartments contractually agree to maintain behavior in keeping with federal, state, and local laws; University standards of conduct; and community expectations as outlined in the residential contract and handbook.

Residential staff will hear cases involving violations of the contract. Specific sanctions or restrictions may be imposed as a part of residential disciplinary action including drug and alcohol education; educational programs or activities; monetary restitution; reassignment to another residence hall room or building; and termination of the residential contract or lease. Significant incidents or a pattern of problems will result in referral to University Discipline.

Disciplinary Records

Student disciplinary records are maintained by the Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services Office in keeping with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (1973), the Higher Education Amendments (1998), and the Student Conduct Code.

Disciplinary Statistics

Please see Page 57 for recent statistics related to University Disciplinary Actions. The complete text of the Student Conduct Code is available on the Colorado State University website:
www.conflictresolution.colostate.edu/conduct-code.aspx.

Colorado State University and the Fort Collins Community

"I had a party yesterday. Today I have a summons for court???"

In 2002, the state of Colorado passed a law related to riots and being present where any riot was occurring. This law, along with local ordinances, relates to nuisance social gatherings. Violating this law can have a significant impact on students who are involved in such events and get arrested. Any student who is convicted of engaging in or inciting a riot is prohibited from attending any state-supported college for a period of one year. Further, it is a misdemeanor for any person to fail to obey orders of police officers to disperse or move-along under riot conditions, even if they are only in the area watching. The main points of the new law are listed below. The message: "DON'T MAKE YOURSELF A TARGET – OBEY THE LAW!"

Noise Limits

- Noise that can be heard beyond property lines may be considered too loud.
- Police have the discretion to determine whether or not noise from a property is unreasonable.
- Police discretion is based upon and not limited to:
  - noise level while observing the situation
  - time of day or night
- If the noise is determined unreasonable, a ticket may be issued.
- Noise violators can be subject to fines of up to $1,000 per person for the first offense.

Nuisance Gathering Ordinance

- The Ordinance addresses social gathering impacts on neighboring private or public properties.
- A social gathering is considered five or more people.
- Impacts may include and not limited to: trash and litter, public urination, and vandalism.
- It is a misdemeanor criminal offense to the gathering host(s), as the responsible party.
- The people actually littering or vandalizing may not be held responsible.
- The abatement cost may be charged to the gathering host(s), as the responsible party.

Public Nuisance Ordinance

- The Public Nuisance Ordinance remedies chronic problem properties.
- The Public Nuisance Ordinance takes effect on a property when the following occurs:
  - two tickets are issued for the same code violation within six months or
  - three or more separate code violation tickets are issued within 12 months or
  - five or more separate code violation tickets are issued within 24 months.

Riot Law – A Colorado State Law

- A public disturbance involving three or more people whose conduct:
  - Creates a danger of damage or injury to people or property
  - Substantially obstructs performance of any government function
- Anyone convicted of engaging in a riot cannot attend a public Colorado higher education institution for at least one year.
- Specific possible riot conviction definitions and fines include:
  - Inciting a riot – urging five or more people to engage in a riot.
  - Fines begin at $5,000 or 18 months jail up to three years or $100,000 for injury or damage.
  - Engaging in a riot – no person shall engage in a riot.
  - Fines begin at $1,000 or 12 months jail up to six years or $500,000 for injury or damage.
  - Arming Rioter – no person shall supply a deadly weapon or destructive device for use in a riot.
  - No person shall teach another to prepare or use a deadly weapon or destructive device in a riot.
  - Fine is $500,000 or six years in jail.

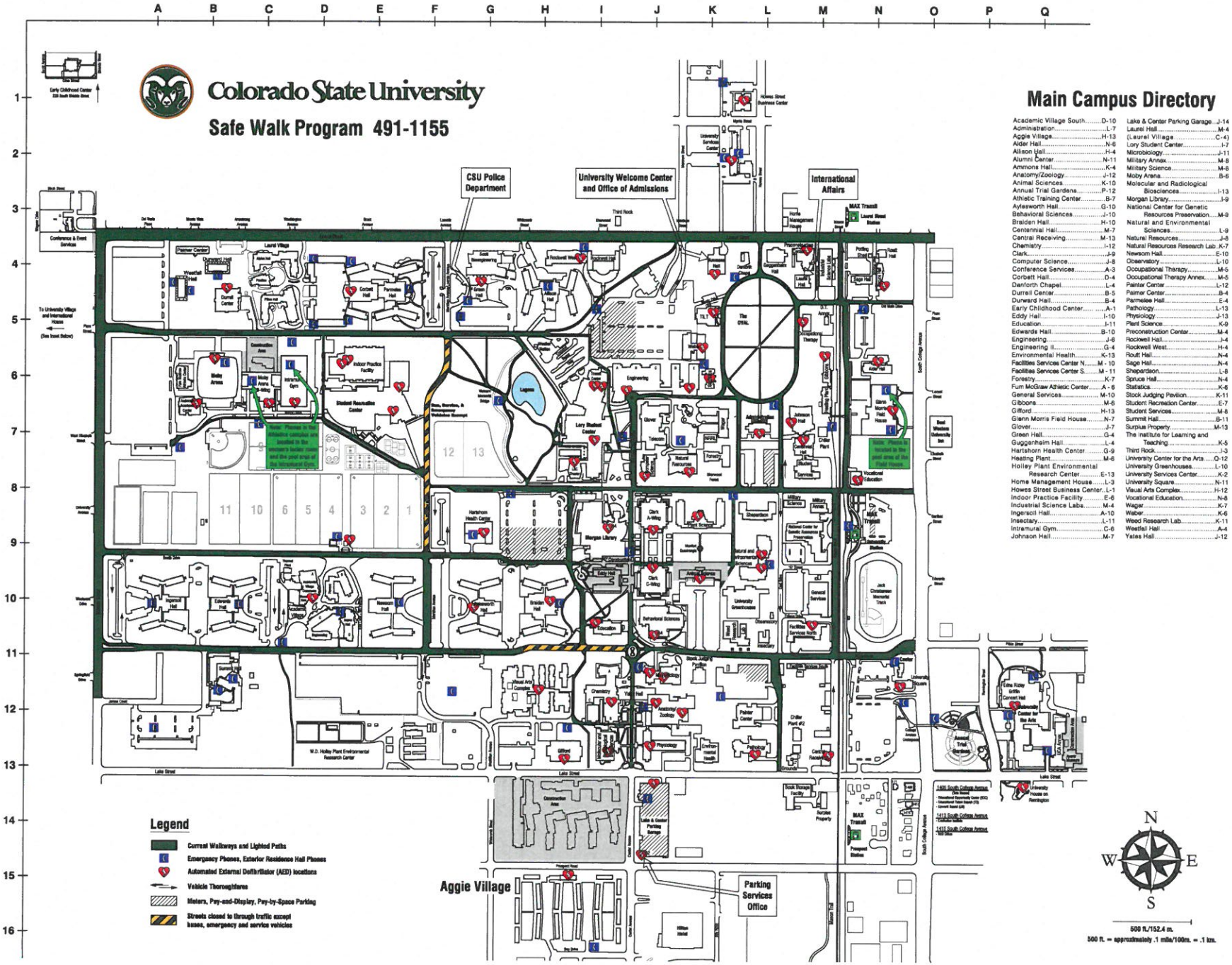
Please call the Fort Collins Police, (970) 221-6540, or Colorado State University Police Department, (970) 491-6425, if you have questions about the responsibilities of planning a party. Better yet, go to the Fort Collins Neighborhood Services website, **www.fcgov.com/neighborhoodservices**, and search for "Party Packs,' or click on Code Compliance on the right side of the page.

You can also access these resources from the CSU Police Department Web page: **www.police.colostate.edu**.

It's a Matter of Identity

Often, young people are tempted to "borrow" an ID card or make/obtain one of their own to show underage persons to be of legal drinking age. The result can be arrest warrants issued in the name of the wrong person for a violation they didn't commit or even know about, misdemeanor or even felony charges against a person using an identity that isn't theirs, and sanctions through the University.

It is NEVER worth the risk to have or use a fake ID. It's a matter of identity – YOUR IDENTITY. Colorado is considering legislation that will also require suspension of your driver's license if you buy for minors or loan your ID to a minor.



Main Campus Directory

Academic Village South D-10
Administration L-7
Aggie Village H-13
Alder Hall N-6
Allison Hall H-4
Alumni Center N-11
Ammons Hall K-4
Anatomy/Zoology J-12
Animal Sciences K-10
Annual Trial Gardens P-12
Athletic Training Center B-7
Aylesworth Hall G-10
Behavioral Sciences J-10
Braiden Hall H-10
Centennial Hall M-7
Central Receiving M-13
Chemistry I-12
Clark J-9
Computer Science J-8
Conference Services A-3
Corbett Hall D-4
Danforth Chapel L-4
Durrell Center B-5
Dunweg Hall B-4
Early Childhood Center A-1
Eddy Hall I-10
Education I-11
Edwards Hall B-10
Engineering J-6
Engineering II G-4
Environmental Health K-13
Facilities Services Center N ..... M - 10
Facilities Services Center S ..... M - 11
Forestry K-7
Fum McGraw Athletic Center ..... A - 6
General Services M-10
Gibbons M-6
Gifford H-13
Glenn Morris Field House N-7
Glover J-7
Green Hall G-4
Guggenheim Hall L-4
Hartshorn Health Center G-9
Heating Plant M-6
Holley Plant Environmental Research Center E-13
Home Management House L-3
Howes Street Business Center L-1
Indoor Practice Facility E-6
Industrial Science Labs M-4
Ingersoll Hall A-10
Insectary L-11
Intramural Gym C-6
Johnson Hall M-7
Lake & Center Parking Garage J-14
Laurel Hall M-4
(Laurel Village ..... C-4)
Lory Student Center I-7
Microbiology J-11
Military Annex M-8
Military Science M-8
Moby Arena B-6
Molecular and Radiological Biosciences I-13
Morgan Library I-9
National Center for Genetic Resources Preservation M-9
Natural and Environmental Sciences L-9
Natural Resources J-8
Natural Resources Research Lab K-7
Newsom Hall E-10
Observatory L-10
Occupational Therapy M-5
Occupational Therapy Annex M-5
Painter Center L-12
Palmer Center B-4
Parmelee Hall E-4
Pathology L-13
Physiology J-13
Plant Science K-9
Preconstruction Center M-4
Rockwell Hall I-4
Rockwell West H-4
Routt Hall N-4
Sage Hall N-4
Shepardson L-8
Spruce Hall N-4
Statistics K-6
Stock Judging Pavilion K-11
Student Recreation Center E-7
Student Services M-8
Summit Hall B-11
Surplus Property M-13
The Institute for Learning and Teaching K-5
Third Rock I-3
University Center for the Arts O-12
University Greenhouses L-10
University Services Center K-2
University Square N-11
Visual Arts Complex H-12
Vocational Education N-8
Wagar K-7
Weber K-6
Weed Research Lab K-11
Westfall Hall A-4
Yates Hall J-12

Security Policies and Programs

CSU Department of Public Safety, publicsafety.colostate.edu

CSU Police Department, (970) 491-6425, police.colostate.edu

CSU Police officers work closely with the various student advocacy and department offices on campus to maintain a "sense of community." They work hard to identify safety and security needs and concerns of all our students and staff. This section of the handbook describes the CSU Police and programs related to security issues. You will find the answers to such questions as: How do you report an emergency? What should I do to keep my residence hall safe? How do I practice bicycle safety? What should I do if I've been sexually assaulted?

CSU Police Qualifications and Authority

CSU Police officers are armed and have full law enforcement authority on all property owned or controlled by Colorado State. Officers possess peace-officer commissions from the State of Colorado, Larimer County, and the City of Fort Collins. Colorado State University Police Department operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Colorado State University police officers complete at least 860 hours of training in a state-certified police academy and field-training program in preparation for their jobs.

Colorado State University Police officers routinely patrol on foot all buildings on campus, and have street officers patrolling campus by bicycle, motorcycle, and other motor vehicles. In addition, the department has an Investigations Division with plain clothes detectives. Campus Safety Officers, student employees in "soft uniforms," round out security and safety services by adding foot patrol and event management capabilities. These employees receive more than 50 hours of training relevant to their duties, with additional training as they take on specialized duties. Campus Safety Officers are trained civilian employees who provide additional presence on campus and provide the "Safe Walk Program."

The CSU Police maintain a close working relationship with the Fort Collins Police Services, Poudre Fire Authority, the Larimer County Sheriff's Office, the Office of the District Attorney, and other state and federal law-enforcement agencies and investigation bureaus. CSU Police hold mutual aid agreements with the county and city to deal with contingencies such as natural disasters, civil disturbances, major crimes, and pursuits of serious offenders who travel across jurisdictional lines.

How to Report an Emergency or Crime

If you witness or experience a crime or emergency, you are encouraged to report it. The CSU Police Department (CSUPD) is located in Green Hall. CSUPD operates 24 hours a day. **Call 911 for emergencies and (970) 491-6425 for non-emergencies.** CSUPD serves as one of the five PSAP (Public Safety Answering Point) agencies in Larimer County handling emergency and nonemergency calls, monitoring the campus-wide alarm systems, and tracking all police incidents on a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. Each dispatcher completes a 400-hour, in-house training program and has special training in Emergency Medical Dispatching. This includes ongoing evaluation of medical emergency calls handled by dispatchers under the supervision of a medical doctor.

Promptly call 911 from any phone, and our enhanced ANI/ALI system will allow our dispatcher to see where you are calling from. Keep in mind, though, that the dispatcher will need to know the address of the emergency, not necessarily where the call is coming from. 911 calls made from wireless phones will be routed to Fort Collins Police Services. 911 calls are "enhanced," meaning that the location and phone number from which the call comes to our Communications Center are displayed as the dispatcher answers the call. Colorado State University is equipped with

more than 60 emergency blue light phones located throughout the campus. The emergency phones ring directly into the CSU Police Department Dispatch Center when the headset is lifted or simply by pushing a button. Please refer to the map on Page 23 for exact locations.

CSU Police give priority to reports of incidents that threaten the life or safety of people, the security of property, or the peace of the community. They handle all reports of crimes and emergencies. Prompt reporting greatly improves campus security and safety.

In the First Two Minutes...

A study of police response times and crime clearance rates showed that if police are able to arrive on the scene of a crime-in-progress within two minutes of a citizen report, there is a good chance a perpetrator can be apprehended. The odds quickly decrease as each minute passes.

To report an emergency or a crime in-progress dial 911. If you are the victim of a crime that occurred on campus you can call and file a report with an officer at (970) 491-6425, or you can file a crime report online at: police.colostate.edu under "Quick Links – Reporting a Crime." See back cover of this booklet for additional resources.

Your police department needs you to report crimes and suspect activity. Don't let reporting a crime you've witnessed be an after-thought! Immediately go to a safe location and phone. Stay on the line and, as accurately as possible, tell the dispatcher everything you can remember about the suspect, the suspect's clothing, vehicle, and direction of travel.

Report a Crime Anonymously

To remain anonymous and report a crime to the CSU Police Department, go to the CSU Police Department website **police.colostate.edu** and click on Reporting a Crime or go directly to **http://police.colostate.edu/reportcrimeanonymous**.

The information you submit will be securely sent to the CSU Police Department without your identity being revealed. If the crime you are reporting is an emergency, please call 911.

What Happens When ...

You report a medical emergency?

CSU Police dispatchers are trained in emergency medical dispatching. If you are in a position to give first aid to someone or to relay information to another rescuer, the dispatcher is prepared to tell you what to do. Emergency medical personnel and police officers are dispatched to evaluate the patient's status.

You report a fire?

CSU Police will immediately notify fire and/or emergency medical personnel, then help with evacuation and manage traffic so that fire trucks and ambulances can access the scene. All campus fires should be reported to CSUPD immediately. **Call 911 for emergencies and (970) 491-6425 for non-emergencies.**

Building Security

At Colorado State, you can feel safe and comfortable in your surroundings, knowing that certain security procedures are in place that are sound and are constantly re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

Most campus buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the campus community, guests, and visitors during normal business hours Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Certain facilities also may be open for designated hours on Saturdays.

Exterior doors on campus buildings are locked and secured each evening by personnel from Facilities Services. Buildings may be secured

at different times based on factors such as night classes, special events, or computer lab times.

We ask that you take the step of staying aware and avoid circumventing policies or rules that are meant to preserve your own safety and that of others.

- **Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured. "Tailgating" is prohibited!**
- **Do not lend keys or leave them unattended in your work or living space.**
- **Do not give codes to anyone you don't know.**

Planning a Safe Environment

Colorado State considers security an important consideration in planning, maintaining, designing, and remodeling of facilities on campus. Exterior lighting is an important part of the University's commitment to campus safety.

On a regular basis, problems with exterior lighting are reported by the CSU Police to Facilities Services repair crews. Once a year, a comprehensive survey of all exterior lighting, facility safety, and security is conducted by the CSU Police and Facilities Services. People are encouraged to call the CSU Police when they see a light out or any safety or security-related hazard. Light posts have numbers on them that help repair people find them. If possible, provide the number when reporting a light out. If you notice other safety concerns, please report them as well.

Facilities Services reports problems with door and security hardware daily. CSU Police officers also report defective locking mechanisms to Facilities Services as soon as they are discovered. Shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation on campus are trimmed on a regular basis. Fencing, roadway, and sidewalk repairs are reviewed and completed at least annually.

The CSU Public Safety Team (PST) coordinates and facilitates effective campus disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities to minimize the impacts of emergencies on the campus community facilities and environment. Written plans are in place and exercises are regularly held to keep our staff and faculty prepared to handle major events. This team, made up of members from several campus departments, also coordinates efforts under Homeland Security for the University.

Motorcycle officer patrols campus

Residence Hall Security

Three layers of security exist in the residence halls:

- The lobby area is staffed 24 hours a day.
- Lobbies and common areas are open during dining center hours and then accessible only by residents of the building after hours via keycard access.
- Floors and rooms are only accessible by residents with keycard access. All common bathrooms on the floors are also secured.

Residents are asked not to allow strangers access to the building, either by propping doors, lending keys, or opening doors for anyone waiting outside the building. Visitors and delivery people may use a house phone located outside the main entrance to contact the appropriate host to gain access, once all entries to the building are locked.

All residence hall staff are trained on emergency response and have knowledge of evacuation and safety protocol in the event of an emergency. In the event of an emergency, all lobby doors and common areas can be locked down to permit access to residents of the building only. The option

of locking buildings down entirely to prevent any access into the building is also available.

The CSU Police Department has partnered with Housing and Dining Services to develop a Community-Oriented Policing Program. The goal of this program is to place full-time, certified police officers in residence halls regularly to enhance relationships with students and increase security and safety awareness among students and in their places of residence.

Sorority/Fraternity Security

Since Greek houses are located off campus, they are under the jurisdiction of Fort Collins Police Services. However, security in sorority and fraternity houses is managed by a variety of corporations. Students and parents who want the name of the management corporation for a particular house should call the Office of Greek Life at (970) 491-0966.

As a result of a verbal collaboration between the Fort Collins Police Services and CSU, CSU Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services receives reports of crimes that occur in fraternities and sororities that are recognized as student organizations by Colorado State University.

To find out about crime on campus, review:

- The *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, the community newspaper
- The *Rocky Mountain Collegian*, the student newspaper
- *Today @ Colorado State*, the online faculty and staff news website
- Publicsafety.colostate.edu, the public safety website
- KCSU and other local radio broadcasts
- Special alerts and activity reports circulated about the University
- Crime bulletins describing specific crimes or perpetrators

To obtain information about registered sex offenders:

Information about sex offenders currently registered at the University is available at the CSUPD Records Section during normal business hours. Information about offenders registered at Fort Collins Police Services or the Larimer County Sheriff's Office are available at those agencies. The State of Colorado convicted sex offender website is **sor.state.co.us**.

Fire Safety and Poudre Fire Authority

Housing and Food Services works very closely with Poudre Fire Authority (PFA) as well as CSU Police and our Environmental Health Services (EHS) to ensure a safe environment for residence hall and apartment life students and their families. Residence hall staff and other university health and safety officials will be involved in observing and monitoring all standards. Periodic inspections of student rooms help promote fire- and life-safety awareness, as well as identifying any noncompliance of safety standards.

In addition, PFA works with CSU in the areas of: public education to students and families living in CSU housing; assistance with scheduled fire drills at all residence halls each semester; cooperative participation between CSU Police and PFA arson investigators in fire situations; and fire code consultation (for building remodels and new construction) through EHS and Facilities Planning. PFA Community Safety and Service Personnel are active members to the Housing and Food Service Fire and Life Safety Core Group and the University Safety Committee.

Colorado State University has policies on the use of portable electrical appliances, smoking and open flames. For example, smoking, candles, and open flames are not allowed in residence halls and only safe, low wattage electrical appliances without open coils may be used. For more detailed information on these policies, please see the Residence Hall Handbook at **housing.colostate.edu/halls/handbook** or call Residence Life at (970) 491-4719.

Colorado State University residence halls are equipped with smoke and heat detectors, pull stations, fire sprinkler flow switches, and notification devices. Additional features include the networking of all the fire alarm panels to CSUPD that display a detailed graphic map which will pinpoint the exact location of the device in alarm or trouble in the building. Fire extinguishers and suppression systems are regularly tested. Fire evacuation drills are performed each semester in the residence halls, and residence hall staff receives annual fire safety training.

Fire safety education and training programs include evacuation drills conducted at University buildings annually and include identifying the location of safety devices (Fire alarm pull stations, AEDs, alternate exits and areas of refuge). Fire extinguisher training is available, upon request, to building proctors, Housing staff (RDs, ARDs, RAs), Faculty and Staff.

For more information regarding fire safety, education or training, please contact Ken Quintana, University Coordinator for Emergency Planning and Response, at Ken.Quintana@colostate.edu.

To Report a Fire

In order to report an active fire call 911. This will notify both police and fire to initiate an emergency response. To report a fire that has previously occurred you may contact:

- Colorado State University Police Department, (970) 491-6425
- Housing Assistant Safety Coordinator Veronica Olivas, (970) 567-1709
- University Coordinator for Emergency Planning and Response Ken Quintana, Ken.Quintana@colostate.edu

Evacuation Procedures

When a fire alarm is activated all residents, guests, and staff are to evacuate the building immediately. NO EXCEPTIONS!

In emergencies, panic can be your worst enemy. To reduce panic, plan ahead. Before an emergency arises, make sure you know the location of exits and your meeting area (check with your RA/Building Proctor). In a fire situation:

- Don't panic; stay as calm as possible. You will need to think clearly to make the right decisions.
- Feel the door knob with the back of your hand or palm to test for heat.
- If the door is cool, brace yourself against it, and open it slowly to check for flames and/or smoke.
- If there is smoke in the air, stay low and move quickly in a crouched position or crawl to the nearest exit. The most breathable air is always near the floor. If one exit is blocked, try the next nearest exit.

- Alert others by shouting or knocking on doors as you make your way to the stairs.
- Always escape via stairs – never use elevators.
- Once you evacuate, report to your meeting area, follow directions of fire and police personnel, and never re-enter the building until authorized.
- Failure to evacuate a building is taken very seriously by the Department of Housing & Dining Services and could result in disciplinary action.

There are fire extinguishers located on every floor as well as in the main office of each residence hall. Please take time to familiarize yourself with the locations of fire exits, fire extinguishers, and pull-alarm stations in your residence hall.

The procedure for Alpine Hall, Aspen Hall, Durward Hall, Engineering, Honors, International House, Piñon Hall, and Westfall Hall is full evacuation for any alarm in the buildings. Everyone will be evacuated upon the sounding of any alarm in the buildings.

The procedure for Allison Hall, Braiden Hall, Corbett Hall, Edwards Hall, Ingersoll Hall, Newsom Hall, Parmelee Hall, and Summit Hall is evacuation by individual wing. The wing in which an alarm is sounding will be evacuated immediately.

Tampering with fire extinguishers can leave you and others unprotected in case of a fire. Please remember, false alarms could reduce the response of residents when a fire occurs. If hall residents can't trust the legitimacy of the fire alarm, they may find themselves trapped by fire in a real emergency. Abuse of fire equipment, false alarms, and arson are serious crimes. Violators are subject to fines, University disciplinary procedures, and criminal prosecution.

2014 Residence Halls Fire Statistics/Fire Safety Systems

Residence Hall	# Fires	# Injured	# Deaths	Fire Drills	Fire Alarm	Fire Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Maps
Allison	2	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
Alpine	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
AV Aspen	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Braiden	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett	1	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
AV Honors	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Ingersoll	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Intl. House	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Newsom	1	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Piñon	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Summit	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Westfall	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Aggie	0	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No
University Village	1	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No

Partial is defined as having the systems in the individual rooms only.
Full is defined as having the systems in both the common areas and the individual rooms.

Property Damage from Fires

Allison Hall, 551 W. Laurel St. – Two intentional fires - Arson: Two separate arsons with posters burned – damage amount $0-$99 each.

Corbett Hall, 801 W. Laurel St. – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned smoke detector – damage amount $0-$99.

International House, 1400 W. Elizabeth – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount $0-$99.

Newsom Hall, 700 W. Pitkin St. – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned note on bulletin board. Damage amount $0-$99.

Westfall Hall, 1009 W. Laurel St. – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned fire pull station. Damage amount $0-$99.

University Village, 1500/1600/1700 W. Plum St. – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount $0-$99.

2013 Residence Halls Fire Statistics/Fire Safety Systems

Residence Hall	# Fires	# Injured	# Deaths	Fire Drills	Fire Alarm	Fire Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Maps
Allison	3	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Aspen	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Braiden	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
AV Honors	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Ingersoll	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Newsom	0	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Summit	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Westfall	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Aggie	1	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No
University Village	4	2	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No

Partial is defined as having the systems in the individual rooms only.
Full is defined as having the systems in both the common areas and the individual rooms.

Property Damage from Fires

Allison Hall, 551 W. Laurel St. – Three intentional fires - Arson: Two notes burned on doors causing burn marks – damage amount $100-$999 each. One toilet burned – damage amount $100-$999.

AV Aspen Hall, 800 W. Pitkin St. – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned note on door – $0-$99 damage.

Durward Hall, 1001 W. Laurel St. – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned carpet. Damage amount $100-$999.

Westfall Hall, 1009 W. Laurel St. – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned toilet paper roll. Damage amount $0-$99.

Aggie Village, 500/501 W. Prospect Rd. – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount $100-$999.

University Village, 1500/1600/1700 W. Plum St. – Four unintentional cooking fires.
Damage amount for one cooking fire $0-$99.
Damage amount for two of the cooking fires $100-$999.
Damage amount for one fire $1,000-$9,999.

2012 Residence Halls Fire Statistics/Fire Safety Systems

Residence Hall	# Fires	# Injured	# Deaths	Fire Drills	Fire Alarm	Fire Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Maps
Allison	0	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Aspen	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Braiden	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett	1	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward	2	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	2	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
AV Honors	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Ingersoll	1	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
International House	0	0	0	2	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Lory North	0	0	0	2	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	No
Lory South	0	0	0	2	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	No
Newsom	1	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee	1	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Summit	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Westfall	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Aggie	2	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No
University Village	8	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No

Partial is defined as having the systems in the individual rooms only.
Full is defined as having the systems in both the common areas and the individual rooms.

Property Damage from Fires

Corbett Hall, 801 W. Laurel St. – One unintentional electrical fire. Damage amount $1,000-$9,999.

Durward Hall, 1001 W. Laurel St. – Two intentional fires - Arson. Damage amounts $0-$99 each.

AV Engineering, 816 W. Pitkin St. – Two intentional fires - Arson. Damage amount $0-$99 each.

Ingersoll Hall, 1001 W. Pitkin St. – One undetermined cause fire. Damage amount $1,000-$9,999.

Newsom Hall, 700 W. Pitkin St. – One intentional fire - Arson. Damage amount $0-$99.

Parmelee Hall, 701 W. Laurel St. – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount $0-$99.

Summit Hall, 963 W. Pitkin St. – One intentional fire - Arson. Damage amount $0-$99.

Aggie Village, 500/501 W. Prospect Rd. – Two unintentional cooking fires. Damage amount $0-$99 each.

University Village, 1500/1600/1700 W. Plum St. – One unintentional electrical fire. Damage amount $100-$999. Seven unintentional cooking fires. Damage amount $0-$99 each.

Missing Student Policy and Official Notification Procedures

Pursuant to the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, CSU has enacted a Missing Student Notification Policy and Official Notification Procedures that apply to Resident Students (CSU students who reside in campus housing). If a member of the University community has reason to believe a resident student is missing, he or she should immediately notify the CSU Police Department, (970) 491-6425, a residence hall advisor or director, or the Residence Life main office, telephone (970) 491-4719. When a resident student is reported missing, CSUPD will initiate an investigation to determine the validity of the report and determine if the resident student is missing.

Resident students may designate a confidential contact person to be notified no later than 24 hours after being determined to be missing. If no confidential contact is registered, the resident student's designated emergency contact person(s) will be contacted.

The confidential contact information provided by the student will be accessible only to authorized campus personnel, including law enforcement officials in connection with a missing person investigation.

If an unemancipated student under 18 years of age is determined missing, the student's custodial parent or guardian will be notified within 24 hours, in addition to the confidential contact person.

If resident students of any age are determined to be missing for more than 24 hours, Official Notification Procedures will be followed.

To view the full text of the Missing Student Notification Policy and Official Notification Procedures, official notification card and contact card forms, see the Clery Act Policy online at: policies.colostate.edu or contact the Housing & Dining Services, Residence Life office at (970) 491-4719.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Colorado State University conducts several emergency response exercises each year, such as table top exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of Colorado State University. The University tests its notification systems at a minimum of once per semester. The testing of the notification systems helps the University as a whole to be prepared for emergency and/or dangerous situations. The Colorado State University Police Department and Public Safety Team have received training in Incident Command and responding to critical incidents on campus. When a serious incident occurs, the CSUPD is usually the first to respond to the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, the CSUPD may be accompanied by Fort Collins Police Services, Larimer County Sheriff's Office, Poudre Fire Authority and/or Poudre Valley Hospital Emergency Medical Services. Along with the aforementioned agencies, the CSUPD could be accompanied by campus entities such as Environmental Health Services as well as federal agencies. CSU and CSUPD meet or communicate regularly with these agencies, which have allowed us to have a great working relationship and to help each other when responding to emergencies.

Evacuation drills are coordinated by Residence Life each semester for all residential facilities on the campus of Colorado State University. These drills are completed with collaboration with the CSUPD and Poudre Fire Authority. Each residence hall conducts a minimum of two drills per year with some conducting as many as four per year. The purpose of the drills is to prepare the building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. During the drills, students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction to travel when exiting the building.

Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

Timely Warnings:

Under the Clery Act (20 U.S.C. § 1092) and its implementing regulations, Colorado State University (CSU), is responsible for issuing a "timely warning" if a crime has been reported and CSU determines there is a serious or continuing threat to the campus community. Students and

employees should report criminal offenses to the CSUPD for the purposes of evaluating whether a timely warning is warranted. Once the initial report of a crime has been received, the CSUPD will contact members of the University's Public Safety Team to share known information about the crime and any ongoing threat to safety that may exist in connection with the crime. If two or more members of the Public Safety Team agree that a timely warning should be issued, then it will be issued immediately. If CSUPD personnel are unable to contact two or more members of the Public Safety Team in a timely fashion, the Chief of the CSU Police Department, or an officer acting with the Chief's authorization, may issue the timely warning.

The issuance of a timely warning may depend on the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Clery reportable crimes: homicide, manslaughter, sex offenses, aggravated assaults, arson, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and hate crimes (including theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/vandalism of property, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking) are assessed for whether a serious or ongoing threat is present. Other crimes may also warrant a timely warning as deemed necessary for the safety of the campus community. CSU will timely consider the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the emergency notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. If a "timely warning" is deemed necessary, it will be issued through any reasonable means of communication to the campus community, but most commonly, through the CSU email system, the RAVE text alert system, by posting to the CSU Public Safety website, on one or more of the University's social media sites, and/or by posting notices in the Residence Halls. Students and employees are strongly encouraged to sign up for the University's emergency text notification system, or RAVE, and to periodically check to make sure that their mobile number in the system is correct. In order to sign up or check your mobile number, go online to: www.safety.colostate.edu/rave.aspx or contact the Department of Telecommunications at 970-491-5881. It only takes a few moments to sign up for RAVE alerts, and doing so may help save your life or the life of another.

Emergency Notifications

Whenever it is confirmed by the University that a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees is occurring on or nearby the campus (or other place where the Clery Act applies to CSU), the University will issue an emergency notification. The emergency notification is issued immediately upon confirmation that a dangerous situation or emergency exists or is threatened.

The decision to issue an emergency notification may be made by the Chief of CSU Police, an officer expressly authorized by the Chief of CSU Police, or by the Public Safety Team. Because of the urgent nature of these notices, the University's primary objective will be to confirm whether or not such emergency conditions exist as quickly as possible, determine the content of the notification, and issue the notification without delay.

Some examples of the kinds of situations in which an emergency notification would be issue include (but are not limited to):

- Outbreak of infectious disease such as meningitis, norovirus or other serious illness
- Approaching tornado, hurricane or other extreme weather conditions
- Earthquake
- Gas leak or chemical spill
- Terrorist incident
- Armed intruder/Active shooter
- Bomb threat
- Civil unrest, rioting or campus protest
- Explosion or large fire

The methods of issuing an emergency notification are the same as those listed for timely warnings, above. An emergency alert cable television system may also be used, and emergency messages can be displayed on digital signs. These emergency notification systems will be tested periodically (usually three times per year after student census), using test messages.

In all emergency notifications, the University will follow procedures to assure that the names of crime victims are not publicly disclosed, including a review by members of the Public Safety Team or the Chief of CSU Police of the content of the emergency notification before it is issued to be sure

that such names or other information from which a crime victim could reasonably be identified are omitted or redacted from the emergency notification.

In some cases of emergency conditions or dangerous situations, other emergency actions must be taken. These can include emergency evacuation procedures as prescribed in the University's Emergency Response Plan, http://publicsafety.colostate.edu/emergency-response-plan.aspx.

If You Think Someone Has Stolen Your Identity or Personal Information

➤ **ACT – Report the identity theft to your local police department.**
- Many financial institutions will want a copy of the report before they will cooperate with the you.

➤ **UNLIKE YOUR FINGERPRINTS, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data can. You should guard your:**
- Social Security number
- bank account
- credit card number
- telephone calling card number
- and other valuable identifying data

➤ **PROTECT YOURSELF**
- Create a need-to-know approach to your personal information.
  – Banks need to know what?
  – Credit card companies need to know what?
- Calls from strangers – Ask to have any prizes, credit card offers, etc., sent in writing. Otherwise hang up.
- Check with the Better Business Bureau at **www.bbb.com**

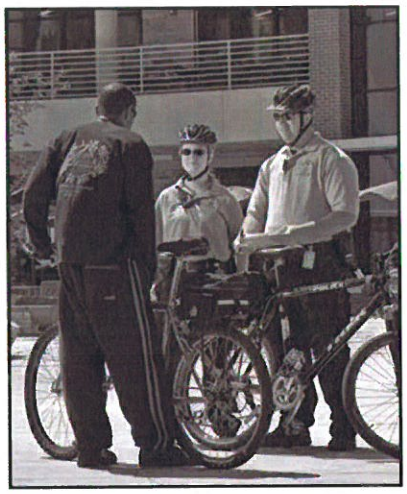
➤ **WHAT TO DO**
1. Call toll-free at **1-877-ID THEFT (877) 438-4338)**
2. By mail to Consumer Response Center, FTC, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580

Bicycle and Traffic Safety

Colorado State University bicycle regulations can be found at: **police.colostate.edu**; click on the "Campus Bicycle Regulations" link.

Bicyclists are expected to obey traffic laws the same as any other vehicle being driven. Bicycle rules and regulations are established by the City of Fort Collins and the University Bicycle Education and Enforcement Program. Some safety tips for riding your bicycle include:

- ALWAYS wear a helmet.
- Use a light at night.
- Bicyclists must use bicycle paths and lanes where provided.
- NEVER ride through crosswalks; drivers may not see you coming.
- Yield to pedestrians on sidewalks; they have the first "right-of-way."
- Practice COURTESY while riding and enjoy riding safely.
- Register your bike with the CSU Police Department.



CSOs handling bicycle violation

Drivers must obey all Colorado and Fort Collins laws and ordinances and University TEEP (Traffic Education and Enforcement Program) regulations, which are enforced civilly here at CSU. TEEP violations do not affect points on the driver's license.

It is NEVER a good idea to use a cell phone while driving, riding a bike, or walking in the traffic pattern or roadway. Dividing your attention could get you and/or someone else hurt, especially if someone else is doing the same and is distracted at the same time!

Crime Prevention Programs

Many members of Colorado State University are active in providing crime prevention and security presentations. These presentations occur most frequently in the residence halls, but are also hosted in academic and administrative buildings throughout the year. In addition to the CSU Police, crime prevention programs are presented by residence hall staff and the Women and Gender Advocacy Center. Popular topics include: fire safety, personal safety, sexual assault and interpersonal violence prevention, alcohol/drug awareness, computer crimes, and DUI enforcement. In 2014, the CSU Police Department delivered 155 projects/ presentations to 19,399 people, including students, parents, faculty, and staff. While programs can be scheduled by contacting the Police Department or Women and Gender Advocacy Center, many programs are hosted and publicized on a continual basis throughout the year. Programs can also be tailored to meet specific group needs.

Other security measures offered by the CSU Police Department include (but are not limited to):

- Residence Hall Patrols
- Security Surveys
- Officer Liaison Program
- Bicycle Education/Enforcement
- SafeWalk
- Personal Property Inventory

Visit the CSU Police Department website to learn more about:

- Campus Safety Information
- Campus Bicycling Regulations
- Campus Parking Regulations
- CSU Acronyms Used
- Employment Opportunities
- Authority/Jurisdiction
- Department Organization
- Campus SafeWalk Program
- Report a Crime On-Line
- Campus Watch Tip Form and more – police.colostate.edu

The campus environment continually improves through efforts to limit access to residence halls and academic buildings; through environmental design – better lighting, landscaping, and physical security in our facilities – and through the endeavors of the CSU Police Department, which devotes tremendous effort towards preventing crime. Remember ... in emergencies dial 911.

Interpersonal Violence Education and Response: Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking

Colorado State University is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment. In compliance with federal laws, policies and procedures have been adopted to prevent and respond to incidents of interpersonal violence, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking involving members of our campus community. Below is important information regarding interpersonal violence.

Sexual Assault:

Sexual assault means an actual or attempted sexual contact with another person without that person's consent. Sexual assault includes, but is not limited to:

i. Involvement in any sexual contact when the victim is unable to consent.

ii. Intentional and unwelcome touching of, or coercing, forcing, or attempting to coerce or force another to touch a person's intimate parts (defined as genital area, groin, inner thigh, buttocks, or breast).

iii. Sexual intercourse without consent, including acts commonly referred to as rape.

Domestic Violence and Dating Violence:

Domestic violence includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or 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 partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the State of Colorado, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Remember... in emergencies dial 911.

The campus environment continually improves through efforts to limit access to residence halls and academic buildings; through environmental design – better lighting, landscaping, and physical security in our facilities – and through the endeavors of the CSU Police Department, which devotes tremendous effort towards preventing crime.

Dating violence means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the impacted party, and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

- the length of the relationship;
- the type of relationship;
- the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Sadly, domestic and dating violence is a "modern reality" to which students in academic settings are not immune. In Colorado, two people involved in an intimate relationship (e.g., married, boyfriend and girlfriend, intimate partner, etc.), where an argument results in injury, crime, or damage to property, or where violation of a valid restraining order is evident, are in a situation where an arrest is mandated; officers have no discretion. Often, police receive calls from the victims, from friends, or from concerned neighbors who hear the noise of an argument or fight. When probable cause exists and officers believe that a crime occurred during a domestic situation, an arrest(s) will be made.

Stalking:

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or (b) suffer substantial emotional distress. Examples of behaviors by a person stalking another are:

- Follow you and show up wherever you are.
- Send unwanted gifts, letters, cards, or e-mails.
- Damage your home, car, or other property.
- Monitor your phone calls or computer use.
- Use technology, like hidden cameras or global positioning systems (GPS) to track you.
- Drive by or hang out at your home, school, or work.
- Threaten to hurt you, your family, friends, or pets.
- Find out about you by using public records or online search services, hiring investigators, going through your garbage, or contacting friends, family, neighbors, or co-workers.
- Posting information or spreading rumors about you on the Internet, through social media, in a public place, or by word of mouth.
- Other actions that control, track, or frighten you.

Stalking is a crime in the state of Colorado and on the rise in many academic settings. In the criminal realm, it generally includes "willful, malicious, and repeated following and harassment combined with a credible threat intended to cause victims to be in fear for their safety." Phases of stalking can include a number of behaviors. If you believe you are being stalked, let someone know. Document all activities related to the person who you believe may be stalking you and report the incident to the police. Don't discount the situation and ignore the "red flags." Trust your judgment. If a situation doesn't feel right, ask for help!

Reporting Interpersonal Violence:

The University is committed to providing support and referrals to persons who have been the victims of interpersonal violence. Victims are not required to report to law enforcement to receive assistance. Victims of an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking should immediately report to one of the following:

Confidential Resources:

Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Team (970) 492-4242

Women and Gender Advocacy Center (970) 491-6384

Women's Clinic at CSU Health Network (970) 491-1754

Counseling Services (970) 491-6053

Additional Resources:

Deputy Title IX Coordinator/Director of Support and Safety Assessment (970) 491-7407

Colorado State University Police Department (970) 491-6425

Director of Student Case Management & Referral Coordination (970) 491-8051

Office of Equal Opportunity (970) 491-5836

In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat please get to a safe location and call 911.

Notification of Rights and Options

Any reported victim of an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking covered by University Policy, whether the incident occurred on or off campus, will receive notification of options and rights.

Procedures Victims Should Follow

If an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking occurs it is important to preserve evidence so that a successful criminal prosecution remains an option.

The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam – which is important both to address any health issues that may arise and evidence collection. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper, not plastic, bag.

Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, following an incident of domestic or dating violence should be documented by taking a photograph. Evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, voice mail or other electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way.

On & Off Campus Resources

Both Colorado State University and local community agencies offer important resources to the victims of sexual violence including medical treatment, counseling and advocacy they may wish to utilize. The Women and Gender Advocacy Center is available to assist any victim free of charge and will help them consider their options and navigate through any resources or recourse they elect to pursue. A victim does need not make a formal report to law enforcement or Colorado State University to access the support resources, including:

Confidential Campus Resources:

Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Team (970) 492-4242

Women and Gender Advocacy Center (970) 491-6384

Women's Clinic at CSU Health Network (970) 491-1754

Counseling Services (970) 491-6053

Confidential Community Resources:

SAVA (Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center) (970) 472-4204

Crossroads Safehouse (970) 530-2353

RAINN (Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network) 1-800-656-HOPE

Important Information from the Women and Gender Advocacy Center

The Women and Gender Advocacy Center trains and oversees the Victim Assistance Team. The primary purpose of the VAT is to provide confidential support for members of the campus community who have experienced sexual assault. Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of interpersonal violence. The VAT has team members on call 24 hours a day, every day of the year. An advocate may be requested by calling the Victim Assistance Team at

(970) 492-4242. This contact does not require the caller to make a police report. General information regarding the VAT can be obtained by calling the Women and Gender Advocacy Center at (970) 491-6384. 48 VAT advocates work closely with victims and campus and community law enforcement agencies. This includes assisting victims of sexual assault in reporting these crimes to the police if they choose to do so.

Crimes that are reported only to VAT are kept confidential, however those crimes that are Clery reportable must be included in campus crime statistics. Only the numbers and locations are shared with the CSU Police Department, not identifying information. In addition, advocates are informed on medical, law enforcement, legal procedure, and campus disciplinary options and can provide other referral sources to help ensure sexual assault victims receive the services they want or need, such as counseling.

Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of sexual assault. Advocates are bound by state statute to maintain strict confidentiality. Information gained as part of victim advocacy must be treated confidentially and cannot be released without the victim's permission. Advocates will provide information about options related to crime reporting, but the final decision is up to the individual victim. It is impossible for anyone to predict that a sexual assault will occur.

Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of sexual assault. Advocates are bound by state statute to maintain strict ***confidentiality****. Information gained as part of victim advocacy must be treated* ***confidentially*** *and cannot be released without the victim's permission. Advocates will provide information about options related to crime reporting, but the final decision is up to the individual victim.*

You can be alert for unhealthy dynamics in relationships. Avoid people who don't allow you to make decisions for yourself – who make you feel you "owe them" something. Because of the frequency of acquaintance sexual assaults in campus communities, it is best to be very explicit with dates about how intimate you expect the relationship to be. Don't assume that a person knows that you are comfortable with "going so far." Unfortunately, some people believe that

consent to any level of intimacy implies consent to sexual intercourse. This is not true – anyone can say "no" or "stop" at any time. Often, assailants target victims who have been using drugs or intoxicants because of their increased vulnerability. In Colorado, it is a criminal offense to have sexual contact or intercourse with someone who has been using drugs or other intoxicants to the extent that they are unable to indicate their consent or lack of consent. Assailants are no less guilty because they or a victim has been drinking.

In some instances, drugs are used that impair someone's ability to know what is going on and to subsequently make them more vulnerable to sexual assault. Drugs like GHB or Rohypnol ("roofies") can be secretly slipped into a beverage (nonalcoholic and alcoholic drinks alike). The drug has no smell or taste and generally no color. These drugs can be present at bars and clubs, but also at parties and intimate gatherings. The reality is that "date rape drugs" can be slipped into your drink at any social setting. Victims of sexual assault are not at fault for what has been done to them, whether drugs were used or not. The perpetrators of this crime are fully responsible for their illegal behavior. There are some things that can be done, however, to reduce the chance that you will unknowingly consume a substance like GHB, Rohypnol, or Ketamine:

- Always keep your beverage in sight. Don't leave it while dancing or going elsewhere.
- At a bar or club, accept drinks only from the bartender or server.
- Avoid group drinks, punch bowls, or drinks being passed around.
- Open your own containers.

For information on "date rape drugs" like GHB, Rohypnol, or Ketamine, contact (970) 491-1702, Health Education and Prevention Services, or (970) 491-6384, Women and Gender Advocacy Center. Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of sexual assault. Advocates are bound by state statute to maintain strict confidentiality. Information gained as part of victim advocacy must be treated confidentially and cannot be released without the victim's permission. Advocates will provide information about options related to crime reporting, but the final decision is up to the individual victim.

If you experience the following symptoms, tell someone immediately or go to the hospital (or CSU Health Network if during business hours):

- Dizziness, vomiting, extreme drowsiness, time that can't be accounted for and can't be attributed to anything else, or any other unexplained symptoms.
- Try to retain a sample of the beverage.

Accommodations

Whether or not a report is made to law enforcement or the victim wishes to pursue any formal action through CSU, if a report of an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is received, CSU is committed to providing a safe learning or working environment. Upon request, CSU will make any reasonably available change to a victim's academic, living, transportation or working situation. Students may contact the Office of Support and Safety Assessment for assistance, and employees may contact the Office of Equal Opportunity for assistance.

If a report is made to law enforcement, police will refer students or employees to resources that may help with no-contact orders. CSU may also issue its own no contact order or otherwise work to enforce any no contact order issued by a criminal court, on all institutionally owned and controlled property.

How to reduce your risk:

- Always keep your beverage in sight. Don't leave it while dancing or going elsewhere.
- At a bar or club, accept drinks only from the bartender or server.
- Avoid group drinks, punch bowls, or drinks being passed around.
- Open your own containers.

If you experience the following symptoms, tell someone immediately or go to the hospital (or CSU Health Network if during business hours):

- Dizziness, vomiting, extreme drowsiness, time that can't be accounted for and can't be attributed to anything else, or any other unexplained symptoms.
- Try to retain a sample of the beverage.

Victim Confidentiality

CSU recognizes the often-sensitive nature of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking incidents. CSU offers confidential resources and is also committed to protecting the privacy of any individual who makes a report to the extent possible, while also meeting any obligations related to the investigation and response to known reports to protect the victim, prevent a recurrence or protect campus safety. Information about reports will only be shared with institutional personnel as needed to investigate and effectively respond to the report. Every effort will be made to limit the scope of information shared to keep it to a minimum of detail, and only when deemed necessary. Reports made to medical professionals, licensed mental health counselors and VAT will not be shared with any third parties except in cases of imminent danger to the victim or a third party.

Education Programs

CSU is committed to increasing the awareness of and preventing interpersonal violence. All incoming students and new employees are provided with education regarding interpersonal violence. CSU distributes or makes available information regarding interpersonal violence in an effort to prevent sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking before it occurs through the changing of social norms and other approaches; that includes a clear statement that [name of institution] prohibits such acts, their definitions, the definition of consent, options for bystander intervention, information about risk reduction, and our policies and procedures for responding to these incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are also offered throughout the year. These programs generally include:

- HAVEN: Understanding Sexual Assault for all incoming students
- The Reframe Campaign regarding interpersonal violence, consent and intervention
- New employee orientation with interpersonal violence information and training
- A variety of poster campaigns and brochure distribution
- Advocacy programs including VAT, a 24-hour hotline for survivors of interpersonal violence (will also provide accompaniment to police or hospital).

- Women and Gender Advocacy Center, which provides ongoing advocacy for survivors of interpersonal violence. WGAC provides support around legal, medical, emotional, academic, and campus disciplinary options and concerns (will provide accompaniment to on campus or off campus services including to the police or hospital). Women and Gender Advocacy Center reports that in 2014, 136 programs reached 8,605 students.
- The Red Whistle Brigade – students who are trained to provide sexual assault education programs to their peers (course offered every fall and spring semester).

Conduct Proceedings

CSU strictly prohibits all acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking through its Student Conduct Code and its Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking and Retaliation Policy. In addition to facing criminal investigation and prosecution, students, employees and other affiliates may also face disciplinary action Individuals found responsible for having committed such a violation face discipline up to and including permanent expulsion, termination of employment, suspension, probation, education requirements, and related discipline. No contact orders may also be issued.

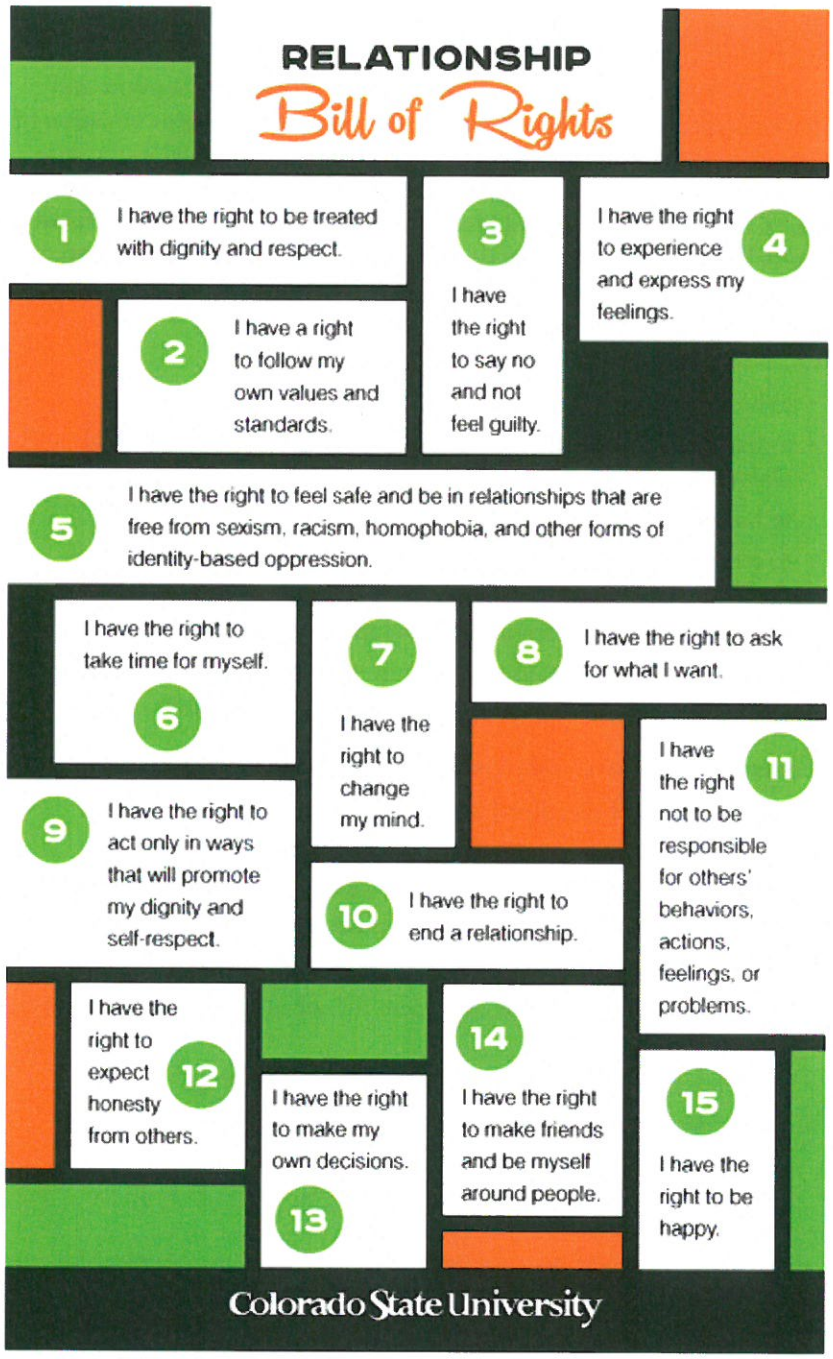
Investigations into incidents involving students are conducted within approximately sixty (60) days unless circumstances merit additional time to gather all relevant information. Both impacted and responding parties are provided periodic reports and updates regarding status of the investigation. Upon completion of the investigation, the report shall be reviewed by the Office of Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services for a determination of whether disciplinary proceedings shall be commenced.

All conduct proceedings, whether the conduct is reported to have occurred on or off campus, shall provide a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution. All investigations and proceedings shall be conducted by officials who have received annual training on the nature of the types of cases they are handling, on how to conduct an investigation, and conduct a proceeding in a manner that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

Determinations of responsibility under the Student Conduct Code are made by a hearing officer in the Office of Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services, using the preponderance of the evidence standard (which means that it is more likely than not that the alleged misconduct occurred).

In all proceedings, including any related meetings or hearings, both the impacted party and responding party are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present. This includes the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. Both parties are informed in writing of the outcome of the proceeding, of procedures and timeframe, within [insert timeframe appeal is due], for appealing the results of the outcome, of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that they become final, and when such results become final. Disclosure of the outcome shall be made to both parties unconditionally, and each shall be free to share or not share the details with any third parties.

For additional information about student conduct proceedings please consult the Student Conduct Code available at www.conflictresolution.colostate.edu. For additional information about employee conduct issues, please contact Human Resources at www.hrs.colostate.edu or (970) 491-6947.


RELATIONSHIP
Bill of Rights
1
I have the right to be treated with dignity and respect.
2
I have a right to follow my own values and standards.
3
I have the right to say no and not feel guilty.
4
I have the right to experience and express my feelings.
5
I have the right to feel safe and be in relationships that are free from sexism, racism, homophobia, and other forms of identity-based oppression.
6
I have the right to take time for myself.
7
I have the right to change my mind.
8
I have the right to ask for what I want.
9
I have the right to act only in ways that will promote my dignity and self-respect.
10
I have the right to end a relationship.
11
I have the right not to be responsible for others' behaviors, actions, feelings, or problems.
12
I have the right to expect honesty from others.
13
I have the right to make my own decisions.
14
I have the right to make friends and be myself around people.
15
I have the right to be happy.
Colorado State University

Victims' Rights

The University is committed to providing appropriate support and referrals to persons who have been the victims of any crime or violation of University policy. Persons who have been victimized by a Colorado State University student may choose to report the incident to the CSU Police or to the Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services Office to initiate criminal and/or disciplinary action. Victims also have the option to receive personal support from appropriate University resources.

When dealing with University agencies, the victim can expect:

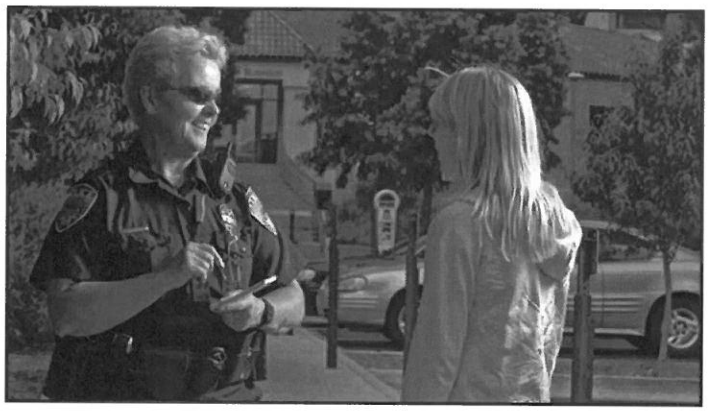
- to be treated with respect;
- to have confidentiality maintained (within the bounds of the law and University policy);
- to have University or criminal proceedings fully explained;
- to receive assistance in relocation within or to campus housing if desired;
- to receive referral information for support services;
- at the victim's request, to receive University cooperation in using University procedures to deter harassment or retribution.

If University disciplinary action is initiated, the victim can expect:

- to be notified of scheduled disciplinary proceedings;
- to be apprised of potential hearing outcomes;
- to attend the disciplinary hearing, as a witness, if requested by the accused, hearing officer, or panel or if the victim desires to do so;
- to be accompanied by an adviser or support person at the hearing;
- to provide a victim impact statement for consideration by the Hearing Officer or panel;
- to be informed of the general outcome of the hearing;
- at the victim's request, to be informed (to the extent permitted by law) of the impending return of the perpetrator to campus, if the conditions of the suspension or dismissal were met prior to the victim's departure from campus.
- the institution will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution

against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

Brochures detailing victim's rights in crimes, published by the Larimer County District Attorney, are available at all local law enforcement agencies.



What Do Crime Statistics Tell Us About a University?

A lot and, sometimes, not enough. On one hand, crime statistics tell us what has been reported to officials. On the other hand, it may or may not be representative of what is actually occurring. Crime, and specifically violent crime, is said to occur on most campuses in the United States. Colorado State University has been committed for decades to the safety, protection, education, and awareness of its students, faculty, staff, and community. Long before it was required by law, and certainly before it was popular to do so, Colorado State made crime statistics available through this publication and other campus and community media. In doing so, the University community has become aware of safety concerns and what is happening around them. In addition, Colorado State has made a commitment to offer and provide victims of crime with the best possible care and services. *The Chronicle of Higher Education* has noted that colleges and universities that have comprehensive resources and services experience an increase in crime reporting. The resources and services at Colorado State University include the CSU Police Department, the Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Team, and CSU Health Network, among others. These programs provide support and safe environments that encourages the reporting of crimes by students. Victims receiving counseling will be informed of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. CSU Police will investigate anonymous and/or confidential reports of crimes and can provide options for pursuing criminal, civil charges, or University discipline against the assailant. Further, through close working relationships with area law enforcement, including Fort Collins Police Services, CSU is informed and responds to incidents involving students in the community, including any criminal activity by students at non-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the institution, including student organizations with non-campus housing facilities.

The following pages contain disciplinary and crime statistics for Colorado State University. The Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Summary Report is a compilation of the total number of disciplinary referrals the office sees that may have resulted in arrests, as well as referrals to university disciplinary administrators in the categories of (a) weapons possession, (b) violations of drug law, and (c) violations of alcohol/liquor law. The arrests made by CSU Police for Weapons violations, Alcohol

citations, and Drug use violations are reflected in the crime statistics on page 60. The numbers published are compiled from reports made to "Campus Security Authorities" including CSU Health Network, Human Resources, the Women and Gender Advocacy Center, the Office of Support and Safety Assessment, and others. The information included in this report is being provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Drug Free Work Place Act, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. This publication is intended to provide a general description of campus security arrangements and not to serve as a contractual agreement between the University and the recipient. Security procedures are subject to change without notice. Victim's Assistance Team, Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services, Athletics, CSU Police Department, Fort Collins Police Services, and the Larimer County Sheriff's Department. Crime and violent crime is a national problem. Statistics are often misunderstood. Please take the time to consider crime information and related statistics carefully. Statistics for adjacent law enforcement jurisdictions, Fort Collins Police Services, and Larimer County Sheriff's Department, can be found in the most recent edition of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports at your public library, or by request to those agencies.

The information included in this report is being provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Drug-Free Work Place Act, the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. This publication is intended to provide a general description of campus security arrangements and not to serve as a contractual agreement between the University and the recipient. Security procedures are subject to change without notice.

Police Crime Statistics

	CSU On-Campus Property			CSU Residence Halls Only			CSU Non-Campus Property			CSU Fraternities/Sororities			Public Property		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses															
Forcible Rape/Sodomy/With Object	10	12	17	9	9	16	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Forcible Fondling	2	7	11	1	7	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses															
Dating Violence		5	4		4	0		1	2		0	2		0	2
Domestic Violence		5	7		4	5		1	1		0	0		0	0
Stalking		12	17		7	5		1	2		0	0		0	0
Robbery	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	7	13	5	6	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	23	11	17	13	6	5	8	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
Hate Crimes	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests and Referrals															
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	151	101	41	102	77	17	29	6	65	0	0	0	35	28	22
Alcohol Disciplinary Referrals	1266	817	963	1239	761	927	17	5	30	2	0	0	14	16	23
Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations	78	58	31	45	31	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	10	7
Drug Disciplinary Referrals	553	316	355	518	288	316	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	16
Arrests for Weapons Possession	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Weapons Disciplinary Referrals	10	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The numbers shown occurring in CSU Residence Halls are the portion broken out from the total which occurred on the CSU campus.

Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are new categories being reported as of 2013.

These categories report individuals arrested or referred, not number of incidents:
Liquor law violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.
Illegal weapons possession includes fireworks violations.

Fraternities and sororities are privately owned and are reported under the category of non-campus properties.
A separate unique column also breaks out the crimes unique to those locations.

CSU Non-Campus Property includes:

ARDEC
Colorado Visitor Center
CSU Extension offices statewide
Energy Conversion Plant
Environmental Learning Center
Veterinary Teaching Hospital
Loveland classroom
University Village and Intl. House
Pingree Park
Hughes Stadium
Foothills Campus
Denver Classroom

Hate Crime information

> 2012 hate crimes were anti-Jewish intimidation in residence hall.
> 2013 hate crimes were anti-black harassment in residence hall, anti-Protestant harassment on campus, anti-black menacing on campus, and anti-Asian simple assault on campus.
> 2014 hate crime was anti-Hispanic harassment in residence hall.

SAFE WALK

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK,
FROM DUSK UNTIL DAWN

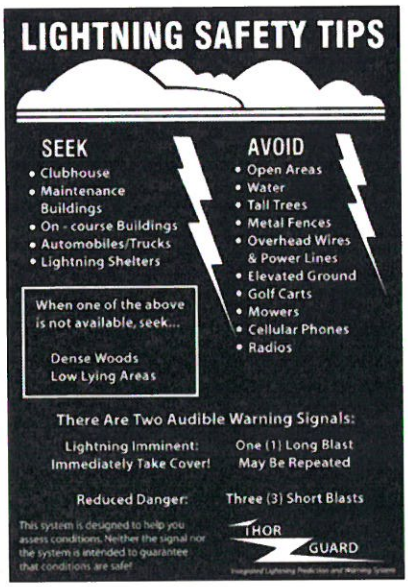
CSUPD provides a safe escort
from any point on campus
to another campus location
or anywhere within a
three block radius.

(970) 491-1155

Colorado State University Thor Guard Lightning Prediction System Procedures

At Colorado State University, the University Safety Committee and Environmental Health Services partnered with five departments – Athletics, Campus Recreation, Conference Services, Facilities Services, and Health and Exercise Science – to purchase the Thor Guard Lightning Prediction and Warning System for a majority of the Main Campus (Intramural Fields, Jack Christensen Track, and the Ropes Course), as well as Hughes Stadium.

While the system is not infallible, and good judgment should still be followed, the system will be an important tool for enhancing safety of University sanctioned activities involving students, employees, and visitors. All of the partners are confident that this system – if its warnings are responsibly heeded – will substantially reduce the chances of a lightning-related tragedy occurring at these sites.



The sensor constantly monitors atmospheric conditions within a two-mile radius of the sensor that can cause lightning and sends a signal to the horn assemblies when a danger threshold is passed. The horn assemblies then sound a "red alert" alarm – a strobe light on the assembly begins intermittently flashing, and one 15-second-long blast from the horns is sounded in all directions that can be heard approximately 700 yards away – to warn people at the sites to seek appropriate shelter for the duration of the red alert period. All outdoor activities must cease during red alert periods to protect all users of these sites. Appropriate shelter includes surrounding buildings, automobiles/trucks, and, when one of those is not available, dense woods or low-lying areas. However, if the conditions appear unsafe and a red alert alarm has not sounded, good judgment should be your guide, and activities should still cease despite the absence of a Thor Guard warning.

When the danger has passed (a minimum of 10 minutes after the original alarm), it will send the all-clear signal to the horn assemblies – the strobe light will stop flashing, and three separate, five-seconds-long blasts from the horns will sound. After the all-clear signal has sounded, it is safe, according to the Thor Guard system, to resume outdoor activities. However, good judgment should still govern, and if the conditions do not appear to be safe to resume activity, it is best to wait until the weather circumstances change regardless of an all-clear from Thor Guard.

If you have any questions or would like to learn more about the Thor Guard system please send an e-mail to **Ken.Quintana@colostate.edu** or call (970) 491-4749.

***Please note that the Thor Guard system's horns and strobe lights will be tested the first Tuesday of every month at about 9 a.m.*

Important Phone Numbers (970 Area Code)

CSU Police	491-6425	police.colostate.edu
County Court	498-6100	
Crisis Center	482-3502	
Detention Center	498-5200	
District Attorney	498-7200	
District Court	498-6100	
Domestic Abuse Response Team/Crossroads	482-3502	
Fort Collins Police	221-6540	
Larimer County Sheriff's Office	498-5100	
Municipal Court	221-6800	

Colorado State University Resources (970 Area Code)

Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services	491-7165	conflictresolution.colostate.edu
CSU Health Network:		health.colostate.edu
Medical Services	491-7121	
Counseling Services	491-6053	
Health Education and Prevention Services	491-1702	
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	491-5900	ombudsandeap.colostate.edu
Environmental Health Services	491-6745	ehs.colostate.edu
Equal Opportunity, Office of	491-5836	oeo.colostate.edu
Greek Life Advisor	491-0966	csugreeks.com
Housing & Dining Services	491-6511	housing.colostate.edu
Human Resource Services	491-5793	hrs.colostate.edu
Mental Health Counseling	491-1702	health.colostate.edu
Parking Services	491-7041	parking.colostate.edu
Provost Office	491-6614	provost.colostate.edu
Risk Management	491-1432	ehs.colostate.edu
Safe Walk Program	491-1155	police.colostate.edu
Student Legal Services	491-1482	sls.colostate.edu
Victim Assistance	492-4242	wgac.colostate.edu
Women and Gender Advocacy Center	491-6384	wgac.colostate.edu

Colorado State University

publicsafety.colostate.edu
police.colostate.edu

An equal access and equal opportunity university.