



FIRE AND SAFETY REPORT AND UNIVERSITY DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

2016

**Colorado
State**
University

safety.colostate.edu
police.colostate.edu

Amended 2016 Report
Based on 2015 Statistics

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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, safety, and related policies at Colorado State.



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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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tony Frank". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a white background.

Dr. Tony Frank
President

About this Report

This **Annual Fire and Safety Report and University Drug and Alcohol Policy** informs the University community about:

- Important procedures, policies, and crime prevention programs
- Crime statistics for the previous three years for reported Clery crimes that occurred on campus property and certain non-campus property and public property associated with the University including:
 - Clery crimes by type, location and year
 - Fire in on-campus student housing
 - Arrests and referrals for disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and carrying and possessing illegal weapons
 - Campus safety and security-related policy statements that address crime reporting and prevention
 - Law enforcement databases of registered sex offenders
 - Drug, alcohol and sex offenses
 - Procedures for issuing timely warnings to campus of potentially dangerous criminal and emergency situations
 - Campus evacuation procedures

The report is prepared by the CSU Police Department in consultation with the University Clery Compliance Committee. CSUPD staff compile many sources of Clery crime statistics each year, including daily crime logs maintained by CSUPD and reports received from campus security authorities, the Student Resolution Center, and from Fort Collins Police Services and other law enforcement agencies who may have information about Clery crimes required to be reported by CSU.

The safety report also includes statistics about fires that have occurred in University residence halls, as reported by residence hall staff, the Poudre Fire Authority, and the CSU Emergency Manager in the Department of Environmental Health Services.

This report is available online at <http://publicsafety.colostate.edu/cleryact/index.aspx>. A printed copy is available upon request from the CSU Police Department. It is published online annually no later than October 1 and a notice of its publication is distributed via email to every student and current employee of CSU. Prospective students are notified of the availability of the report by the Office of Admissions, and prospective employees are notified on the Human Resources website and in every job posting.

Alcohol and Other Drugs

This section of the *2016 Fire and Safety Update* describes University policies and programs concerning alcohol and other drugs. Page 8 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 10, we've outlined the physical effects and health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.



Make the Pledge to **PARTY SMART**

RAMS Take Care. RAMS Take Action!

What will you do?

CSU HEALTH NETWORK. CARE FOR THE BODY AND MIND. Colorado State University

The image shows a group of ten students standing in a hallway, each holding a white sign with a handwritten pledge. The pledges include: 'I will stick to one kind of alcohol!', 'I will count my drinks', 'I will volunteer for Ram Ride', 'I will take the 15/15/15/15/15 rule', 'I will know my limits', 'I will pace my drinks', 'I will make my own choices', 'I will pace my drinks', and 'I will help my friends stick to their limits'. The students are dressed in casual attire, and the background shows a modern building interior.

CSU Drug and Alcohol Policy

Colorado State University is committed to providing an academic and social environment that supports individual freedom while promoting individual responsibility, health and safety, and community welfare. CSU's alcohol and drug policy applies to all members of the University community, including staff, faculty, students, affiliates, volunteers, and visitors. A brief summary of this policy is below; for the full policy, please visit www.policies.colostate.edu.

The University prohibits:

(a). The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illicit drugs (including marijuana and its derivatives) on property owned or controlled by the University, or as any part of any University activity. The possession of a medical marijuana permit does not allow for the possession, use or storage of marijuana anywhere on university property, including in the residence halls and University apartments.

(b). Possession, sale or use of drug paraphernalia on University property.

(c). The possession and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of twenty-one and the intentional or knowing selling or furnishing of alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of twenty-one, or to persons obviously inebriated, on property owned or controlled by the University or as part of any University activity.

(d). The possession or consumption of or impairment by alcohol or drugs while in a University laboratory, mechanical shop, or other place where the risks of injury are higher than under normal circumstances.

(e). The possession or consumption of or impairment by alcohol or drugs when operating a University vehicle or machinery.

(f). The use of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances or illicit drugs by University students and employees so as to adversely affect academic or job performance or endanger the physical well-being of other persons or oneself, or which leads to damage of property or serious misconduct.

(g). Impairment by alcohol or drugs while performing one's job duties or acting as a volunteer for CSU.

(h). Possession, consumption, or impairment by alcohol or drugs when interacting with children while working or volunteering at the University or in any academic or CSU-sponsored recreational setting.

CSU does permit the lawful use of alcohol at events and in connection with activities on CSU property, with proper permission. Permission to serve alcohol at any event occurring on University property, other than in an approved activity in a licensed premise such as the Lory Student Center, must be obtained from the Office of Risk Management and Insurance. Please contact the Office of Risk Management and Insurance for more information.

ALWAYS...

Have a sober ride home
Stay with the same group of friends
Know what & how much you are drinking

and ALWAYS help your fellow Ram

by following the warning signs and tips below

Stay in the GREEN ZONE

See this: Mild relaxation, euphoria, loss of shyness

Do this ▶ Encourage friend to pace drinks
Suggest alternating water with alcohol

Warning: ORANGE ZONE

See this: Dizziness, fatigued; nauseous, may vomit; impaired judgment and perception; difficulty walking, talking, or standing; may black out

Do this ▶ Encourage friend to drink water or eat food

Danger: RED ZONE

See this: May pass out suddenly, need assistance standing or walking, cannot communicate, confused

Do this ▶ Call 911 for medical attention
Stay with friend
Do not give them water, food, or medication

Violation of University Policy, or State or Federal Law

Students

All CSU students are required to comply with the CSU Student Conduct Code, which prohibits the use, possession, manufacturing, or distribution of illegal drugs (including prescription drugs used in a manner other than as prescribed) and alcoholic beverages (except as expressly permitted by law or University policy). The code applies to students on and off campus.

The code specifies that students may not use drugs or alcohol so as to be impaired in class or at a University-sanctioned activity. Depending upon the level of impairment, a student can be sent home from an activity, sent to receive medical attention, or, if disruptive, dealt with by law enforcement. If a conduct violation is found, the student may be subject to discipline under the code.

Students should be aware that, in addition to University sanctions, they may be subject to criminal prosecution under federal and state laws that specify severe penalties, including fines and imprisonment, for drug-related criminal offenses. CSU vigorously enforces state underage drinking laws, local, state and federal drug laws, and the Student Conduct Code.

Employees

The University may properly intervene when the use of alcohol or drugs affects job performance and conduct. Persons covered by this policy may not report to work or be at work while impaired by alcohol or drugs, even those lawfully prescribed, as determined under a reasonable suspicion standard.

Persons who violate the University's policies concerning illicit drugs face discipline in accordance with the applicable policies and procedures of the University (including, for faculty, section E.15 of the Academic Faculty

and Administrative Professional Manual, for all other employees, as set forth in the Human Resources Manual). In addition, employees may also be subject to criminal prosecution under federal and state laws that specify severe penalties, including fines and imprisonment, for drug-related criminal offenses.

Each employee must notify the University's Executive Director of the Department of Human Resources, in writing, no later than five days after conviction for a violation of any criminal alcohol or drug statute. A "conviction" is a finding of guilt (including a plea of no contest or nolo contendere) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of the criminal drug statutes.

Legal Sanctions for Substance Abuse

Offense	Type of Offense	Jail Term/Penalties	Fine	Driver's License
ALCOHOL				
Alcohol consumption/ possession: illegal under 21	Unclassified petty offense	24 - 36 hours community service; substance abuse education program	\$100 - \$250	Revoked
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	24 hours community service	\$15 to \$100	Revoked
Driving while impaired (DWA) (BAC .05-.08)	Traffic misdemeanor	1st offense: 2-180 days jail; 24-48 hours community service 2nd offense: 10-365 days; 48-120 hours community service; 2 years probation 3rd offense or more: 60-365 days; 48-120 hours community service; 2 years probation; alcohol education program	1st offense: \$200-\$500 2nd offense: \$600 - \$1,500 3rd offense +: \$600 - \$1,500	Revoked if under 21
Driving under the influence of ethyl alcohol (BAC above .08)	Traffic misdemeanor	1st offense: 5-365 days; 48-96 hours community service 2nd offense: 10-365 days; 48-120 hours community service; 2 years probation 3rd offense or more: 60-365 days; 48-12- hours community service; alcohol education program; 2 years probation	1st offense: \$600-\$1,000 2nd offense: \$600 - \$1,500 3rd offense +: \$600 - \$1,500	Revoked
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	Level 4 drug felony - possession	6 months - 1 year; 1 year parole period	\$1,000 - \$100,000	n/a
Schedule III, such as: PCP, Codeine, Diluadid	Level 1 drug misdemeanor - possession	6 months - 18 months	\$500 - \$5,000	n/a
Schedule IV, such as: Chloral Hydrate, tranquilizers, some barbiturates and stimulants	Level 1 drug misdemeanor - possession	6 months - 18 months	\$500 - \$5,000	n/a
Schedule V, such as Codeine and other narcotics	Level 1 drug misdemeanor - possession	6 months - 18 months	\$500 - \$5,000	n/a
Use:				
Schedule I, II	Level 2 drug misdemeanor	no imprisonment - 1 year	\$250 - \$1,000	n/a
Schedule III, IV, V	Level 2 drug misdemeanor	no imprisonment - 1 year	\$250 - \$1,000	n/a

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				
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
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	\$250 - \$1,000	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.



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	<i>Diacetylmorphine</i> : 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	<i>Laudanum, paregoric</i> : big O, black stuff, block, gum, hop	II, III, V/swallowed, smoked	
Stimulants			
Cocaine	<i>Cocaine hydrochloride</i> : blow, bump, C, candy, Charlie, coke, crack, flake, rock, snow, too	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	<i>Biphetamine, Dexedrine</i> : bennies, black beauties, crosses, hearts, LA turnaround, speed, truck drivers, uppers	II/swallowed, snorted, smoked, injected	
Methamphetamine	<i>Desoxyn</i> : 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***	<i>Rohypnol</i> : forget-me pill, Mexican Valium, R2, roach, Roche, roofies, roofinol, rope, rophies	IV/swallowed, snorted	Flunitrazepam—sedation; muscle relaxation; confusion; memory loss; dizziness; impaired coordination/addiction
GHB***	<i>Gamma-hydroxybutyrate</i> : G, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm, liquid ecstasy, soap, scoop, goop, liquid X	I/swallowed	GHB—drowsiness; nausea; headache; disorientation; loss of coordination; memory loss/unconsciousness; seizures; coma
Dissociative Drugs			
Ketamine	<i>Ketalar SV</i> : 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
PCP and analogs	<i>Phencyclidine</i> : angel dust, boat, hog, love boat, peace pill	I, II/swallowed, smoked, injected	Also, for ketamine —analgesia; impaired memory; delirium; respiratory depression and arrest; death
Salvia divinorum	Salvia, Shepherdess's Herb, Maria Pastora, magic mint, Sally-D	Not scheduled/chewed, swallowed, smoked	Also, for PCP and analogs —analgesia; psychosis; aggression; violence; slurred speech; loss of coordination; hallucinations
Dextromethorphan (DXM)	Found in some cough and cold medications: Robotripping, Robo, Triple C	Not scheduled/swallowed	Also, for DXM —euphoria; slurred speech; confusion; dizziness; distorted visual perceptions
Hallucinogens			
LSD	<i>Lysergic acid diethylamide</i> : 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
Mescaline	Buttons, cactus, mesc, peyote	I/swallowed, smoked	Also, for LSD —Flashbacks, Hallucinogen Persisting Perception Disorder
Psilocybin	Magic mushrooms, purple passion, shrooms, little smoke	I/swallowed	Also, for psilocybin —nervousness; paranoia; panic
Other Compounds			
Anabolic steroids	<i>Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Depo-Testosterone, Equipoise</i> : 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	<i>Solvents (paint thinners, gasoline, glues); gases (butane, propane, aerosol propellants, nitrous oxide); nitrites (isoamyl, isobutyl, cyclohexyl)</i> : laughing gas, poppers, snappers, whippets	Not scheduled/inhaled through nose or mouth	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

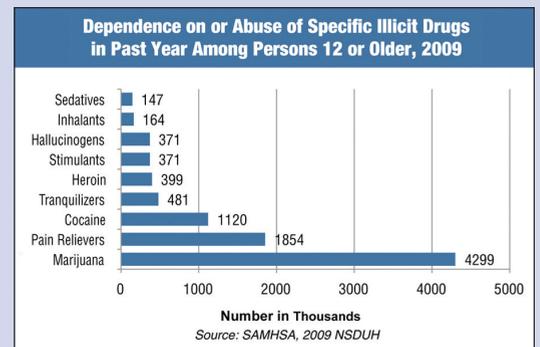
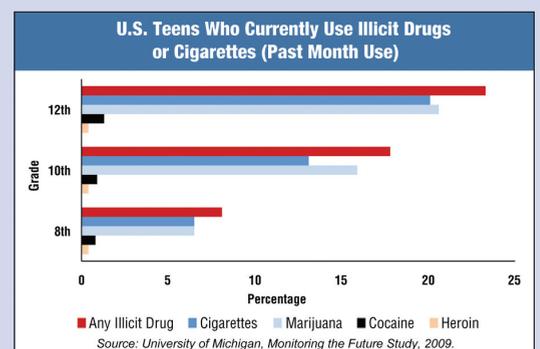
Substances: Category and Name	Examples of Commercial and Street Names	DEA Schedule/ How Administered**	Acute Effects/Health Risks
Prescription Medications			
CNS Depressants	For more information on prescription medications, please visit http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugPages/PrescripDrugsChart.html .		
Stimulants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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 problem-solving skills, and facilitating better interpersonal relationships.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.



Order NIDA publications from DrugPubs:
1-877-643-2644 or 1-240-645-0228 (TTY/TDD)

This chart may be reprinted. Citation of the source is appreciated.

Colorado Safe Haven Law

Colorado state law protects people under age 21 from criminal prosecution if they call for help in an alcohol 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 Student Resolution Center. 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: resolutioncenter.colostate.edu.

Help a Friend in an Alcohol or Drug-Related Emergency:

Know the 3 “C”s

CHECK for signs of an emergency

- Cannot be roused and is unresponsive to your voice, shaking, or pinching
- Skin is cold, clammy, pale, bluish, and/or blotchy
- Shallow, irregular breathing (more than 10 seconds between breaths) or slow breathing (eight or fewer breaths per minute)
- Exhibit mental confusion, stupor, or coma-like symptoms
- Have seizures, convulsions, or rigid spasms
- Vomit while asleep or unconscious and not awakened by it

CALL 911 for help

CARE for your friend

- Stay with them
- Roll them on their side in case vomiting occurs
- Cooperate with police and emergency medical personnel
- Do not give them water, food, or medication

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 or 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 8). 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 medications. 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.

Colorado State University

Rx

LEGAL DOESN'T ALWAYS MEAN SAFE

PRESCRIPTIONS CAN BE JUST AS DANGEROUS AS ILLEGAL DRUGS WHEN USED INCORRECTLY.

CSU HEALTH NETWORK
CARE FOR BODY AND MIND

CREWS

- Explain that you do not want to be responsible for someone else's adverse reactions to your medications.
- Politely explain that you do not have enough to share.
- If you have to, 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 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.colostate.edu

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
safety.colostate.edu**

Drug and Alcohol Prevention, Counseling, and Treatment

CSU takes a collaborative, comprehensive approach to address issues related to alcohol and substance misuse and 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 or to become involved, please call (970) 491-1702 or e-mail csuhn_heps@mail.colostate.edu. CSU also requires new students to complete online alcohol and sexual assault education modules prior to their first semester.

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:

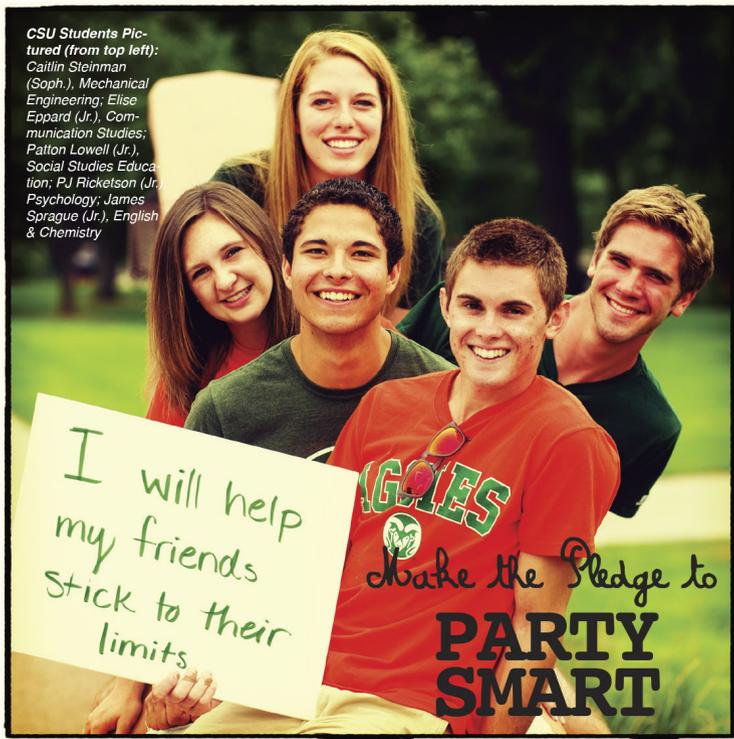
www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov

www.halfofus.com

www.drugabuse.gov

www.samhsa.gov

www.erowid.com



What will you do?

CSU HEALTH NETWORK
CARE FOR BODY AND MIND

Colorado State University

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 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 and 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. DAY works 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.

CSU Employees

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

Student Resolution Center, (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 Student Resolution Center 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 and 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 72 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. 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 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 or 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.

NOW PLAYING

fakes don't fly!*

**new scanner technology in use.*



★★★★
 "IT'LL CATCH YOU BY SURPRISE"
 - FORT COLLINS POLICE DEPARTMENT

"THE MONEY AND TIME INVESTED
 IS NOT WORTH IT"
 - GOOD SAMARITAN

"THIS SUCKS!"
 -STUDENT CAUGHT AND FINED FOR CARRYING A FAKE

FAKE I.D.s DON'T FLY IN FORT COLLINS.
 SAVE YOUR YOURSELF THE MONEY, HASSLE AND THE HUMILIATION.

**AT EXCLUSIVE LOCATIONS
 ALL OVER TOWN!**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q

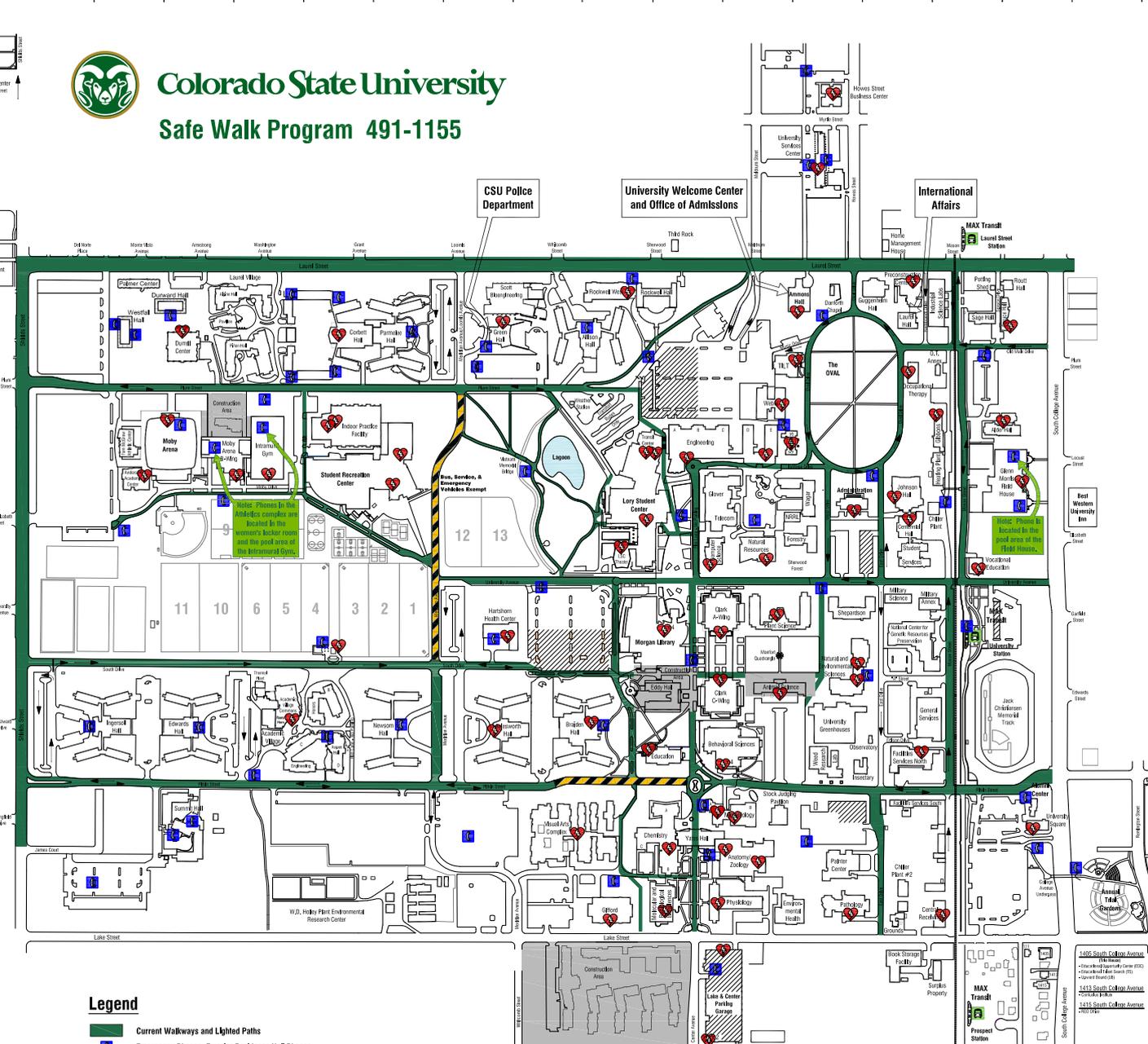


Colorado State University

Safe Walk Program 491-1155

Main Campus Directory

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



- Legend**
- Current Walkways and Lighted Paths
 - Emergency Phones, Exterior Residence Hall Phones
 - Automated External Defibrillator (AED) locations
 - Vehicle Thoroughfares
 - Meters, Pay-and-Display, Pay-by-Space Parking
 - Streets closed to through traffic except buses, emergency and service vehicles

Aggie Village

Parking Services Office



500 ft./152.4 m.
500 ft. = approximately .1 mile/100m. = .1 km.

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Security Policies and Programs

CSU Safety, safety.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, 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 SafeWalk program.

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 in a timely and accurate manner to the CSU Police Department. The CSU Police Department is located in Green Hall. CSUPD operates 24 hours a day. If the crime occurred off campus, you should report it to the local police agency in that jurisdiction. It is important to report what you observe even if the victim has already made a report. This includes reporting a crime when the victim is unable to make a report, for example, due to mental or physical incapacitation.

To report a crime in progress or immediate threat to campus safety: DIAL 911 from any phone and identify your location at Colorado State University, to the dispatcher.

To report a crime that is no longer in progress and is not an immediate threat, visit <http://police.colostate.edu/pages/police-services.aspx#report> or call (970) 491-6425. Crimes may be reported anonymously.

To report a fire, DIAL 911 from any phone and identify your location at Colorado State University and the location of the fire.

To report any other emergency in progress, DIAL 911. Non-emergencies may be reported to the CSU Police Department by dialing (970) 491-6425.

Promptly call 911 from any phone, and our enhanced 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 25 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. Crimes reported anonymously to CSU police will be included in the appropriate Annual Fire and Safety Reports as required by the Clery Act.

Reporting Crimes on a Voluntary, Confidential Basis

Victims or witnesses to a crime may report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of Clery crime statistics.

Victims may report confidentially to designated victim advocates and professional counselors who work for CSU. These include the victim advocates on the Victim Assistance Team in the Women and Gender Advocacy Center, who are available 24/7, 365 days a year. These reports may be made by calling (970) 491-6384, or during regular office hours by visiting in person, 112 Student Services Building or in the satellite office in Room 234 of the Lory Student Center.

Confidential reports may also be made to professional counselors (who may be licensed psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, or graduate student staff in these areas) in the CSU Health Network's Counseling Center. The Counseling Center is located in 123 Aylesworth Hall NW and may be reached during regular business hours by calling (970) 491-6053. Emergency after-hours counselors are also available by calling (970) 491-7111. These confidential resources do report crimes to the CSU Police Department for purposes of compiling statistics, but without identifying the persons involved.

The University will not publish the names or other identifying information such as addresses or ID numbers of victims of sexual or gender violence crimes in any public record unless required to do so by law. This confidentiality is maintained in daily crime and fire logs, timely warnings, and emergency notifications. We will also not publish any accommodation or protective measure provided to a victim unless such confidentiality impairs the effectiveness of the measure.

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 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.



Motorcycle officer patrols campus

We ask that you take the step of staying aware of and follow 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 CSU police to Facilities Management repair crews. Once a year, a comprehensive survey of all exterior lighting, facility safety, and security is conducted by CSU police and Facilities Management. 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 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.

To find out about crime on campus, review:

- **Safety.colostate.edu**, the University's safety website
- Special alerts shared by the University
- Crime bulletins describing specific crimes or perpetrators
- *SOURCE*, the online faculty and staff news website
- Local media including KCSU, the *Fort Collins Coloradoan*, and the *Rocky Mountain Collegian*

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**.

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 & 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 and Fraternity Security

Because 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 Fraternity and Sorority Life at (970) 491-0966.

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

Fire Safety and Poudre Fire Authority

Housing & Dining Services works very closely with Poudre Fire Authority as well as CSU police and our Environmental Health Services department 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 with safety standards.

In addition, PFA works with CSU on 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 Poudre Fire Authority arson investigators in fire situations; and fire code consultation (for building remodels and new construction) through Environmental Health Services and Facilities Management.

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, UL-approved electrical appliances without open coils may be used. For more detailed information on these policies, please see the Residence Hall Handbook at <http://reshallpolicies.colostate.edu/fire-escape-safety> 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 with CSUPD to display a detailed graphic map pinpointing 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 33 areas of refuge). Fire extinguisher training is available, upon request, to building proctors, housing staff (Residence Directors, Assistant Residence Directors, Residence Advisors), faculty and staff.

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

To Report a Fire

To report an active fire, call 911 or pull a fire alarm pull station. This will notify the police, and police will notify Poudre Fire Authority 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 Management 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 an emergency, 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 Residence Advisor or building proctor). In a fire situation:

- Do not panic; stay as calm as possible. You will need to think clearly to make the right decisions.
- Feel the doorknob 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 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, and could result in disciplinary action.

The procedure for Alpine, Aspen, Cottonwood, Durward, Engineering, Honors, International House, Lodgepole, Piñon, Walnut and Westfall is full evacuation for any alarm in the buildings. Everyone must evacuate upon the sounding of any fire alarm in the building.

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

The procedure for academic buildings is full evacuation for any alarm in the buildings. Everyone must evacuate upon any fire alarm in any University buildings except for the Moby Arena Complex, 951 West Plum, which is evacuated by section:

- Moby Arena
- Moby-B Wing and Intramural Gym

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. In academic buildings, fire extinguishers are placed in accordance to fire code. Tampering with fire extinguishers can leave you and others unprotected in case of a fire.

False alarms could reduce the response of residents when a fire occurs. If hall residents cannot 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.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

Colorado State University conducts emergency response exercises each year, such as tabletop 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 the 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 emergencies and 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, CSUPD is usually the first to respond to the incident. Depending upon the nature of the incident, CSUPD may be accompanied by Fort Collins Police Services, Larimer County Sheriff's Office, Poudre Fire Authority and Poudre Valley Hospital Emergency Medical Services. Along with the aforementioned agencies, 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 great working relationships and to help each other when responding to emergencies.

Colorado State University has an emergency response plan to prepare the campus community to cope with hazards that may affect safety, health, and campus operations. The plan describes the concept of operations for response to emergencies and delineates the roles and responsibilities of departments, divisions, and agencies that are expected to help protect life and property on campus. It also describes how the University is organized to reduce or eliminate threats to life and property.

Major campus emergencies will be coordinated from an Emergency Operations Center. The Emergency Operations Center will oversee and support field operations. Strategic decisions will be made with advice from the Public Safety Team.

Responsibilities of every employee include but are not limited to:

- Surveying their buildings to proactively mitigate and plan for emergencies.
- Helping educate other occupants on the various risks in their areas.
- Knowing and understand the building safety plan for their building.
- Learning exit routes, exit stairwells, pull stations, fire extinguishers and automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) locations and areas of rescue.
- Knowing and posting emergency phone numbers.
- Participating in all fire drills and treating every alarm as an actual emergency.
- Learning the needs of anyone for whom you are responsible who may need assistance during an emergency.
- Knowing rally point locations.
- If you notice an emergency, immediately call 9-1-1. If calling from a cellphone, immediately state the problem and tell the dispatcher you are calling from the CSU campus.

For further information about the plan, see the Safety website (<http://safety.colostate.edu>).

IN AN EMERGENCY, DIAL 911.

Evacuation drills are coordinated by Residence Life each semester for all residential facilities on the campus of Colorado State University. These drills may or may not be done in collaboration with CSUPD and Poudre Fire Authority. Each residence hall conducts a minimum of two drills per year, with some conducting as many as four. 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 and how to exit the building.

Evacuation drills are coordinated by the University Coordinator for Emergency Management annually for numerous academic buildings on the campuses of Colorado State University. These drills may or may not be done in collaboration with CSUPD and Poudre Fire Authority. 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, occupants learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and the direction to travel when exiting the building.

Each campus building has an assigned building proctor, an assistant proctor, and a Building Safety Plan (developed with the assistance of building proctors). Building proctors are trained to assist in emergencies and drills. Building proctors are listed on the Facilities Management website: <https://www.fm.colostate.edu/proctors>.

2016 Residence Halls Fire Statistics and 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	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Alpine Hall	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
AV Aspen	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Braiden	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Cottonwood	0	0	0	2	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Durward	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Honors	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Ingersoll	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Intl. House	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Lodgepole	0	0	0	2	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Newsom	0	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Piñon Hall	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Summit	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Walnut	0	0	0	2	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Westfall	0	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.

* University Village is University-owned apartments that are non-campus property.

Property Damage from Fires

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$100-\$999.

2015 Residence Halls Fire Statistics and 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	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Alpine	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
AV Aspen	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Braiden	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett	3	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Honors	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Ingersoll	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Intl. House	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Newsom	1	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Piñon Hall	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	9	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.

* University Village is University-owned apartments that are non-campus classified.

Property Damage from Fires

Corbett Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned poster. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

Corbett Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned photo. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

Corbett Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned ceiling tile. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

Newsom Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned note card. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

Parmelee Hall – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$100-\$999.

Westfall Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned access card reader. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$100-\$999.

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$100-\$999.

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University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

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 – Two intentional fires - Arson: Two separate arsons with posters burned.

Damage amount \$0-\$99 each.

Corbett Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned smoke detector. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

International House – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

Newsom Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned note on bulletin board. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

Westfall Hall – One intentional fire - Arson: Burned fire pull station. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

University Village – One unintentional cooking fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

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. Testing the notifications systems helps the University as a whole to be prepared for emergency and 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 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 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, 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, 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 or 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 emergency text alert system, by posting to the CSU Safety website, on one or more of the University's social media sites, 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 and to periodically check to make sure that their mobile number in the system is correct. 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 alerts, and doing so may help save your life or the life of another.

Emergency Notifications

When an emergency or dangerous situation is reported to the CSU Police Department, the Chief of Police or a person designated by the Chief will consider the facts known at that time to assess the nature of the emergency, its severity, and the areas or segments of the University community that are endangered.

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.

As soon as the emergency has been confirmed, university communications staff and the CSUPD Public Information Officer will work with the Chief of Police to determine the content of a notification message and send it. When time allows, at least two members of the Public Safety Executive Team will approve the message. Emergency messages will be sent without delay, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Notifications will be directed to the University community by using one or more of the following: the CSU emergency email system, emergency text alert system, by posting to the CSU Safety website, and CSUPD and Public Safety Team shared social media outlets. Emergency email and text notification systems will be tested periodically (usually three times per year after student census), using test messages.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification:

Campus and local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community will assist those preparing the emergency notification with determining what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the notification. Generally, all university employees and students will receive email messages, and a text message will be sent to all students and employees who choose to subscribe to emergency messages. In addition, CSUPD officers may target specific

areas or buildings on campus with direct instructions in addition to mass notification. The university will also post applicable messages about the dangerous condition on the University Safety site and the shared CSUPD and Public Safety Team social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter) to ensure the rest of the campus is aware of the situation and the steps they should take to maintain personal and campus safety.

Additional communications measures may be taken, depending upon the level of threat and context of the emergency. Messages may also be shared via digital signs across campus, reverse 911 calls, cable television messages, on the university homepage, on main university social media accounts, the university's online newsletter SOURCE, via Parent and Family web pages and social media accounts, and the CSU status recorded line.

The decision to issue an emergency notification may be made by the Chief of CSU Police Department, 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 or active shooter
- Bomb threat
- Civil unrest, rioting or campus protest
- Explosion or large fire

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification:

The Chief of Police or designated officer, CSUPD Public Information Officer and two members of Public Safety Team Executive Team will determine the content of the notification. When possible, messages will be quickly developed for each specific incident; in addition, the university has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergency situations so that those creating the messages may select the template message most appropriate to the on-going situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. Those issuing the notification will use the following guidelines when determining the contents of the emergency message.

1. The initial messages are intended to alert the community or appropriate segment of the campus community of the dangerous condition and the actions they should take to safeguard their and their neighbor's safety. Messages distributed in this stage of a rapidly unfolding critical incident will generally be short, precise, and directive. Examples include: "Power outage at Brown, Red, White, and Yellow Halls. All building occupants should immediately evacuate and meet at designated building rally point." "Chemical spill at Brown Hall. Chemical is extremely hazardous if inhaled. Immediately evacuate Brown Hall through the northeast exits. Follow directions of fire personnel on scene. More information www.safety.colostate.edu."
2. Subsequent messages are sent to inform the campus community about additional details of the situation. These messages are generally distributed once first responders have additional information about the dangerous situation. Examples include: "Power outage caused by a cut power line. Workers responding to repair damage. Outage expected until 2 p.m. More information www.safety.colostate.edu."
3. Finally, when possible, an all-clear notice is generally distributed once the situation is nearly or completely resolved. The purpose of this message is to reassure the community that the University is working diligently to resolve the dangerous situation. It can also be used to provide additional information about the situation and where resources will be available.

The notification goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community:

In a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the University has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated for emergency notification to the campus community. These methods of communication include the emergency text alert system, the CSU email system, posting to the Safety website, an emergency alert cable television system, and social media. Emergency email and text notification systems will be tested periodically (usually three times per year after student census), using test messages. If the situation warrants, the University will establish a telephone call-in center staffed by University specialists to communicate with the campus community during an emergency.

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 Department 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, safety.colostate.edu/emergency-response-plan.aspx.

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 anyone has reason to believe that any CSU student who resides in campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify the CSU Police Department, (970) 491-6425. Alternatively, a person may report that a student is missing to a residence hall advisor or director or to the Residence Life main office, (970) 491-4719. All missing student reports will be referred immediately to CSUPD. (If the residence where the missing student lives is located outside of the Fort Collins campus, a referral will be made to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction).

When a student is reported missing, CSU will initiate an investigation to determine the validity of the report and determine if the student is missing. Such investigation may include (but is not limited to) any or all of the following steps:

- Contacting the student via e-mail or phone
- Conducting a welfare check into the student's room
- Contacting the student's designated confidential contact person(s) or designated emergency contact person(s)
- Contacting others who may know the student (parents, guardians, roommates, and friends)
- Contacting employers and associates, if known
- Contacting the student's professor to ascertain the student's recent attendance in class
- Attempting to locate the student's vehicle
- Searching campus locations to find the student and utilizing the student's ID picture for assistance in obtaining pertinent information
- Contacting roommates, floor mates, known friends, family, faculty members or advisors to seek information on last sighting or additional contact information
- Checking the student's social networking sites (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.)

- Any other investigative measures as determined by CSU and law enforcement officials

CSUPD may consult with the Division of Student Affairs for assistance in determining whether a student is missing, who is the appropriate party to initiate contact with the student's emergency or designated confidential contact person, and any other actions that may be appropriate regarding the missing student.

CSU shall notify all students who reside in on-campus housing that they may designate a confidential contact person to be notified no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. 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 the student does not register a confidential contact person, then the student's designated emergency contact person or people shall be contacted. Designation of a confidential contact person is done by completing the confidential contact form that students are provided when they first move into the residence halls.

CSU shall advise all unemancipated students under the age of 18 who reside in on-campus housing that, in the event that they are determined to be missing, the student's custodial parent or guardian must be notified within 24 hours, in addition to notification of the confidential contact person designated by the student.

CSU shall notify persons of any age residing in on-campus housing that if they are determined to be missing for more than 24 hours, the institution will initiate the following official notification procedures.

Official Notification Procedures when a Student Is Determined to Be Missing

1. The University will notify the confidential contact person identified by the missing student within 24 hours after such determination that the student is missing;
2. If the missing student is an unemancipated minor under the age of 18, the student's custodial parent or guardian as identified in CSU records shall also be notified within 24 hours from the time the student is determined missing;
3. CSUPD will notify the local law enforcement agency where the student's residence is located.

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 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 and drug awareness, computer crimes, and DUI enforcement. In 2015, the CSU Police Department delivered 161 projects or presentations to 17,206 people, including students, parents, faculty, and staff. While programs can be scheduled by contacting the CSU 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 and 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 and 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.

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

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.

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:

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

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 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, arrests will be made.

Stalking:

Stalking means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others, or 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, text messages, social media messages, 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 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 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 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 people who have been the victims of interpersonal violence. Victims are not required to report to law enforcement to receive assistance. However, reporting enables the University to promptly take appropriate action to prevent a recurrence and protect the campus community. Anyone who may be the victim of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, relationship violence, retaliation, or stalking is encouraged to report it.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking have several options available to them for involving law enforcement and campus authorities:

- **Report the incident to the police.** The victim, or anyone, may make a report to the CSU Police Department when a person has been impacted by one of these crimes. In an emergency or when threat of harm is imminent, immediately call 911. In non-emergencies, contact CSU police at (970) 491-6425, or file a report online at **www.police.colostate.edu/crime-reporting**. You may also go in person to the CSU

Police Department in Green Hall. For crimes occurring off-campus, contact law enforcement for the local jurisdiction. Fort Collins Police Services may be reached at (970) 221-6560. When a police report is made, the police will interview the person making the report, the victims, any witnesses, and the person or people alleged to have committed a crime.

- **Receive assistance in reporting the incident to the police.** You may contact the Office of Support and Safety Assessment by calling (970) 491-7407 for help in making a report to law enforcement. They will explain the steps required and what is involved, and will contact the appropriate law enforcement agency on your behalf to help you make the report.
- **Choose not to contact law enforcement, but still get help.**
 - The Office of Support and Safety Assessment provides resources and referrals to support services, law enforcement, and the Student Resolution Center, and can help a victim exercise the right to seek protective measures such as no-contact orders and restraining orders. CSU's Student Resolution Center (970-491-7165 or email SRCenter@colostate.edu) can issue no-contact orders to a student who is alleged to have committed discrimination, harassment, sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, relationship violence, stalking, or retaliation. Criminal and civil courts can issue restraining orders and other protective orders to crime victims, whether before, during, or after a criminal or civil trial. Any accommodations or protective measures provided by the University to the victim will be maintained as confidential, to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide such measures.
 - The Office of Equal Opportunity (970-491-5836) also assists employees who have been impacted by these crimes.
- **Report confidentially.** In addition to the above reporting options, students may seek support and guidance from confidential campus resources which are exempt from required reporting:
 - Women and Gender Advocacy Center, 112 Student Services Building and 234 Lory Student Center, (970) 491-6384
 - Victim Assistance Team (970) 492-4242
 - CSU Counseling Services (970) 491-6053
 - Women's Clinic at CSU Health Network (970) 491-1754
 - CSU Health Network (970) 491-7121

For employees, confidential resources include the Office of the Ombuds and Employee Assistance Program by calling (970) 491-1527 or 1-800-497-9133, or online, <http://ombudsandep.colostate.edu>.

These confidential resources do not report the complainant's personal information or identity, but must report the occurrence of the incident if it relates to a crime covered under the Clery Act for purposes of compiling statistics.

- Off-Campus Resources:
 - Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center, Fort Collins Office, (970) 472-4204 or 24-hour Rape Crisis Hotline, (970) 472-4200 or 1-877-352-7273
 - Crossroads Safehouse, Fort Collins, (970) 482-3502 or 1-888-541-SAFE (7233)

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 Victim's Assistance Team members and the Women and Gender Advocacy Center will not be shared with any third parties except in cases of imminent danger to the victim or a third party, or when abuse of someone currently under 18 is reported.

*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.*

Additional Resources:

Executive Director of Support & Safety Assessment and Title IX Programs/
 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.

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.

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 and 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 and Victim Assistance Team are 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 not need to make a formal report to law enforcement or Colorado State University to access the support resources, including:

Confidential Campus Resources:

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

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.

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 interpersonal violence. 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 VAT can be obtained by calling the Women and Gender Advocacy Center at (970) 491-6384. 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 and WGAC are kept confidential; however, crimes that are required to be reported by Clery must be included in campus crime statistics. Only the collective number of these incidents 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 interpersonal violence victims receive the services they want or need, such as counseling.

Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of interpersonal violence. 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 interpersonal violence will occur.

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 what you are comfortable with. 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 if 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.

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 and Protective Measures

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. Following an alleged sex offense, CSU is obligated to comply with a student's reasonable request for living or academic situation changes. Changes may be made to a victim's academic, living, transportation or working situation, and protective measures may be taken such as no-contact orders. A referral may be made to legal resources for assistance in obtaining court-ordered protection. Students may contact the Office of Support and Safety Assessment for assistance (970-491-7407, <http://supportandsafety.colostate.edu>), and employees may contact the Office of Equal Opportunity (970-491-5836, <http://oeo.colostate.edu>) or Employee Assistance Program (1-800-497-9133, <http://ombudsandeaap.colostate.edu>).

The measures taken to protect a student will be determined by the appropriate University officials after reviewing the available evidence and discussing the matter with the parties involved, with the goal of minimizing the burden on the victim. Decisions on University housing relocations will be made by the Executive Director of Housing & Dining Services or a person designated by the Executive Director, together with the Executive Director of Support & Safety Assessment and Title IX Programs or designee, and any other appropriate University officials.

Factors that might be considered during this process include, but are not limited to:

- the specific need expressed by the complainant;
- the ages of the students involved;
- the severity or pervasiveness of the allegations; any continuing effects on the complainant;

- whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation or job location;
- and whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

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.

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 CSU 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 2015, 143 programs reached 8,661 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.

The Office of Support and Safety Assessment refers cases to the Student Resolution Center for initiation of disciplinary proceedings when the investigation reveals evidence that a policy or conduct code violation has occurred. In addition, a disciplinary complaint may be filed with the Student Resolution Center online (<https://resolutioncenter.colostate.edu/conduct-services>), by phone (970) 491-7165), or in person at 501 W. Lake St., Suite A, Aggie Village Walnut, Fort Collins, CO 80523-8015.

For an overview of the sexual misconduct and interpersonal violence investigation and adjudication process, see <http://supportandsafety.colostate.edu/process>.

Investigations into incidents involving students are conducted within approximately sixty 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 Student Resolution Center, 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 10 days, 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.

Students found responsible for having committed such a violation face disciplinary consequences and protective measures that can include written warnings, parental notification, educational sanctions, limitations on activities, fines, restitution, no-contact orders, Residence Life probation, removal from University housing, academic suspension, probation and permanent expulsion.

Disciplinary proceedings for employees follow established state and University policies and procedures. For allegations of misconduct of a tenured faculty member, these procedures are set forth in the Academic Faculty and Administrative Professional Manual, in section E.15. For allegations against an Administrative Professional or non-tenured faculty member, disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment follows procedures described in the CSU Policy on Administrative Professionals and Non-Tenured Academic Faculty (visit www.policies.colostate.edu). For State Classified employees, procedures are prescribed by state law and managed by Human Resources in accordance with the Human Resources Manual, section 3. In all cases, to initiate a disciplinary action involving sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, complainants must contact the

Office of Equal Opportunity (970-491-5836, <http://oeo.colostate.edu>). Disciplinary measures for employees may include written reprimand, corrective actions, demotion, salary reduction, and termination of employment.

For additional information about student conduct proceedings please consult the Student Conduct Code available at resolutioncenter.colostate.edu/conduct-code. 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.

3 I have the right to say no and not feel guilty.

4 I have the right to experience and express my feelings.

2 I have a right to follow my own values and standards.

I have the right to say no and not feel guilty.

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.

I have the right to take time for myself.

6

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.

I have the right to expect honesty from others.

12

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.

13

Victims' Rights

The University is committed to providing appropriate support and referrals to people who have been the victims of any crime or violation of University policy. People who have been victimized by a Colorado State University student may choose to report the incident to the CSU Police or to the Student Resolution Center to initiate criminal 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 communications. In doing so, the University community has become aware of safety concerns and what is happening around them.

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 encourage students and employees to report crimes. 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 or confidential reports of crimes and can provide options for pursuing criminal, civil charges, or University discipline against the assailant.

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 Student Resolution Center 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 weapons possession, violations of drug law, and violations of alcohol and 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 72. 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.

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.

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2013 Statistics

Colorado State University	All On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	Total	On-Campus Residential Only	Unfounded
Reportable Criminal Offenses	2013				2013	2013
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	0	2	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	2	0	0
Burglary	11	2	0	13	6	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	1	1	6	0	0
Arson	13	0	0	13	6	0
Sexual Assault, including:						
Rape	9	2	0	11	5	0
Fondling	6	1	0	7	6	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses	2013				2013	2013
Domestic Violence	5	1	0	6	4	0
Dating Violence	5	1	0	6	4	0
Stalking	12	1	0	13	7	0
Liquor, Drug & Weapon Violations	2013				2013	2013
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	101	6	28	135	77	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	817	5	16	838	761	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	58	0	10	68	31	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	316	4	0	320	288	0
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Reportable Hate Crimes	2013				2013	2013
Race	2	0	0	2	1	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime Information: 1 Intimidation incident on-campus characterized by racial bias, 1 Intimidation incident on-campus characterized by religious bias, and 1 simple assault incident on-campus characterized by racial bias.

2014 Statistics

Colorado State University	All On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	Total	On-Campus Residential Only	Unfounded
Reportable Criminal Offenses	2014				2014	2014
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	2	0	0
Burglary	17	2	0	19	5	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	3	0	7	0	0
Arson	5	0	0	5	5	0
Sexual Assault, including:						
Rape	18	0	0	18	17	0
Fondling	7	1	0	8	6	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses	2014				2014	2014
Domestic Violence	7	1	0	8	5	0
Dating Violence	4	2	2	8	0	0
Stalking	17	2	0	19	5	0
Liquor, Drug & Weapon Violations	2014				2014	2014
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	41	65	22	128	17	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	963	30	23	1016	927	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	31	1	7	39	14	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	355	0	16	371	316	0
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2	0	1	3	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reportable Hate Crimes	2014				2014	2014
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime Information: No reportable hate crimes in 2014.

2015 Statistics

Colorado State University	All On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	Total	On-Campus Residential Only	Unfounded
Reportable Criminal Offenses	2015				2015	2015
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	2	0	0
Burglary	5	4	0	9	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	6	0	0	6	5	0
Sexual Assault, including:						
Rape	12	1	0	13	11	0
Fondling	12	0	0	12	12	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses	2015				2015	2015
Domestic Violence	4	3	2	9	1	1
Dating Violence	10	1	0	11	8	0
Stalking	10	2	0	12	4	1
Liquor, Drug & Weapon Violations	2015				2015	2015
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	48	32	11	91	32	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	1037	19	16	1072	1004	0
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	57	2	4	63	33	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	388	4	0	392	365	0
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	4	0	0	4	4	0
Reportable Hate Crimes	2015				2015	2015
Race	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime Information: No reportable hate crimes in 2015.

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 Public Safety Team 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 that can cause lightning and triggers a horn when a conditions that create a danger of lightning exist. The horn “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. This is a warning to those within hearing distance 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, 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), an all-clear signal – the strobe light will stop flashing, and three separate, five-second-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.*

LIGHTNING SAFETY TIPS

SEEK

- Clubhouse
- Maintenance Buildings
- On - course Buildings
- Automobiles/Trucks
- Lightning Shelters

AVOID

- Open Areas
- Water
- Tall Trees
- Metal Fences
- Overhead Wires & Power Lines
- Elevated Ground
- Golf Carts
- Mowers
- Cellular Phones
- Radios

When one of the above is not available, seek...
**Dense Woods
Low Lying Areas**

There Are Two Audible Warning Signals:

<p>Lightning Imminent: Immediately Take Cover!</p>	<p>One (1) Long Blast May Be Repeated</p>
<p>Reduced Danger:</p>	<p>Three (3) Short Blasts</p>

This system is designed to help you assess conditions. Neither the signal nor the system is intended to guarantee that conditions are safe!



Integrated Lightning Prediction and Warning System

Important Phone Numbers (970 Area Code)

CSU Police Department	491-6425	police.colostate.edu
County Court	498-6100	
Domestic Violence Services/shelter	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)

Student Resolution Center	491-7165	resolutioncenter.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	ombudsandep.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 and Transportation Services	491-7041	pts.colostate.edu
Provost Office	491-6614	provost.colostate.edu
Risk Management	491-1432	ehs.colostate.edu
SafeWalk 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



safety.colostate.edu
police.colostate.edu