



**COLORADO**  
MOUNTAIN COLLEGE

# ANNUAL SECURITY & FIRE SAFETY REPORT

Containing 2021, 2022,  
and 2023 Statistics

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# SAFETY INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS & EMPLOYEES

An aerial photograph of a college campus, likely Colorado Mountain College, showing several large, light-colored buildings with dark roofs. The campus is surrounded by a dense forest of evergreen trees. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a clear sky. The entire image has a blue color overlay.

This report covers crime safety policies and statistics on campus including residential fire safety policies and statistics of certain fires.

In case of an emergency, your first call should be to the local police. If it is an emergency, dial 911 and a dispatcher can direct you to the appropriate local law enforcement.

Individuals in need of support for resources with health, mental health, Title IX, student affairs, campus life should contact Colorado Mountain College (“CMC” or the “College”) senior campus officers for assistance.

# REPORTING AND SUPPORT RESOURCES

## On Campus Resources for Those Who Experience or Witness Sexual and Interpersonal Violence

An individual with questions or a possible sexual misconduct report should contact the Title IX Coordinator, or the Deputy Title IX Coordinator designated for the individual's campus, as designated below.

Any individual who is a victim of sexual assault or other act of sexual misconduct will be informed of available law enforcement authorities and the option to file or decline to file a criminal complaint. The Title IX Coordinator will assist victims in contacting appropriate law enforcement authorities where requested.

### Title IX Coordinator

#### Lisa Doak

Assistant Vice President of Student Services  
(970) 947-8351  
lidoak@coloradomtn.edu

### Deputy Title IX Coordinators

- **Aspen:** Jonathan Shaw, 970-236-0461, jshaw3@coloradomtn.edu
- **Breckenridge:** Nicole Fazande (970) 968-5805, nfazande@coloradomtn.edu
- **Carbondale:** Jonathan Shaw, 970-236-0461, jshaw3@coloradomtn.edu
- **Dillon:** Nicole Fazande (970) 968-5805, nfazande@coloradomtn.edu
- **Glenwood Springs:** Lisa Runck, (970) 947-8212, lrunck@coloradomtn.edu
- **Glenwood Springs – Spring Valley:** Lisa Runck, (970) 947-8212, lrunck@coloradomtn.edu
- **Leadville:** Nicole Fazande (970) 968-5805, nfazande@coloradomtn.edu
- **Rifle:** Jennifer Boone, 970-625-6928, jboone@coloradomtn.edu
- **Salida:** Nicole Fazande (970) 968-5805, nfazande@coloradomtn.edu
- **Steamboat Springs:** Sean Griffin, (970) 870-4463, smgriffin@coloradomtn.edu
- **Vail Valley at Edwards:** Paula Hauswirth-Cummings, (970) 569-2922, pcummings@coloradomtn.edu

## Confidential Resources

Each of CMC's campuses has designated individuals that can assist victims of sexual misconduct. Contact information for your campus's designated individual can be found above and at [coloradomtn.edu/student-services/counselors/21](http://coloradomtn.edu/student-services/counselors/21).

Employee assistance services are provided through the College's Department of Human Resources and TRIAD Employee Assistance Program. Employees wishing to obtain specific information regarding such services should contact the Employee Benefits Manager: Jennifer Victor at 970-947-8302.

## Off-Campus Resources

Resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

- Colorado Coalition Against Sexual Assault: [ccasa.org](http://ccasa.org)
- Colorado Coalition Against Domestic Violence: [ccadv.org](http://ccadv.org)
- Colorado Anti-Violence Program, Building Safety and Justice for LGBTQ Communities: [coavp.org](http://coavp.org)
- The Legal Information Network of Colorado (LINC) is a collaborative network that provides confidential, no-cost, [comprehensive legal information services](#) for crime victims in the Denver metro area.
- Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance: [Crime Victim Services Directory](#) to connect with victim service providers throughout the State of Colorado.

# Local Resources by Campus

## Aspen

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Pitkin County Sheriff	506 E. Main St. Aspen, CO 81611	(970) 920-5300
Aspen Valley Hospital	0401 Castle Creek Road Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-1120
Response - Help for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Po Box 1340 Aspen, Co 81612	(970) 920-5357
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	Aspen Valley Hospital 0401 Castle Creek Road Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-1120
Roaring Fork Gay & Lesbian Community Fund / AspenOUT	216 N Garmish St. Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-4124
Pitkin County Courthouse & 9th Judicial District	506 E. Main Suite 300 Aspen, CO 81611	(970) 925-7635

## Breckenridge

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Breckenridge Police Department	150 Valley Brook Street Breckenridge, Co 80424	(970) 453-2941
St. Anthony Breckenridge Community Emergency Center	555 South Park, Plaza II Breckenridge, CO 80424	(970) 453-1010
Advocates for Victims of Assault	Po Box 1859 Frisco, Co 80443	(970) 668-3906
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Drive Frisco, Co 80443	(970) 668-3300
Colorado Anti Violence Program	Po Box 181085 Denver, CO 80218	(888) 557-4441
Summit County Courthouse & 5th Judicial District	501 N. Park Avenue Breckenridge, Co 80424	(970) 453-2272

## Carbondale

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Carbondale Police Department	511 Colorado Ave # 911, Carbondale, CO 81623	(970) 963-2662
Valley View Hospital	1906 Blake Ave, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 945-6535
Advocate Safehouse Project	109 8th St, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 945-4439
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
Roaring Fork Gay & Lesbian Community Fund / AspenOUT	216 N Garmish St. Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-4124
Garfield County Courthouse	108 8th St Suite 104 Glenwood Springs, Co 81601	(970) 928-3065
9th Judicial District	109 8th St Suite 308 Glenwoo Springs, Co 81601	(970) 945-8635
Mountain West SANE Alliance	To request an exam: patients/law enforcement may call Garfield County Dispatch at (970)625-8095 and request a call back from an on-call nurse. MWSA has exam sites in Glenwood and Rifle.	(970) 625-8095



## Central Services

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Glenwood Springs Police Department	101 W 8th St, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 384-6500
Valley View Hospital	1906 Blake Ave, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 945-6535
Advocate Safehouse Project	PO Box 2036, Glenwood Springs, CO 81602	(970) 945-4439
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
Roaring Fork Gay & Lesbian Community Fund / AspenOUT	216 N Garmish St. Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-4124
Garfield County Courthouse	109 8th St. Suite 104 Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 928-3065
9th Judicial District	109 8th St Suite 308 Glenwood Springs, Co 81601	(970) 945-8635
Mountain West SANE Alliance	To request an exam: patients/law enforcement may call Garfield County Dispatch at (970)625-8095 and request a call back from an on-call nurse. MWSA has exam sites in Glenwood and Rifle.	(970) 625-8095

## Dillon

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Dillon Police Department	275 Lake Dillon Drive, Dillon, CO 80435	(970) 468-6078
St. Anthony Summit Medical Center	340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
Advocates for Victims of Assault	P.O. Box 1859, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3906
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
The Center Advancing LGBT Colorado	1301 E. Colfax, Denver, CO 80218	(303) 733-7743
Summit County Justice Center & 5th Judicial District	501 N. Park Avenue Breckenridge, CO 80424	(970) 453-2272

## Edwards

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Eagle County Sheriff	0885 E Chambers Ave. P.O. Box 359 Eagle, CO 81631	(970) 328-8500
Vail Valley Medical Center- Edwards Campus	322 Beard Creek Road, Edwards, CO 81632	(970) 477-3090
Resource Center Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault Victims	P.O. Box 1859, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 949-7086
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
The Center Advancing LGBT Colorado	1301 E. Colfax, Denver, CO 80218	(303) 733.7743
Eagle County Justice Center & 5th Judicial District	885 Chambers Ave Eagle, CO 81631	(970) 328-6373

## Glenwood Springs

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Glenwood Springs Police Department	101 W 8th St, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 384-6500
Valley View Hospital	1906 Blake Ave, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 945-6535
Advocate Safehouse Project	PO Box 2036, Glenwood Springs, CO 81602	(970) 945-4439
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
Roaring Fork Gay & Lesbian Community Fund / AspenOUT	216 N Garmish St. Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-4124
Garfield County Courthouse	109 8th St. Suite 104 Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 928-3065
9th Judicial District	109 8th St Suite 308 Glenwood Springs, Co 81601	(970) 945-8635
Mountain West SANE Alliance	To request an exam: patients/law enforcement may call Garfield County Dispatch at (970)625-8095 and request a call back from an on-call nurse. MWSA has exam sites in Glenwood and Rifle.	(970) 625-8095

## Glenwood Springs – Spring Valley

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Garfield County Sheriff	107 8th St Glenwood Springs, Co 81601	(970) 945-0453
Valley View Hospital	1906 Blake Ave, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 945-6535
Advocate Safehouse Project	PO Box 2036 Glenwood Springs, CO 81602	(970) 945-4439
Roaring Fork Gay & Lesbian Community Fund / AspenOUT	216 N Garmish St. Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-4124
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
Garfield County Courthouse	109 8th St. Suite 104 Glenwood Springs, CO 81601	(970) 928-3065
9th Judicial District	109 8th St Suite 308 Glenwood Springs, Co 81601	(970) 945-8635
Mountain West SANE Alliance	To request an exam: patients/law enforcement may call Garfield County Dispatch at (970)625-8095 and request a call back from an on-call nurse. MWSA has exam sites in Glenwood and Rifle.	(970) 625-8095

## Leadville

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Lake County Sheriff	505 Harrison Ave, Leadville, CO 80461	(719) 486-1249
St. Anthony Summit Medical Center	340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
Advocates of Lake County, Inc.	115 West 6th St Leadville, CO 80461	(719) 486-3530
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
LGBT Friendly Treatment Centers	118 West 6th Street Leadville, Colorado 80461	(844) 279-6495
Lake County Justice Center & 5th Judicial District	505 Harrison Ave. Leadville, CO 80461	(719) 293-8100

## Rifle

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Rifle Police Department	202 Railroad Ave. Rifle, CO 81650	(970) 665-6400
Grand River Health	501 Airport Rd, Rifle, CO 81650	(970) 625-1510
Advocate Safehouse Project	PO Box 2036 Glenwood Springs, CO 81602	(970) 945-4439
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	St. Anthony Summit Medical Center 340 Peak One Dr, Frisco, CO 80443	(970) 668-3300
Roaring Fork Gay & Lesbian Com- munity Fund / AspenOUT	216 N Garmish St. Aspen, Co 81611	(970) 925-4124
Garfield County Associate Court - Rifle	200 E. 18th St., Suite 103 Rifle, CO 81650	(970) 625-5100
9th Judicial District	109 8th St Suite 308 Glenwood Springs, Co 81601	(970) 945-8635
Mountain West SANE Alliance	To request an exam: patients/law enforcement may call Garfield County Dispatch at (970)625-8095 and request a call back from an on-call nurse. MWSA has exam sites in Glenwood and Rifle.	(970) 625-8095

## Steamboat Springs

Agency-Local Resources	Address	Phone
Steamboat Springs Police Services	840 Yampa Avenue, Steamboat Springs, CO 80487	(970) 879-1144
Yampa Valley Medical Center	1024 Central Park Dr, Steamboat Springs, CO 80487	(970) 879-1322
Advocates Building Peaceful Com- munities	465 Angles Drive, Steamboat Springs, CO 80477	(970) 879-8888
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner/ Forensic Nurse Examiner	Yampa Valley Medical Center 1024 Central Park Dr, Steamboat Springs, CO 80487	(970)-879-1322
LGBT Steamboat Springs Facebook	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/LGBTSTEAMBOAT">https://www.facebook.com/LGBTSTEAMBOAT</a>	
Routt Combined Court & 14th Judi- cial District	1955 Shield Drive Steamboat Springs, CO 80477	(970) 879-5020

## Preservation of Evidence

Preserving evidence is crucial for a successful criminal investigation and prosecution, especially in incidents related to sexual misconduct, intimate partner violence, and stalking. Harmed persons and witnesses of a crime are encouraged to preserve evidence by not altering the crime scene, not washing or changing clothes, and maintaining any electronic communications related to the incident.

Harmed persons and witnesses should save any text messages, emails, voicemails, social media posts, screenshots, photographs, and other forms of evidence. Physical evidence, such as clothing or objects at the scene, should be secured in a paper (not plastic) bag or cardboard box to prevent deterioration.

Community Safety is available to help preserve evidence and provide guidance on the steps to take. Reporting to law enforcement is not mandatory; however, it is strongly encouraged, as doing so can help with the preservation of evidence and ensure access to protective measures and support services.

Students attending classes at Aspen, Breckenridge, Carbondale, Dillon, Edwards, Glenwood Springs, Glenwood

Springs – Spring Valley, Leadville, and Rifle can access medical care at:

### St. Anthony Summit Medical Center

Address: 340 Peak One Dr,  
Frisco, CO 80443

Hours: Open 24 hours

Emergency room: Open 24 hours

Students attending classes at the Steamboat Campus can access medical care at:

### Yampah Valley Medical Center

Address: 1024 Central Park Dr,  
Steamboat Springs, CO 80487

Number of beds: 39

Hours: Open 24 hours

Emergency room: Open 24 hours

Phone: (970) 879-1322

Local law enforcement is available to assist with the preservation of evidence and provide guidance on the steps to take. Reporting to law enforcement is not mandatory; however, it is strongly encouraged, as doing so can help with the preservation of evidence and ensure access to protective measures and support services.

## Resources Exempt from Reporting Under the Clery Act

The Clery Act exempts pastoral and professional counselors from bringing forward information about Clery Act crimes reported to them in their role as

a pastoral or professional counselor and not otherwise subject to an exception (such as a threat of a future crime of violence). A pastoral counselor is an employee associated with a religious order or denomination and recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling. A professional counselor is an employee whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the CMC community.

While they may decline to bring forward a disclosure of a crime, consistent with their obligations, CMC encourages pastoral and professional counselors, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the person they are counseling of voluntary and confidential reporting options where the statistic of the crime could be included in federal reporting under the Clery Act. Note that the response may be limited to anonymous reports that do not include enough information to investigate.

## What is a Campus Security Authority?

The term Campus Security Authority describes the college officials required to bring forward to the Director of Risk Management the statistic of Clery Act crimes that occur within CMC's Clery geography. Not every CMC employee is a Campus Security Authority. Some are confidential employees (such as

pastoral and professional counselors) exempt from providing this information. Other employees do not qualify as Campus Security Authority under the Clery Act.

## Who is a Campus Security Authority?

There are several types of Campus Security Authorities: Director of Risk Management as well as any contracted safety officials; those to whom CMC instructs that crimes should be reported to; and CMC officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

CMC encourages anyone who has experienced a crime, witnesses or learns about a crime, or who would like information on whether what they witnessed or learned about is a crime to contact the Director of Risk Management Steve Rozanski, [srozanski@coloradomtn.edu](mailto:srozanski@coloradomtn.edu), (970) 384-8533.

Those who experience sexual and/or interpersonal violence or harassment are encouraged to contact the Title IX Office using the contact information listed above.

In addition, the CMC has designated certain personnel as Campus Security Authorities. In general, this includes faculty/staff advisors to registered student organizations, Student

Life and Housing staff, coaches for Intercollegiate Athletics and Intramural Sports, Campus Deans, Vice Presidents for Campus Life, Title IX Offices, and certain Human Resources Staff.

If you are unsure whether the person to whom you are about to disclose information about a crime is a Campus Security Authority, a confidential resource, or neither, you can ask them. You can also contact the Director of Risk Management or the Title IX Office with questions.

In addition to Campus Security Authorities, CMC also requests statistics of Clery Act crimes that occur in CMC Clery geography from local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over that geography and includes statistics provided by local law enforcement.



# EMERGENCIES INVOLVING DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

## Call for help

If you or someone else needs medical attention from using alcohol or drugs, contact 911 or Student Life and Housing immediately. Stay with them until help arrives.

CMC does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs and encourages students to reach out to professional staff for help, regardless of whether they, or their friend, have been using alcohol or other drugs.

## Student Amnesty

CMC considers the safety of our campus community to be of paramount importance. While policy does not condone underage drinking or the use of illegal drugs; CMC will extend amnesty to students who call for help for another student in need of emergency medical attention due to drug or alcohol use.

Additionally, amnesty will be granted for individuals that are Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a Sexual Harassment and/or Sexual Misconduct grievance process

from punitive sanctioning for illegal use of drugs and/or alcohol when evidence of such use is discovered or submitted.

Notwithstanding the provision of amnesty for students as described in this paragraph, CMC reserves the right to refer Complainants, Respondents, witnesses, and others involved in a grievance process for substance abuse assessment, education, and/or treatment.



# BYSTANDER INTERVENTION

## What is bystander intervention?

Bystander intervention is crucial in keeping the campus community safe and preventing sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Bystanders witness violence or its contributing factors and choose to act or speak up. The CMC aims to foster a culture of community accountability and encourages bystanders to intervene if the situation is safe to do so.



## How to be an active bystander

If you or someone else is in immediate danger and it is not safe for you to intervene, call 911. If you do feel safe intervening, here are ways you can step in:

### Direct

Confront those involved. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.

**Example:** “Hey, what are you doing?”  
“Are you OK?”

### Delegate

Call for help from someone else.

**Example:** a friend, bartender, bouncer, police, etc.

### Distract

Redirect attention of the people involved.

**Example:** Talk loudly, drop something, tell someone you are not feeling well and need to go home.

## A Message from CMC's President



October 1, 2024

Dear Colorado Mountain College Community:

Students are at the heart of everything we do at CMC. In addition to our commitment to provide an affordable and high-quality education to our students, the college has a critical responsibility to ensure safety and well-being for enrolled students, visiting parents and guests, and faculty and staff.

This Annual Security & Fire Safety Report is required by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. This report includes information that will enhance awareness about security procedures and practices at the college, available resources, ways for reporting an incident, and the college's ability to respond effectively to criminal incidents and emergencies. I encourage you to take the time to review this report. By being informed, you help to ensure a safe, inclusive, and supportive environment for everyone who calls CMC home.

As you will see in this report, we are fortunate that CMC campuses do not experience high rates of crime. Certainly, incidents occur, as is true in all places, buildings, and facilities open to the public. Nevertheless, the level of reportable activities on or near our campuses is generally low. CMC is committed to providing a safe and inclusive environment for all members of our campus community.

This report is prepared by the college's Risk Management and Title IX offices, along with personnel from other departments across the College. To gather data for this report, the college relies on information reported internally as well as reports made to local law enforcement agencies.

Thank you for your interest in CMC and this report, which we hope informs and assures students, employees, visitors, and friends of the college of the college's unwavering commitment to the safety and security at each of our campuses.

With regard,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. Gianneschi', written in a cursive style.

Matt Gianneschi, Ph.D.

President

# PREVENTION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS



# ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION

## Prevention and Education Programs

Counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, or re-entry program information can be procured from the Campus Vice President or designee at each site.

CMC utilizes CADE (Coalition of Campus Alcohol and Drug Educators) grant funding to implement social norming campaigns such as “Time to Ungrind” which creates awareness around society’s culture of grinding and hustling all day, every day and challenges norms of college student stimulant misuse, and addresses mental health issues related to college life. Residential Life hosts a variety of events about alcohol and other drug abuse and risk-taking to residential students throughout the academic year. Examples of programs: Let’s Get Baked – Cannabis Education, and Alcohol Safety/Harm Reduction.

## Health Risks of Alcohol and Other Drugs

### Alcohol

#### HEALTH AND ECONOMIC COSTS

The following information on alcohol health risks is from the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

Drinking too much can harm your health. Excessive alcohol use led to approximately 95,000 deaths and 2.8 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) each year in the United States from 2011 – 2015, shortening the lives of those who died by an average of 29 years. Further, excessive drinking was responsible for 1 in 10 deaths among working-age adults aged 20–64 years. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2010 were estimated at \$249 billion, or \$2.05 a drink.

#### GUIDELINES

The Dietary Guidelines for Americans defines moderate drinking as up to 1 drink per day for women and up to 2 drinks per day for men. In addition, the Dietary Guidelines do not recommend that individuals who do not drink alcohol start drinking for any reason.

**SHORT AND LONG TERM HEALTH RISKS**

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to the development of chronic diseases and other serious problems including: High blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, liver disease, and digestive problems; cancer of the breast, mouth, throat, esophagus, liver, and colon; learning and memory problems, including dementia and poor school performance; mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety; social problems, including lost productivity, family problems, and unemployment; alcohol dependence, or alcoholism. By not drinking too much, you can reduce the risk of these short-and long-term health risks.

**Cannabis/Marijuana**

The following information on marijuana health risks is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [marijuana use fact sheet](#). Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the U.S., and may have a range of health effects on the body and brain.

**SHORT AND LONG TERM HEALTH RISKS**

About 1 in 10 marijuana users may experience some form of addiction. For people who begin using before the age of 18, that number rises to 1 in 6. People who are addicted to marijuana may also be at a higher risk of other negative consequences of using the drug, such

as problems with attention, memory, and learning. Some people who are addicted may need to smoke more and more marijuana to get the same high.

It is also important to be aware that the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana (i.e., marijuana potency or strength) has increased over the past few decades. The higher the THC content, the stronger the effects on the brain. In addition, some methods of using marijuana (e.g., dabbing, edibles) may deliver very high levels of THC to the user.

In many cases, marijuana is smoked in the form hand-rolled cigarettes (joints), in pipes or water pipes (bongs), in bowls, or in blunts—emptied cigars that have been partly or completely refilled with marijuana. Smoked marijuana, in any form, can harm lung tissues and cause scarring and damage to small blood vessels. Smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants, and carcinogens as tobacco smoke. Smoking marijuana can also lead to a greater risk of bronchitis, cough, and phlegm production. These symptoms generally improve when marijuana smokers quit.

Marijuana use, especially frequent (daily or near daily) use and use in high doses, can cause disorientation, and sometimes cause unpleasant thoughts or feelings of anxiety and paranoia. Marijuana use is associated with temporary psychosis (not knowing what

is real, hallucinations and paranoia) and long-lasting mental health challenges, including schizophrenia (a type of mental illness where people might see or hear things that aren't really there). Marijuana use has also been linked to depression and anxiety, and suicide among teens. However, it is not known whether this is a causal relationship or simply an association.

## MDMA

The following information on MDMA health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's [MDMA fact sheet](#). People who use MDMA usually take it as a capsule or tablet, though some swallow it in liquid form or snort the powder. The popular nickname Molly (slang for "molecular") often refers to the supposedly "pure" crystalline powder form of MDMA, usually sold in capsules. However, people who purchase powder or capsules sold as Molly often actually get other drugs such as synthetic cathinones ("bath salts") instead. Some people take MDMA in combination with other drugs such as alcohol or marijuana.

### HOW MDMA AFFECTS THE BODY

MDMA increases the activity of three brain chemicals:

- **Dopamine:** produces increased energy/activity and acts in the reward system to reinforce behaviors.
- **Norepinephrine:** increases heart rate and blood pressure, which are

particularly risky for people with heart and blood vessel problems.

- **Serotonin:** affects mood, appetite, sleep, and other functions. It also triggers hormones that affect sexual arousal and trust. The release of large amounts of serotonin likely causes the emotional closeness, elevated mood, and empathy felt by those who use MDMA. MDMA's effects last about three to six hours, although many users take a second dose as the effects of the first dose begin to fade. Over the course of the week following moderate use of the drug, a person may experience irritability, impulsiveness and aggression, depression, sleep problems, anxiety, memory, and attention problems, decreased appetite, and decreased interest in and pleasure from sex. It's possible that some of these effects may be due to the combined use of MDMA with other drugs, especially marijuana. High doses of MDMA can affect the body's ability to regulate temperature. This can lead to a spike in body temperature that can occasionally result in liver, kidney, or heart failure, or even death.

## Prescription Opioids

The following information on prescription opioids health risks is from the National Institute on Drug Abuse's [prescription opioids fact sheet](#). Prescription opioids used for pain relief are generally safe when taken for a short time and as prescribed by a doctor, but they can be misused.

Opioids bind to and activate opioid receptors on cells located in many areas of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs in the body, especially those involved in feelings of pain and pleasure. When opioids attach to these receptors, they block pain signals sent from the brain to the body and release large amounts of dopamine throughout the body. This release can strongly reinforce the act of taking the drug, making the user want to repeat the experience. In the short term, opioids can relieve pain and make people feel relaxed and happy. However, opioids can also have harmful effects, including drowsiness, confusion, nausea, constipation, euphoria, and slowed breathing.

#### HEALTH EFFECTS

Opioid misuse can cause slowed breathing, which can cause hypoxia, a condition that results when too little oxygen reaches the brain. Hypoxia can have short- and long-term psychological and neurological effects, including coma, permanent brain damage, or death. Researchers are also investigating the long-term effects of opioid addiction on the brain, including whether damage can be reversed. People addicted to an opioid medication who stop using the drug can have severe withdrawal symptoms that begin as early as a few hours after the drug was last taken. These symptoms include muscle and

bone pain, sleep problems, diarrhea and vomiting, cold flashes with goose bumps, uncontrollable leg movements, and severe cravings. An opioid overdose occurs when a person uses enough of the drug to produce life-threatening symptoms or death.

#### OPIOID OVERDOSE

When people overdose on an opioid medication, their breathing often slows or stops. This can decrease the amount of oxygen that reaches the brain, which can result in coma, permanent brain damage, or death.

#### HOW CAN AN OPIOID OVERDOSE BE TREATED?

If you suspect someone has overdosed, the most important step to take is to call 911 so they can receive immediate medical attention. Once medical personnel arrive, they will administer naloxone. Naloxone is a medicine that can treat an opioid overdose when given right away. It works by rapidly binding to opioid receptors and blocking the effects of opioid drugs. Naloxone is available as an injectable (needle) solution, a hand-held auto-injector (EVZIO®), and a nasal spray (NARCAN® Nasal Spray).

### **Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Drugs**

The following information on health risks of drug facilitated sexual assault drugs is from the [National Institute on](#)



Drug Abuse. There are three specific drugs that are commonly utilized in drug facilitated sexual assault: Rohypnol®, Ketamine, or GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid):

## **Rohypnol®**

Rohypnol®, also known as flunitrazepam, is not approved in the United States, although it is available for use as a prescription sleep aid in other countries. It is most commonly found as a tablet which is consumed by dissolving it in a drink or swallowing it.

### SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include drowsiness, sedation, sleep, amnesia, blackout; decreased anxiety; muscle relaxation, impaired reaction time and motor coordination; impaired mental functioning and judgment; confusion; aggression; excitability; slurred speech; headache; slowed breathing and heart rate. When combined with alcohol the possible health effects include severe sedation, unconsciousness, and slowed heart rate and breathing, which can lead to death.

### LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

At this point the long-term health effects of Rohypnol® are still unknown. Rohypnol® can take between 36-72 hours to leave the body.

## **GHB (Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid)**

GHB is a depressant approved for use in treatment of narcolepsy, and commonly goes by the other names of Goop, liquid ecstasy, and liquid X. It is most commonly found as a colorless liquid or white powder which is consumed through swallowing, often in combination with alcohol.

### SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include euphoria, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, memory loss, unconsciousness, slowed heart rate and breath, lower body temperature, seizures, coma, and death. In combination with alcohol the possible health effects include nausea, problems with breathing, and greatly increased depressant effects.

### LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

At this point in time the long-term effects of GHB are unknown. GHB, unlike Rohypnol, leaves the body between 10-12 hours after consumption.

## **Ketamine**

Ketamine is a dissociative drug used as a surgical anesthetic, an anesthetic in veterinary practice, and as a prescription for treatment resistant depression under strict medical supervision. It is most commonly found in liquid or white powder and

is consumed through swallowing, smoking, snorting, or injections.

#### SHORT TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible short term health effects include problems with attention, learning, and memory; dreamlike states, hallucinations; sedation; confusion; loss of memory; raised blood pressure, unconsciousness; and dangerously slowed breathing. If ketamine is consumed with alcohol there is a risk of adverse effects.

#### LONG TERM HEALTH EFFECTS

The possible health effects associated with long term use include ulcers and

pain in the bladder; kidney problems; stomach pain; depression; and poor memory. If an individual believes they or a friend have consumed Rohypnol®, GHB, or Ketamine they should visit a local healthcare facility that can care for survivors of sexual assault and provide a forensic exam. While receiving care the individual who has ingested the drug can request the hospital to take a urine sample for drug toxicology testing, if the individual cannot immediately go to a hospital they should save their urine in a clean, sealable container as soon as possible, and place it in the refrigerator or freezer for future toxicology testing.



# SEXUAL MISCONDUCT PREVENTION

## Preventing Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct, including sexual assault as well as domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, is prohibited. Individuals who engage in such misconduct are responsible for their behavior.

What a person wears, says, or does, and whether they are intoxicated or sober, are not invitations to engage in sexual activity without consent. Someone who experiences sexual misconduct without consent is not at fault.

If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner. If someone is initiating sexual activity, the initiator must respect their partner.

### When engaging in an intimate relationship

- Respect personal boundaries.
- Clearly communicate intentions to the potential sexual partner prior to initiating any sex act.
- Go slow. Allow all partners the opportunity to clearly communicate their intentions.
- Don't assume that someone wants to engage in sex, is available, or can give consent. If there are mixed messages or ambiguous responses, then there is not consent. If there are any doubts about whether your potential partner consents to sexual activity, don't initiate the activity.
- Don't take advantage of someone who is drunk or drugged. Personal state of intoxication from alcohol or other drugs, when acting as the initiator, is never an excuse for sexual misconduct.
- Realize that a potential partner might be intimidated or in a state of fear. There may be a power advantage because of gender, size, or conduct.

# How to Be an Active Bystander

## What is a Bystander?

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. The CMC wants to promote a culture of community care where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Individuals may not always know what to do even if they want to help.

## How You Can Help

On the right is a list of some ways to be an active bystander.

If the intervention does not seem safe, or you or someone else is in immediate danger needing medical attention, dial 911.

If the individual does not appear to need immediate medical attention, please ask them how you can help and what they need to feel supported and safe.

## Ways to be an active bystander

- Watch out for your friends and fellow students/employees. If you see someone who looks like they could be in trouble or need help, ask if they are ok.
- Keeping your own safety in mind, confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
- Believe someone who discloses sexual assault, abusive behavior, or experience with stalking.
- Refer people to on or off campus resources listed in this document for support in health, counseling, or with legal assistance.

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This information is adapted from Stanford University's Office of Sexual Assault and Relationship Abuse

# Sexual Misconduct Risk Reduction

With no intent to victim blame and recognizing that only abusers are responsible for their abuse, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk of sexual assault or harassment. This information is from the [Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network \(RAINN\)](#).

---

**1**

## **Stay alert**

When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding neighborhood, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you. If you're alone, only use headphones in one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.

**2**

## **Make a plan**

If you're going to a party, go with people you trust. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If your plans change, make sure to touch base with the other people in your group. Don't leave someone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.

**3**

## **Be secure**

Lock your door and windows when you're asleep and when you leave the room. If people constantly prop open the main door to the Residence Hall or apartment, tell campus staff about your concern.

**4**

## **Be a good friend**

Trust your instincts. If you notice something that doesn't feel right, it probably isn't. Learn more about how to [keep your friends safe](#) in social settings.

**5**

## **Make others earn your trust**

A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends but give people time to earn your trust before relying on them.

**6**

## **Be careful about posting your location**

Many social media sites use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and reviewing other [other social media settings](#).

## 7

### **Know your resources**

Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go? Locate resources such as the Title IX Coordinator, Campus Dean, or local support. Program the local law enforcement phone number into your cell phone for easy access.

## 8

### **Think about a backup plan**

Think about back-up plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized? Do you have emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card or Venmo? Do you have the address to your Residence Hall or college memorized? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?

## 9

### **Know your limits**

Keep track of how many drinks you've had, and be aware of your friends' behavior. Find your '[sweet spot](#)' if you do choose to drink. If one of you feels extremely tired or more drunk than you should, you may have been drugged. Leave the party or situation and find help immediately.

## 10

### **It's okay to lie**

If you want to exit a situation and are concerned about frightening or upsetting someone, it's okay to lie. You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, [pressured](#), or threatened. You can also lie to help a friend leave a situation that may be dangerous. Some excuses may be needing to take care of another friend or family member, an urgent phone call, not feeling well, and having to be somewhere else by a certain time.

## 11

### **Protect your drink**

Don't leave your drink unattended, and watch out for your friends' drinks if you can. If you go to the bathroom or step outside, take the drink with you or toss it out. Drink from unopened containers or drinks you watched being made and poured. It's not always possible to know if something has been added to someone's drink. In [drug-facilitated sexual assault](#), a perpetrator could use a substance that has no color, taste, or odor.

## 12

### **Know how to help**

If a friend has experienced sexual misconduct. Know how to help. Visit the [Title IX website](#) or [RAINN's website](#) for more information on how to support a friend who's experienced sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking.

# Prevention and Education Programs

Training designed to assist faculty, staff, and students in recognizing, preventing, or addressing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and other forms of sexual misconduct is provided by webinar sessions purchased from a third-party vendor. Annually, all employees complete an online training designed to inform about campus security and develop a workplace culture resistant to discrimination, harassment and retaliation and practice strategies to support campus safety. The course reviews campus security policies and practices and employee reporting responsibilities.

CMC students are annually assigned sexual assault prevention and education online training designed to develop an understanding CMC's policies, policies and practices regarding security, sex-based discrimination and harassment. The training encourages students take responsibility for their own security and to contribute to the safety of the community through practices such as bystander interventions.

During campus orientations students are given a workshop on the meaning of consent and how to handle themselves in certain situations. Students who

attend the freshman year initiative courses are also given presentations on sexual harassment/assault and the expectation of the college regarding these matters. Campus events include: Be Free Be You, Knowing your Boundaries, Shatter Domestic Violence presented by local Community Advocacy center at multiple campuses, and You are Not Alone – Supporting survivors of assault, discrimination, harassment, trauma.





# FIRE SAFETY

## Prevention and Education Programs

Fire safety and evacuation procedure training is conducted for students residing in the residence halls and residence hall staff each August, at the beginning of the academic year. The training includes safe evacuation procedures, fire alarm activation, evacuation relocation site, roll call procedure, and instructions from emergency response personnel. In addition, the Resident Assistants (RAs) attend fire safety training where they learn proper fire extinguisher use, evacuation procedures, understanding the fire detection/suppression system, and general fire prevention. The RAs may review fire safety and prevention during RA meetings with residents.

Campus Safety Committees are responsible for facilitating training and material for staff and faculty on fire drills and other emergency response protocols, including emergency gathering procedures and locations at each location.



# CRIME PREVENTION

## Prevention and Education Programs

The College has adopted an Emergency Preparedness Plan outlining response procedure for medical, environmental, and situational (human engineered) emergencies. The situational emergency response procedures address a variety of threats including acts of violence, intruders, persons with weapons, threats, domestic situations, and other human-caused threats. Training and drills for faculty, staff, and students are conducted annually.

CMC staff routinely provides security and access training and facilities, including lock-down procedures, fire evacuations, emergency alerts, alarm systems, security cameras, network communication techniques, and emergency response plans.

College campuses utilize video surveillance as a security measure for public portions of various campuses.

For more information on the Emergency Preparedness Plan, contact Safety Officer, Steve Rozanski, Director of Risk Management, (970) 384-8533.



# Crime Risk Reduction

The following steps are ways you can contribute to a safe and healthy community.

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## 1 Call 911

If you observe any suspicious activity or wish to report any criminal act, dial 911 immediately. Timely reports increase the likelihood that critical evidence will be obtained, stolen property will be recovered, and the offender will be successfully prosecuted. This is especially important in cases involving sex offenses. A prompt report to the police will also ensure that you are made aware of all available victim support services.

## 2 Be alert

Always be alert to your surroundings.

## 3 Avoid walking alone at night

Arrange to walk with a group, when it is possible.

## 4 Be aware of campus crime trends

Information on campus crime is available from the CMC Director of Risk Management.

## 5 Don't lend your key or key card

Your action could result in you being referred to the campus Conduct system. Report a lost or stolen key as soon as you can.

## 6 Keep your room door locked

Locking your door with your key, wherever you reside, is an effective way to reduce theft and enhance personal safety. Most thefts occur from unlocked rooms when the occupant is gone only briefly. Do not prop open exterior doors; close any doors you find propped open. Propped doors are a high risk and greatly increase the chances of your victimization. Do not open your door to someone you do not know.

## 7 Report calls or messages

Report obscene, annoying, or harassing phone calls or email messages immediately. CMC Police or Safety and Security will investigate, and as patterns develop, will work closely with telecommunications and Information Technology Services to help identify offenders.

## 8 Protect your car

Park your car in well-lit areas and keep it locked. Lock all valuables in your trunk.

### **9 Lock your bike**

The CMC strongly recommends a U-style bike-lock. A properly locked bicycle is much less likely to be stolen.

### **10 Participate in personal safety and security awareness programs**

The CMC offers several such programs described in detail in this Annual Security Report offered to students and employees.

### **11 Protect your laptop and your other devices**

Always have your devices secured, whether in your room or in study areas, as they are a high value, targeted item for theft.

### **12 Report all security-related maintenance problems**

Campus facilities and landscaping are maintained to minimize hazardous conditions. Locks, doors, windows, exterior lights in need of replacement, shrubbery in need of trimming or other unsafe conditions should be reported immediately to any [CMC Campus Front Desk](#) or through [CMC Cares](#) online reporting tool by completing a CMC Campus Security Report.

## **Sex Offender Registry Information**

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation provides a searchable database of convicted sex offenders in Colorado. Students and employees may also contact the local police department, county sheriff's office or the Colorado Bureau of Investigation for a complete list of registered sex offenders in the applicable city or county. To view the State of Colorado sex offender registry, see [www.colorado.gov/apps/cdps/sor](http://www.colorado.gov/apps/cdps/sor).

# TIMELY WARNINGS, EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS, AND OTHER ALERTS



CMC will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. An emergency notification will be issued utilizing CMC Alerts and the Alertus notifications, which may include a banner on the CMC homepage, text messages, email, and social media posts. The Alertus emergency communications system consists of emergency beacons located in each classroom, conference room, and other areas that people may gather, plus supplemental communication tools including computer screen takeover, desk phone screen takeover, mobile app, and text-to-speech speakers. This system is primarily intended to communicate urgent emergency notifications to anyone inside campus buildings.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, CMC will follow its emergency notification procedures and will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. CMC may not issue a timely warning if it issues an emergency notification for

the same incident, but will send updates and follow-up information as needed.

CMC will send timely warnings of Clery Act crimes occurring in Clery Act geography and reported to a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement that represent an ongoing threat to students and employees. Warnings will be sent in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims as confidential, and that will aid in the prevention of similar circumstances. CMC may not issue timely warnings for crimes reported to pastoral or professional counselors.

CMC may issue Community Safety Advisories for incidents or dangers that do not meet Clery Act standards but for which the CMC would like to raise awareness, though not required to do so by federal law. Clery Act geography is described in this Report, below.

## Types of Notifications

### Timely Warning

Timely warnings are notifications about Clery Act crimes that may have already occurred but represent an ongoing threat and apply to crimes that occur within CMC Clery Act geography. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of crime or incident
- Date, time, and location of crime

- Description of suspect(s)
- Public safety reminders

## Emergency Notification

An emergency notification informs recipients about an event that is currently occurring or imminently threatening the campus. Such warnings may include, but are not limited to the following information:

- Type of emergency
- Date, time, and location of crime or incident
- Immediate action being recommended
- Public safety reminders

## Community Safety Advisory

A “Community Safety Advisory” may be issued in other circumstances when an emergency notification or timely warning is not required, but the CMC deems the information important for the safety and well-being of the CMC community.

# Emergency Alert Procedures

The decision will be made on a case-by-case basis, including a variety of factors. These factors include:

- Whether the incident poses a serious or continuing threat to the CMC community;

- If the suspect has been apprehended;
- Timeliness of the reported crime to CMC; and
- Whether a pattern of crimes exists that places CMC students or employees at risk of becoming victims of a similar crime.

# Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

In some emergency situations, such as severe weather, utility failures, etc., an evacuation of the campus may be ordered. A campus evacuation or closure is an organized withdrawal from campus facilities where the time of return is determined by the circumstances of the emergency event. When such action is warranted, the campus community will be appropriately advised.

# How to Evacuate in an Emergency or Fire

- When you hear a fire alarm, leave the building immediately.
- Alert others as you leave and ask if they need help. Awaken any sleeping roommate or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and a coat, if necessary.
- Feel the doorknob and the door. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly, if heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside.
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key and/or key card in case it is necessary to return to the room should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door and any windows tightly when evacuating.
- Office of Residence Life and Housing staff members present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/section if possible. When the alarm sounds, shout (Example: "there is an emergency in the building, leave by the nearest exit!") and knock on doors as they make their way to the nearest exit and out of the building.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.
- Each resident should report to their assigned assembly area. Office of Residence Life & Housing staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building.
- Be prepared to signal from windows but do not break the glass unless necessary. Smoke from outside the building could be drawn in. If necessary, open a window a few inches to get fresh air.
- Hang a brightly colored cloth or bed sheet out the window to draw attention to your location. If you have a flashlight, use it to signal at night.
- **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.** Elevator shafts may fill with smoke, or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.

## Things to watch for:

- Watch for people who need help, particularly people with limited mobility or physical disabilities.
- Activate an alarm if told to do so by police or emergency workers.
- Remain at an emergency assembly point. A head count may be taken, and emergency workers may have additional instructions.
- Do not go back into a building until firefighters, police or INSTITUTION officials say it is safe.

## How to prepare for an emergency:

- Know your building's floor plan. Remember where the stairs, fire extinguishers and emergency exits are located.
- If you regularly visit the same location within a building, know exactly how many doors you will pass along your evacuation route before you reach the nearest exit.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.

## How to prepare to leave campus:

- If the campus is evacuated, or you choose to seek shelter with family or friends, plan ahead.
- Tell your family and friends what your plan is, what route you will take, what means of transportation you use and when you expect to arrive.
- If you have a vehicle, ensure that it is in good condition and keep at least half a tank of gas in the vehicle. If you do not have a car, plan for alternative means of transportation.
- Take an emergency kit with you.
- Leave a note telling others when you left and where you are going.
- Be sure to keep your campus ID and vehicle registration with you. Access to the campus may be restricted.



# Shelter in Place Procedures

Shelter in place refers to a designated area of safety when it is not safe to go outside. Use a small, interior room if possible, with as few windows as possible, and take refuge.

Shelter in place may be necessary for severe weather, contamination, or a shooter on campus. Use your common sense when determining whether to stay put. If there is contamination or a fire within the building, leave.

## Severe weather

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- Choose a location with as few windows as possible.
- Try to locate to the lowest level of the building.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen for news updates.

## Chemical contamination

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- Select an interior space above the ground floor with the fewest windows or vents. The room should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit. Use more rooms to avoid overcrowding.
- Seal cracks around the door with material that will block air flow.
- Shut off ventilation systems and fans.
- Keep a radio or television on to listen for news updates.

## Active shooter or armed intruder

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- Close and lock exterior doors and turn off lights. Be quiet.
- If your room cannot be locked, determine if there is a nearby location that can be reached safely and secured. Leave the building, if it is safe to do so. If you hear shooting it may not be safe to move.
- Block windows or stay out of view from the outside. Get down on the floor or hide behind furniture.
- Put cell phones in silent mode.
- If you know the shooter is nearby call 911. Tell the dispatcher what is happening and report your location. Do not hang up until instructed.
- Do not set off fire alarms as this will draw people who are unaware of the situation into hallways and into danger.

# Emergency Notification Systems

CMC Alerts and the Alertus notifications will be used to distribute information regarding emergencies that require immediate action. The alert message will direct you where to find more information or learn what action to take. Less urgent messages will be sent using CMC's e-mail system. Following a warning, the appropriate communication system will be used to provide additional messages or an "all clear" announcement.

Students, staff, and faculty are automatically enrolled in Colorado Mountain College Alert. Alert information is based on current contact information on file with the college. Go to [coloradomtn.edu/student-services/cmc-alert](http://coloradomtn.edu/student-services/cmc-alert) for more information.

In certain cases, CMC will provide notice to the larger community, such as through social media and/or contacting news organizations. Tests of the notification systems are conducted at least annually through the silent testing options. Additionally, tests are run during "lock-down" training and education programs at least annually.



# MISSING STUDENTS



# Missing Students Policy

Students, employees, or other individuals who want to report that an on campus residential student is missing should contact CMC's senior campus officers (either a Vice President or Campus Dean, depending on the location) immediately using the contact information at the beginning of this Annual Security Report. They may also dial 911. Missing students may be reported at any time, there is no requirement to wait 24 hours.

CMC has no security department or police force. All missing student reports must be referred immediately to the local law enforcement agency that has jurisdiction in the area. The law enforcement agencies for the various campuses are as follows

## Law Enforcement Agencies for Campuses

- **Aspen:** Pitkin County Sheriff, contact at (970) 920-5300
- **Breckenridge:** Breckenridge Police Department, contact at (970) 453-2941
- **Carbondale:** Carbondale Police Department, contact at (970) 963-2662
- **Dillon:** Dillon Police Department, contact at (970) 468-6078
- **Edwards:** Eagle County Sheriff, contact at (970) 328-8500
- **Glenwood Springs:** Glenwood Springs Police Department, contact at (970) 384-6500
- **Glenwood Springs–Spring Valley:** Garfield County Sheriff, contact at (970) 945-0453
- **Leadville:** Lake County Sheriff, contact at (719) 486-1249
- **Rifle:** Rifle Police Department, contact at (970) 665-6500
- **Salida:** Salida Police Department, contact at (719) 539-2596
- **Steamboat Springs:** Steamboat Springs Police Services, contact at (970) 879-1144

## Non-Campus Contact Information

- **Central Services – Glenwood Springs Police Department:** contact at (970) 384-6500

CMC will ensure:

- The listed missing person confidential contact, if registered, is contacted by CMC within 24 hours from when a representative of the Office of the Dean of Students is contacted and made aware of the missing student's status.
- If the student is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, CMC will notify the custodial parent or legal guardian and any other designated contact within 24 hours of the student being determined missing.
- Regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, CMC will notify local law enforcement, unless the report emanated from that law enforcement agency.

Missing is defined as a student not responding to Senior Campus Officer or designee for more than 24 hours and their whereabouts unknown for more than 24 hours. Any member of the CMC community concerned that a student is missing should contact local police immediately.

During the residence halls application process, every student will be offered the opportunity to register a confidential missing person contact person or persons to be notified by CMC in the event they are determined to be missing by CMC or local law enforcement. If the student does not wish to list a contact, they may decline to do so.

Reports of missing students who do not live in campus residential housing should typically be made to the law enforcement agency in that jurisdiction. The missing student contact information is collected and maintained by Student Life and Housing staff.

## **Confidentiality of Emergency Contact**

Contact information is registered confidentially, and the information is accessible only to authorized campus officials and law enforcement. The contact information is not disclosed outside of a missing person's investigation.

## **Students Under Age 18**

Parents or guardians of persons under the age of 18 who are not emancipated will be notified in addition to any additional contact person designated by the student, within 24 hours of determining that they are missing.

## **Notifications to Law Enforcement**

CMC notifies local law enforcement within 24 hours of determining a student is missing. This occurs regardless of whether the student has identified a contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor.

## Procedure if a Student is Determined Missing

If a student is residing in an on-campus housing facility and is reported missing, the Missing Persons Response Team will:

- Initiate an investigation into the status of the missing student.
- The Senior Campus Officer will notify the Director of Risk Management and other relevant offices.
  - The Senior Campus Officer, or designee, will notify the local law enforcement within 24 hours after determining the student is missing.
  - A member of the Missing Persons Response team will notify the Emergency Contact Person, regardless of age, provided by the student within 24 hours after determining the student is missing.
  - If the missing student is under the age of 18 and not emancipated: the Senior Campus Officer, or designee, will also notify the custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours after determining the student is missing.



# CRIME PREVENTION AND CAMPUS SAFETY



# LAW ENFORCEMENT

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# SAFETY AND ACCESS POLICIES

## Security and Access to Campus Facilities and Residence Halls

### Academic and Administrative Building Access Information

Academic and business/administrative buildings are open during regular business hours. All such buildings are locked after regular business hours. After-hours access requires physical keys and/or special card key permissions.

### Residence Hall Access Information

Entrances to residence halls are always locked for the safety of residents and the protection of personal property. All residence halls and personal residence rooms use electronic key card systems to regulate access.

To gain access to a residence hall, visitors must notify their hosts of their arrival and ask to be met at the door.

## Security Considerations Used in Maintenance of Campus Facilities

CMC takes care to ensure that all campus facilities are well-maintained and secure. Sidewalks and other pathways are designed to provide safe, well-lit routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Groundskeeping personnel trim shrubs to clear sidewalks, walkways, and building entrances. The lighting on all campus walkways is inspected annually.

New streetlights and pedestrian walkway lights are added when new parking areas and walkways are developed, roadways are changed, and/or playing fields are relocated. We encourage community members to promptly report any safety or security concerns, including those about locking mechanisms, lighting, or landscaping to the Director of Risk Management.

## Addressing Criminal Activity Off Campus

CMC does not recognize any off-campus student organizations. In general, prospective students, employees and visitors to any CMC campus should know that, as with any community, criminal activity occasionally occurs both on- and off-campus, and it is important to take reasonable precautions.



# FIRE SAFETY



# FIRE SAFETY PROCEDURES AND SYSTEMS

## Fire Safety Procedures and Systems

### Fire Extinguisher Use

Using a fire extinguisher properly is crucial for effectively putting out small fires and preventing them from spreading. Here's a step-by-step guide:

- 1. Assess the Situation:** Before attempting to use a fire extinguisher, make sure it's safe to do so. If the fire is large, spreading rapidly, or if you're unsure about your ability to control it, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.
- 2. Prepare to use the extinguisher:**
  - **Pull the pin:** This will break the tamper seal.
  - **Aim low:** Point the extinguisher nozzle or hose at the base of the fire.
  - **Squeeze the handle:** This releases the extinguishing agent.
  - **Spray from side to side:** Move the extinguisher back and forth until the fire is out.
- 3. Stand at a Safe Distance:** Maintain a safe distance from the fire, typically around 6 to 8 feet, while aiming and operating the extinguisher.
- 4. Extinguish the Fire:** Once you're ready, aim the nozzle at the base of the flames, not at the flames themselves. This is important because you want to cut off the fire's oxygen supply. Sweep the extinguisher from side to side until the fire is completely out.
- 5. Watch for Re-ignition:** Even if the fire appears to be out, keep an eye on the area for any signs of re-ignition. If the fire reignites, repeat the extinguishing process.
- 6. Evacuate if Necessary:** If you're unable to extinguish the fire or if it starts to spread rapidly, evacuate the area immediately and call emergency services.
- 7. Inspect and Recharge:** After using a fire extinguisher, even if it's only partially discharged, it needs to be recharged or replaced. Notify campus officials so the extinguisher can be replaced.

## Future Improvement Upgrades

CMC will continue to conduct regular inspections of all fire safety equipment and systems and utilize maintenance schedules to ensure all equipment is in optimal working condition. Any identified deficiencies will be addressed promptly and effectively.

## Fire Systems and Drills

One hundred and eighty four (184) fire drills were conducted in campus residence halls during 2022.

Descriptions of each on campus student housing facility fire safety system can be found on the following pages.

All student residential housing facility rooms are equipped with fire safety equipment, including smoke alarms and a state-of-the-art sprinkler system. The sprinkler heads on the walls and in the ceiling are connected to a powerful building-wide sprinkler system. If the sprinklers are activated, they will generate more than 40 gallons of water each minute from each head (there are 3 heads in each room).

Each room contains two different alarms. A smoke detector will sound if there is enough smoke detected in a room. The smoke detector will only sound within the individual room and is not connected to the central fire system. Additionally, there is a thermal alarm which will sound if the temperature in

the room reaches a certain level. This alarm is connected to the central fire alarm system and will alert the entire building that there is a fire. Tampering with either alarm can activate the alarm. Intentional activation of either alarm is prohibited and a violation of CMC's fire safety policies.

The Denison Commons Apartment buildings (Breckenridge) and the apartment buildings at the Breckenridge, Spring Valley, Steamboat Springs, and Vail Valley (Edwards) campuses are equipped with actively monitored fire suppression systems and smoke detectors as required by code. Planned fire drills are conducted at each residence hall once per semester (spring/fall).

## Prohibited Items

Draperies, tapestries, blankets or posters that are displayed on walls, ceilings, and on or around doors in a manner which would facilitate ignition, block entrances or exits or fire detection units, or present overhead fire hazards are prohibited in all student residence hall facilities.

In addition, the following are prohibited in student residential housing facilities due to the potential threat to fire safety:

- Electrical appliances which are not UL (Underwriter Laboratories, Inc.) approved;
- All electrical appliances with open coils including, but not limited to: toasters, hot plates, toaster ovens, coiled cup heaters, space heaters etc.;
- Any lamp which uses a halogen bulb;
- Appliances that use an excessive amount of electricity, for example microwaves (1000-watt max.) and refrigerators (4.0 cubic feet max.), etc.;
- Barbecue grills; camp stoves; charcoal or starter fluid; propane; lighter fluid or other flammable liquids, gasses or chemicals etc.;
- Candles with a wick, scented wax warmers, incense, fireworks, firecrackers, safe for use or décor, etc.;
- Vaporizers, e-cigarettes, hookahs, cigarettes, cigars, or any other incendiary device;
- Other hazardous or combustible materials;
- Unapproved room and common area decorations, such as holiday decorations and live Christmas trees;
- Obstruction of/blocking a clear path out of the room;
- Obstruction of/blocking fire exits, hallways, stairwells, or other common areas with bicycles, chairs, etc.;
- Extension cords that are not surge protected;
- Starting fires of any kind on any CMC property.

## Employees to Which Students and Employees Should Report That A Fire Has Occurred

In the event of any fire at a CMC residence hall, no matter how small or contained the fire is, Risk Management and the respective Campus Vice President shown below must be notified:

- **Risk Management:** Steve Rozanski, Director of Risk Management, (970)384-8533
- **Glenwood Springs-Spring Valley:** Kelly Humphrey, Vice President and Campus Dean, (970) 947- 8201
- **Leadville:** Ben Cairns, Vice President and Campus Dean, (719) 486-4212
- **Steamboat Springs:** Jonathon Norling, Vice President and Campus Dean, (970) 870-4414

# POLICIES



# ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

## STUDENT AND EMPLOYEE POLICY

Students and employees shall not engage in the unauthorized or unlawful use, possession, manufacture, distribution, or dispensation of alcohol and/or illicit drugs on college property or as part of college courses or activities. Although marijuana is no longer a crime in Colorado, it remains illegal under federal law. Consistent with federal law, including the Controlled Substances Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the use and/or possession of marijuana continues to be prohibited while a student or employee is on college property including residence halls or as part of college courses/activities.

## College Sanctions

Students and/or employees who violate the above standard of conduct will be subject to disciplinary action under employee and student disciplinary policies. The sanctions include, but are not limited to, a requirement to complete an appropriate rehabilitation or re-entry program; suspension from college housing; expulsion from the college or termination of employment; and/or referral to authorities for prosecution. See Student Amnesty for Alcohol and Drug Emergencies.



# Federal Penalties

Federal Trafficking Penalties for Schedules I, II, III, IV, & V (except Marijuana, App. 2)

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	500-4,999 grams mixture
II	Cocaine Base	28-279 grams mixture
IV	Fentanyl	40-399 grams mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	10-99 grams mixture
I	Heroin	100-999 grams mixture
I	LSD	1-9 grams mixture
II	Methamphetamine	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture
II	PCP	10-99 grams pure or 100-999 grams mixture

## PENALTY

**First Offense:** Not less than 5 yrs. and not more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual.

**Second Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

Schedule	Substance	Quantity
II	Cocaine	5 kilograms or more mixture
II	Cocaine Base	280 grams or more mixture
IV	Fentanyl	400 grams or more mixture
I	Fentanyl Analogue	100 grams or more mixture
I	Heroin	1 kilogram or more mixture
I	LSD	10 grams or more mixture
II	Methamphetamine	50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture
II	PCP	100 grams or more pure or 1 kilogram or more mixture

**PENALTY**

**First Offense:** Not less than 10 yrs. and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.

**Second Offense:** Not less than 20 yrs, and not more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

**2 or More Prior Offenses:** Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.

Substance/Quantity	Penalty
<p>Any Amount Of Other Schedule I &amp; II Substances</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Any Amount of Any Drug Product Containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) 1 Gram</p>	<p>First Offense: Not more that 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than Life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.</p>
<p>Any Amount Of Other Schedule III Drugs</p>	<p>First Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not more than 15 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 yrs. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.</p>
<p>Any Amount Of All Other Schedule IV Drugs (other than Flunitrazepam)</p>	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>
<p>Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV) (Other than 1 gram or more)</p>	<p>First Offense: Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 10 yrs. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than an individual.</p>
<p>Any Amount Of All Schedule V Drugs</p>	<p>First Offense: Not more than 1 yr. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.</p> <p>Second Offense: Not more than 4 yrs. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.</p>

Substance /Schedule	Quantity	1st Offense	2nd Offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	<p>Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs., or more than life.</p> <p>Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.</p>	<p>Not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana (Schedule I)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	<p>Not less than 5 yrs. or more than 40 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.</p>	<p>Not less than 10 yrs. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75million if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana (Schedule I)	<p>More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil;</p> <p>50 to 99 marijuana plants</p>	<p>Not more than 20 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 yrs. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.</p>	<p>Not more than 30 yrs. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.</p>
Marijuana (Schedule I)	<p>Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight)</p> <p>1 to 49 marijuana plants;</p>	<p>Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.</p>	<p>Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.</p>
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less	<p>Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.</p>	<p>Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.</p>
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less	<p>Not more than 5 yrs. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.</p>	<p>Not more than 10 yrs. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.</p>

# SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

CMC maintains a Policy on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Dating and Domestic Violence, and Stalking that may be accessed in full on the [Title IX website](#). Questions about the Policy, or whether a specific fact pattern is covered by the Policy may be asked to the Title IX Team at any time using the contact information at the beginning of this Annual Security Report.

The Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act requires that each institution include certain policy statements that are reflective of the College Policy. While those policy statements are included in this section, more information can be found in the full policy

## Title IX Team

CMC is committed to fostering an educational and employment environment that is free from discrimination, including sexual harassment, and retaliation. At CMC, the Title IX Team, listed below, works collaboratively across campuses to

further the goal that faculty, staff, and students are able to work and study in a campus community free from discrimination and harassment. The Title IX Team includes the Title IX Coordinator, any Deputy Title IX Coordinators, and any trained designee at the College. As such, the Title IX Team provides outreach, education, supportive consultation, and response services to all members of the CMC community in alignment with the College's non-discrimination and harassment policies and procedures. The primary purposes of the Grievance Procedures for Complaints of Sex Discrimination and Sex-Based Harassment are to:

- Define, eliminate, prevent, and remedy the effects of Prohibited Conduct;
- Identify care, support, and reporting options for students and employees;
- Explain the obligations of employees to report Prohibited Conduct to the College; and
- Identify the grievance procedures the College will follow to thoroughly, equitably, and promptly investigate

and resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct.

More information about the Policy, Procedures, Training, and Prevention programs may be found at the College Title IX website.

## **Title IX Coordinator**

The College's Title IX Coordinator is

### **Lisa Doak**

Assistant Vice President/Dean of Students/Title IX Coordinator  
802 Grand Avenue  
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601  
(970) 947-8351  
lidoak@coloradomtn.edu

You may also report information or make a complaint about conduct that may constitute sex-based discrimination or harassment under Title IX at Report a Title IX Complaint.

## **Deputy Title IX Coordinators**

Students also may contact the following persons who have been designated as Campus Deputy Title IX Coordinators:

### **Aspen and Carbondale Campuses**

Jon Shaw,  
Associate Dean of Academic & Student Services  
970-236-046  
jshaw3@coloradomtn.edu

### **Breckenridge and Dillon Campuses**

Nicole Fazande,  
Associate Dean of Academic and Student Affairs  
nfazande@coloradomtn.edu  
970-968-5805

### **Glenwood Springs and Spring Valley Campuses**

Lisa Runck, Associate Dean of Student Affairs  
lrunck@coloradomtn.edu  
970-947-8221

### **Leadville and Salida Campuses**

Nicole Fazande,  
Associate Dean of Academic and Student Affairs  
nfazande@coloradomtn.edu  
970-968-5805

### **Rifle Campus**

Jenny Boone,  
Assistant Dean of Student Affairs  
jboone@coloradomtn.edu  
970-625-6928

### **Steamboat Springs Campus**

Sean Griffin,  
Director of Student Life & Housing  
smgriffin@coloradomtn.edu  
970-870-4463

Vail Valley at Edwards  
Paula Hauswirth-Cummings,  
Associate Dean of Academic and Student Affairs  
pcummings@coloradomtn.edu  
970-569-2922

Title IX Coordinators are Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act.

Violations reported to the Title IX office will, if required, be included in the Annual Security Report and considered for timely warnings and other notifications.

## Descriptions of Policies

This Policy applies to the conduct of and protects:

- Students of CMC
- Employees and affiliates of the College; and
- College contractors and third parties participating or attempting to participate in the College’s operations or education.

This Policy applies regardless of the Complainant’s or the Respondent’s sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. Prohibited Conduct can occur between individuals regardless of their relationship status and can occur between people of the same or of different sexes, sexual orientations, gender identities, or gender expressions.

This Policy applies to

- All sex discrimination occurring under CMC’s Education Program or Activity in the United States.
- Conduct that occurs under CMC’s Education Program or Activity includes, but is not limited to, conduct that occurs in a building owned or controlled by a student

organization that is officially recognized by CMC and conduct that is subject to CMC’s disciplinary authority.

- CMC has an obligation to address a sex-based hostile environment under its Education Program or Activity, even when some conduct alleged to be contributing to the hostile environment occurred outside the recipient’s Education Program or Activity or outside the United States.
- In the limited circumstances in which Title IX permits different treatment or separation on the basis of sex, CMC must not carry out such different treatment or separation in a manner that discriminates on the basis of sex by subjecting a person to more than de minimis harm, except as permitted by law.

This Policy takes precedence over other College policies and procedures concerning Prohibited Conduct in a conflict. Among other conduct, the Policy prohibits sexual assault (rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape), dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and retaliation.

## Disclosure and resources

Complainants and Respondents have a wide range of options for care, support, and reporting in response to Prohibited

Conduct. Third parties should contact the College’s Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator.

The College encourages students, employees, and third parties to disclose and seek support from campus, medical, mental health, law enforcement, and other supportive resources available on campus and in the community. For ease of reference, the contact information for those resources is listed at the beginning of this Annual Security Report. Resources are denoted as confidential or non-confidential.

The College understands that after a trauma or a crime it may be a challenge to find the exact contact information for the resource needed, or a person may not be sure which resource they need. The College encourages anyone in need of assistance in understanding the resources or getting connected to them to contact the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, Community Safety, or any of the other listed resources.

While the College encourages victims of crime to seek assistance with Community Safety and/or off campus law enforcement agencies, College employees will notify law enforcement when the victim of the crime elects to or is unable to notify. Per the Clery Act and College Policy, the victim of a crime has the right to:

- Notify College and/or local law enforcement;

- Be assisted by the College in notifying law enforcement if they choose to do so; or
- Decline to notify law enforcement.

The College encourages students who have experienced, have knowledge of, or have witnessed Prohibited Conduct to promptly report the incident to the police or the College. Those reporting options are not mutually exclusive. A student may report Prohibited Conduct to the College, to the police, to both, or to neither.

If a person reports an incident of Prohibited Conduct to the College, there is no requirement that the Complainant pursue criminal prosecution or College discipline against a Respondent. The College recognizes that a Complainant’s decision on how to proceed after a report is filed is a process that may unfold over time; thus, at the time a report is made to the College, a Complainant does not have to decide whether to request any particular course of action.

A Title IX Official or the police can assist with arranging an appointment to discuss options for pursuing an order of protection and other legal remedies. This is a legal order issued by a court and differs from a no contact directive, which is an administrative order of the College.

Under this Policy, privacy should be distinguished from confidentiality.



- **Confidentiality:** If a Complainant desires to communicate with someone who, by law or by College policy, can keep information confidential, then the Complainant should contact one of the resources outlined in the Policy and at the front of this Annual Security Report.
- **Privacy:** Information communicated to a Title IX Official or a Mandatory Reporter will be kept as private as possible, which means that the information will be shared only with the College employees whom a Title IX Official determines need to be involved in responding to the incident, except as required or permitted by law. When speaking with a Title IX Official, Complainants are free to limit the details they share while they decide whether to report an incident to the College.

## Immediate Needs Following a Sexual Assault and Related Violence

After an incident of sexual assault and domestic/dating violence, the harmed person should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible. A list of confidential on and off campus resources, including hospital and medical resources, and hotlines where trained and confidential advocates can provide immediate assistance, is included at the front of this Annual

Security Report. Incidents of sexual violence are traumatizing, and the impact may differ. It is crucial that a harmed person seek medical attention as soon as possible, to assess any injuries, pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and any other medical harm. The sooner one seeks medical attention, the better medical professionals can address their needs.

Harmed persons have some time to consider whether to seek a criminal investigation, and that decision does not need to be made immediately. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist law enforcement personnel. If possible, place each item of clothing you were wearing at the time of the assault in a separate paper (not plastic) bag or cardboard box and do not shower, bathe, douche, wash, or clean any part of your body, including brushing your teeth, until you have had a forensic medical exam. If possible, do not clean the area or move anything around where the assault has occurred, in case law enforcement and detectives need access to the area. Individuals are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, direct messages, social networking pages, and other communications, as well as keeping pictures, logs or other copies of documents, if they have any, as such evidence may be useful to the College process and the criminal justice process. Although the College strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the

harmed person's choice whether to make such a report and they have the right to decline involvement with the police.

## Supportive Measures

The College will provide all students and employees who report they are the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of whether the incident occurred on or off campus, with written information regarding supportive measures, non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without fee or charge to the Complainant or the Respondent before or after the filing of a Formal Complaint or where no Formal Complaint has been filed. Further, supportive measures are available regardless of whether the incident is reported to law enforcement. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the College's Education Program or Activities without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the education environment, or deter sexual harassment. Supportive Measures may include counseling and mental health, health, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, student financial aid, modifications of work or class schedules, campus

escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security, visa and immigration options, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and monitoring of certain areas of the campus, and other similar measures.

The College will maintain the confidentiality of accommodations or supportive measures provided to those who report these incidents, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the ability of the College to provide the supportive measures. Further, while the College will include statistics of certain crimes in Clery Act geography within its Annual Security Report and analyze violations for potential warnings, it will complete this publicly available recordkeeping without the inclusion of personally identifying information about harmed persons.

After receiving a report of Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator may implement supportive and remedial measures ("Supportive Measures") while the College assesses, investigates, and resolves the report. Supportive Measures may be implemented upon request or at the Title IX Coordinator's initiative. The specific Supportive Measures implemented and the process for implementing those measures will usually be determined by the Title IX Coordinator or designee and will vary and be individualized, reasonable, and

appropriate depending on the facts of each case and the student or employee status of the Complainant and the Respondent. In fairly assessing the need for an individual to receive Supportive Measures, they are available:

- Even if the Complainant does not want to report the incident to the police;
- Even if the Complainant does not make a formal report. (The College may be limited in the Supportive Measures it can implement while keeping the identity of the Complainant private, such as: providing support services to the Complainant; changing living arrangements or course schedules, assignments, or tests; and providing increased monitoring, supervision, or security at locations or activities where the Prohibited Conduct occurred);
- To the Complainant, the Respondent, and witnesses, when determined to be appropriate by the Title IX Coordinator or designee; and
- Prior to, during, or after the investigation or resolution of a report of Prohibited Conduct.

Individuals are encouraged to report to the Title IX Coordinator concerns about the failure of another person to abide by the terms of a Supportive Measure; however, in the event of an immediate health or safety concern, individuals should call 911. The College will take

immediate and responsive action to enforce a previously implemented Supportive Measure and alleged violations will be investigated and addressed by the appropriate office. The Title IX Coordinator or designee will strive to communicate with the Complainant and the Respondent throughout the grievance process to ensure that the Supportive Measures in place are necessary and effective based on the evolving needs of the parties. The Title IX Coordinator has the discretion to issue, modify, or remove any Supportive Measure at any time. With respect to non-student employees and third parties, the Title IX Coordinator may delegate the authority to determine and implement appropriate Supportive Measures.

The following are examples of Supportive Measures:

- Issuing a no-contact directive, which provides mutual restrictions between parties from having verbal, physical, written, and/or electronic contact and/or from being present on designated College controlled property for a definite or indefinite period of time.
- Issuing an Emergency Removal (i.e. Interim Suspension) of the Respondent (student or employee) based on an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual arising from the allegations of Prohibited Conduct. The Respondent will have the ability to challenge the decision

- immediately (within 3 business days) following the removal;
- Informing the Complainant of the right to report the incident to the police for criminal investigation and prosecution and offering to assist the Complainant in reporting an incident to the police;
  - Putting a Respondent (if an employee) on leave, in accordance with other applicable College policies, prior to the conclusion of the investigation and resolution of a report or formal complaint of Prohibited Conduct;
  - Assisting an individual in obtaining medical, advocacy, and counseling services;
  - Exploring changes in living, transportation, dining, and working arrangements;
  - Arranging appointments for an individual for follow-up on-campus support services or off-campus support services;
  - Exploring changes in class and extracurricular schedules, including adjustments so that the Complainant and the Respondent do not share the same classes;
  - Assisting an individual in communicating with faculty;
  - Assisting an individual in requesting that directory information be removed from public sources by contacting the College's Office of the Registrar;
  - Accessing academic support for an individual, including tutoring;
  - Assisting with requesting academic accommodations such as re-scheduling exams, obtaining extensions of time for assignments, re-taking a course, dropping a course, or withdrawing for a semester without financial or academic penalty.

## Timelines

It is the College's responsibility to conduct an adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of complaints alleging Sex Discrimination. The College will make a good faith effort to complete the Resolution Process within an average of 60–90 days, exclusive of any appeals, which the Title IX Coordinator can extend as necessary for appropriate cause. The Parties will receive regular updates on the progress of the investigation and resolution process, as well as notification and a rationale for any extensions or delays, and an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

## How to File a Complaint

Reporting Prohibited Conduct enables the College to provide Supportive Measures and information regarding the College's grievance process. If an incident is not reported to the College,

then the College cannot discuss the availability of Supportive Measures or the grievance process with the Complainant. Complainants are not required to report Prohibited Conduct if they do not want the College to respond to the incident or assist with Supportive Measures. A Complainant may opt to report an incident of Prohibited Conduct but decline to disclose the identity of the Respondent; in that case, a Title IX Official will offer Supportive Measures to the Complainant, but the College's ability to investigate the incident and pursue disciplinary action against the Respondent or take other remedial action will be limited.

## Disciplinary proceedings

CMC has specific grievance procedures for addressing reports of Prohibited Conduct after the report to the Title IX Coordinator. The procedures the College uses are based on the allegations and the Title IX Coordinator's assessment of appropriate resolution.

When the College receives notice of a potential incident of Prohibited Conduct, the Title IX Coordinator will communicate with the Complainant about the following:

- How the Complainant can file a formal complaint;
- Supportive measures that the College can take to support the Complainant; and

- On and off campus resources that the Complainant can access for assistance.

The College uses two processes to resolve reports of Prohibited Conduct under the Policy: Administrative Resolution, which involves an investigation and adjudication, and if appropriate, the imposition of sanctions, and Informal Resolution, which includes restorative options for resolving reports and are managed by trained facilitators to help parties reach a mutually agreeable outcome. All facilitators must not be the same person as the investigator or the/a Decision-maker(s) in CMC's Grievance Procedure. Any person designated to facilitate informal resolution must not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent. The Title IX Coordinator may serve as the facilitator, subject to these restrictions.

The College is committed to providing a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result. The procedures will be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and how to investigate and conduct a hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

All proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the institution’s policies and transparent to the Complainant and Respondent; includes timely notice of meetings at which the Complainant or Respondent, or both, may be present; and provides timely and equal access to the Complainant, the Respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.

Upon initiation of CMC’s Title IX Grievance Procedure, CMC will notify the Parties of the following:

- CMC Title IX Grievance Procedure and any informal resolution process;
- Sufficient information available at the time to allow the Parties to respond to the allegations, including the identities of the Parties involved in the incident(s), the conduct alleged to constitute sex discrimination, and the date(s) and location(s) of the alleged incident(s);
- Retaliation is prohibited; and
- Parties are entitled to an equal opportunity to access the relevant and not otherwise impermissible evidence or an accurate description of this evidence. If, in the course of an investigation, CMC decides to investigate additional allegations of sex discrimination by the Respondent toward the

Complainant that are not included in the notice provided or that are included in a Complaint that is consolidated, CMC will notify the Parties of the additional allegations.

CMC will provide for adequate, reliable, and impartial investigation of Complaints. The burden is on CMC – not on the Parties – to conduct an investigation that gathers sufficient evidence to determine whether sex discrimination occurred.

Parties will be permitted to have an advisor of choice through the proceedings. The College will not limit the choice of advisor or presence in any meeting or disciplinary proceeding for any party. Any restriction regarding the extent to which advisors may participate will be applied equally to both parties. The Title IX Coordinator will provide each Party and their advisors of choice with an equal opportunity to access and review an accurate description of the relevant evidence collected throughout the investigation that is not otherwise impermissible in the form of an investigative report. The College will provide the Complainant and Respondent with the same opportunities to have others present during any College disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.

As noted above, disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner from the investigation to the final result. Throughout the grievance process, investigators and decision makers will objectively evaluate all relevant evidence, including both inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and credibility determinations will not be based on a person's status as a Complainant, Respondent, or witness. Proceedings will include a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause with written notice to the Complainant and the Respondent of the delay and the reason for the delay.

## Outcome Notification

The College will simultaneously notify, in writing, both the Complainant and Respondent of the result of any disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking including the procedures to appeal the results of the outcome. If there is a change in result, the College will notify parties and provide updates when the outcome is considered final, and the complaint is closed.

## Standard of evidence

The standard of proof used in disciplinary proceedings is the

preponderance of the evidence standard, i.e., whether it is more likely than not that the Respondent violated the Code by engaging in Prohibited Conduct.

## Sanctions

### Sexual Assault

When an individual is found responsible for sexual assault, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

## Domestic Violence

When an individual is found responsible for domestic violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

## Dating Violence

When an individual is found responsible for dating violence, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure

- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Demotion
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- No-Contact Requirements
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

## Stalking

When an individual is found responsible for stalking, the following sanctions are available:

- Expulsion or Termination
- Revocation of Tenure
- Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Deferred Suspension of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 semesters
- Administrative Leave without Pay
- Revocation of Admission and/or Degree
- Demotion



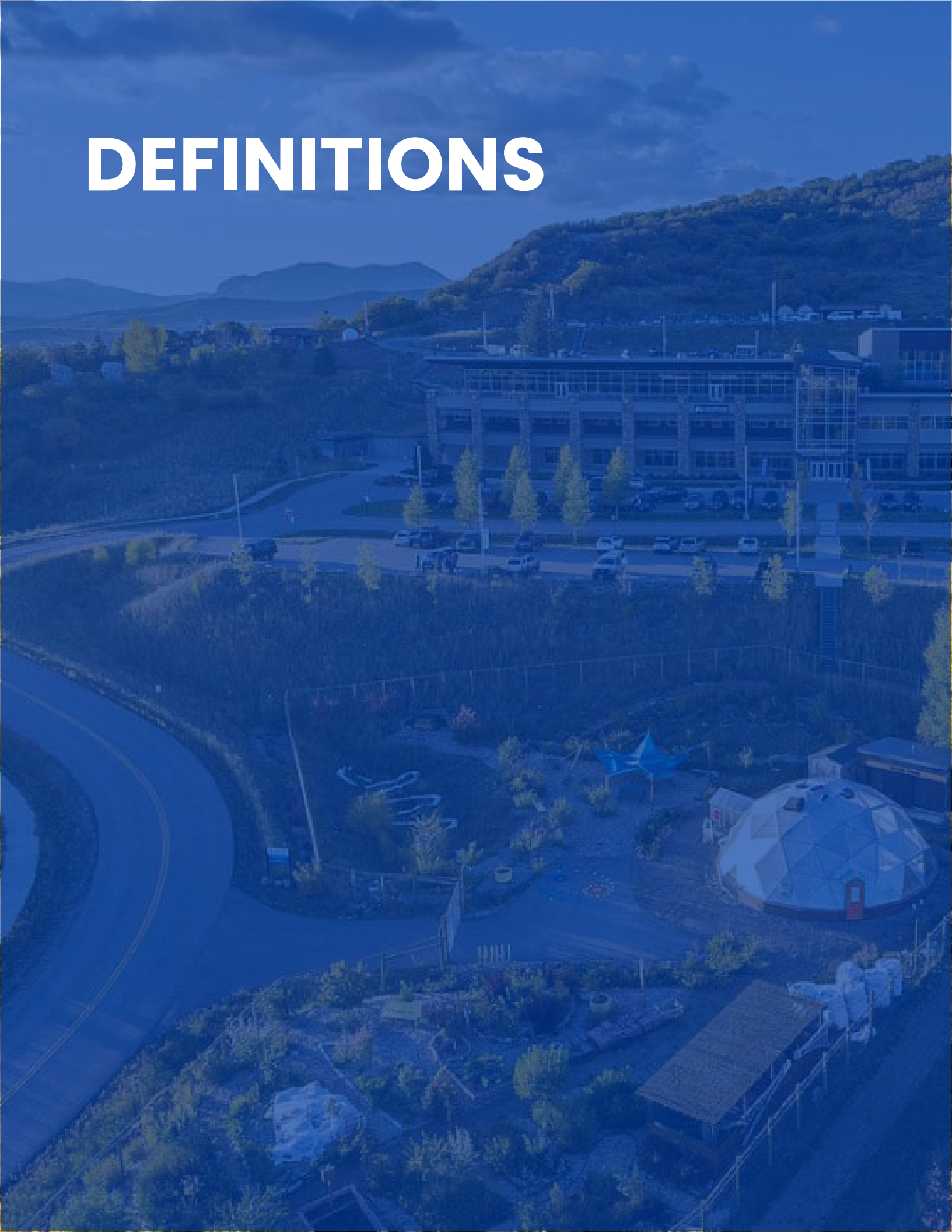
- College Housing Suspension, Expulsion, or Restrictions
- College Housing Suspension and Restrictions
- Social Restrictions
- Loss of Privileges
- Education Sanctions
- Mandated Assessment(s)
- Removal from Grants
- Revocation of Scholarship(s)
- Revocation of Award(s)

In certain complex cases, a finding of responsibility for one of the above violations may be combined with a finding of responsibility for another violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policies & Grievance Procedures described above or another Policy (such as sexual harassment, a Code of Conduct violation, or the Acceptable Use Policy). In those cases, certain additional sanctions (including educational sanctions, fines, and other sanctions listed in the relevant Policies and Codes) may be applied specifically to that other violation that are separate and apart from the list of sanctions available for the four violations listed above.

## **Disclosure to Victim or Next of Kin**

The College will, upon written request, disclose to the victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in Section 16 of Title 18, United States code), incest, or statutory rape, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased due to such crime or offense, their next of kin shall be treated as the victim. The College also notifies victims in accordance with its Policy on Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking.

# DEFINITIONS



# PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This annual security report is prepared by the College’s Risk Management and Title IX offices, along with personnel from other departments across the College. To gather data for this report, the college relies on information reported internally as well as reports made to local law enforcement agencies.

## Definitions

### Clery Act Geography

#### What is Clery Geography?

The Clery Act specifically defines the geography of the College which is used to report crimes and in certain cases arrests and referrals for discipline.

#### ON CAMPUS

(i) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and

(ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

#### ON CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL

Crimes that occur in on campus residence halls are counted in the On Campus category as well as the On Campus residential category. On Campus Residential is a sub-set of On Campus, and the crime counts should not be added together.

## NON CAMPUS

(i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or

(ii) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

## PUBLIC PROPERTY

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

At CMC, the specific Clery Act geography is included on the following page.



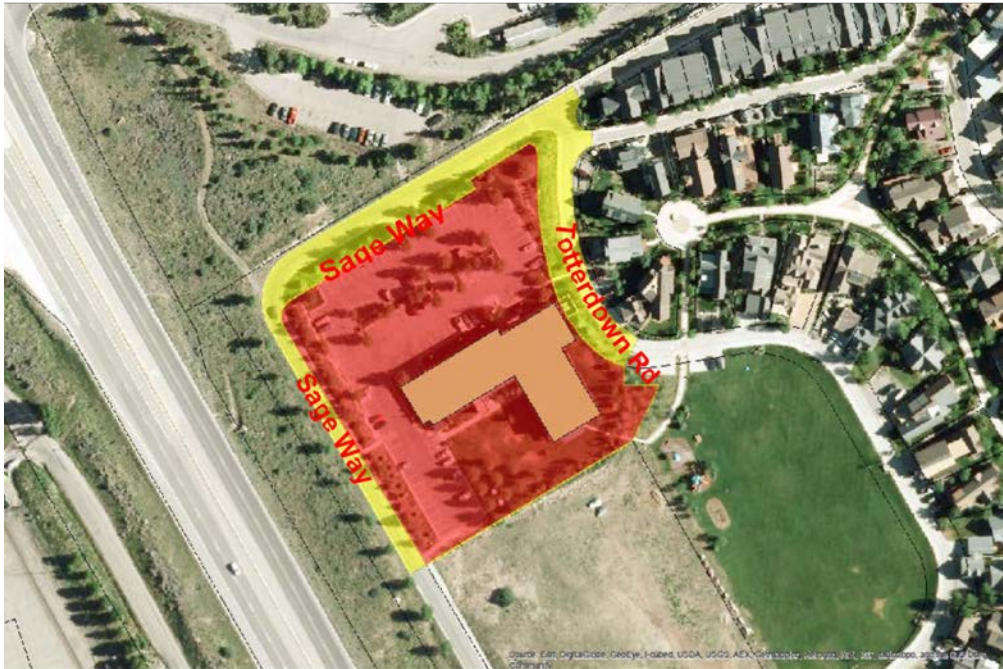
# Clery Geography Maps

## LEGEND

The zone colors represent:

Red: Core Campus | Yellow: Adjacent Public Land | Blue: Non-Campus

## Aspen



## Breckenridge



**LEGEND**

The zone colors represent:

Red: Core Campus | Yellow: Adjacent Public Land | Blue: Non-Campus

**Carbondale**



**Central Services**

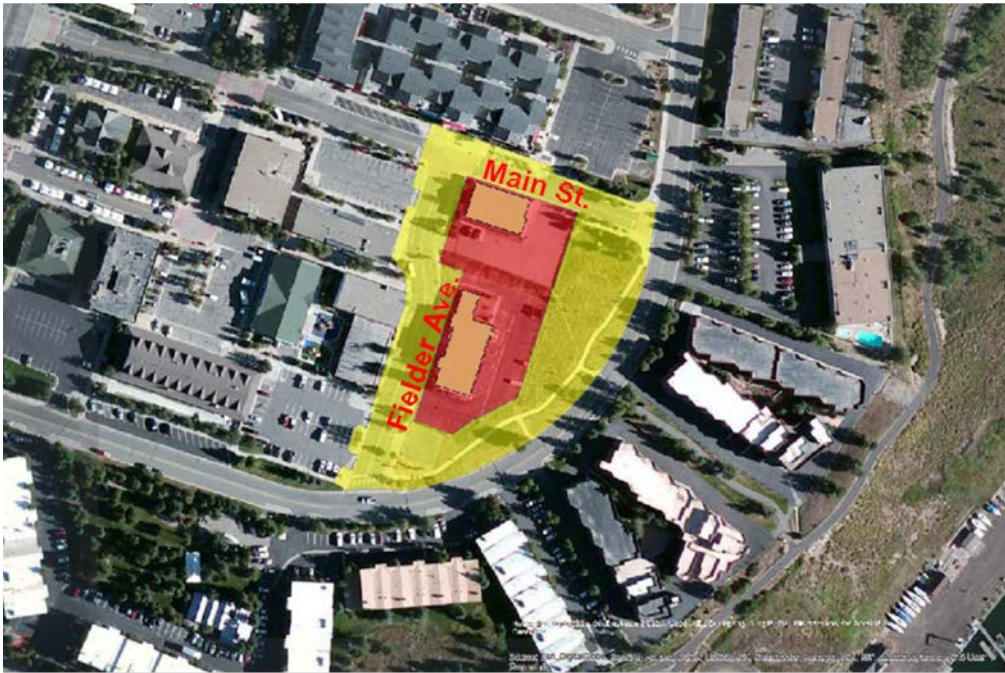


**LEGEND**

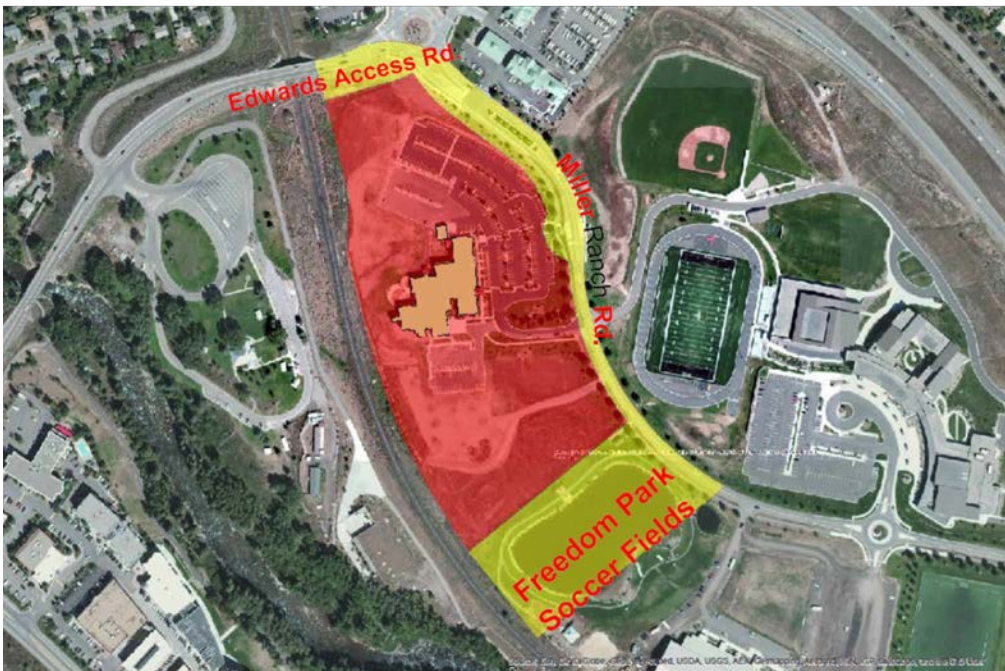
The zone colors represent:

Red: Core Campus | Yellow: Adjacent Public Land | Blue: Non-Campus

**Dillon**



**Edwards**

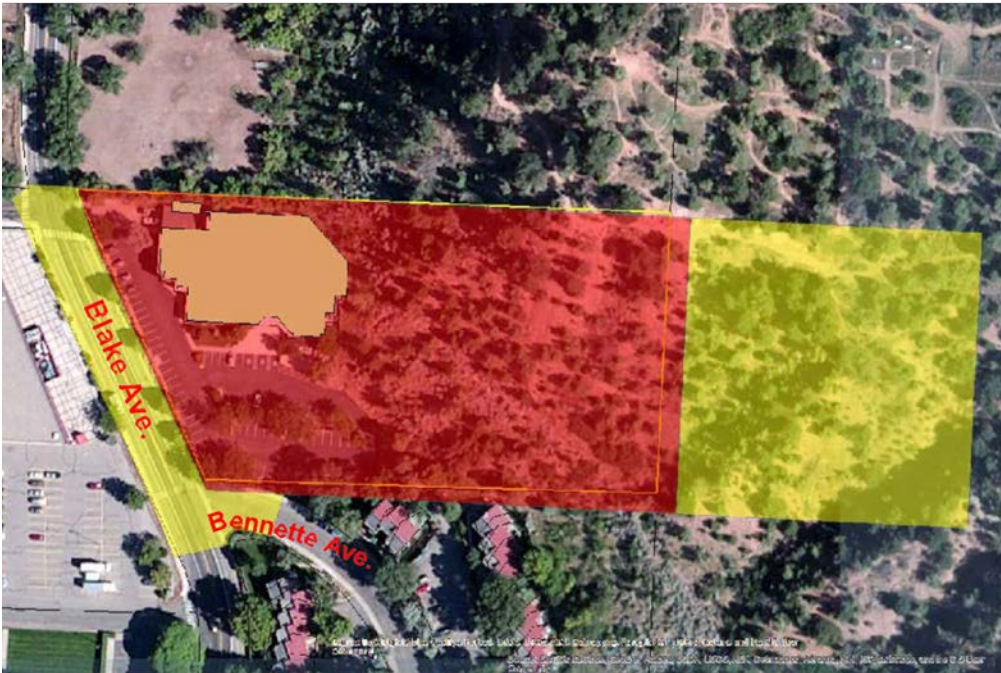


**LEGEND**

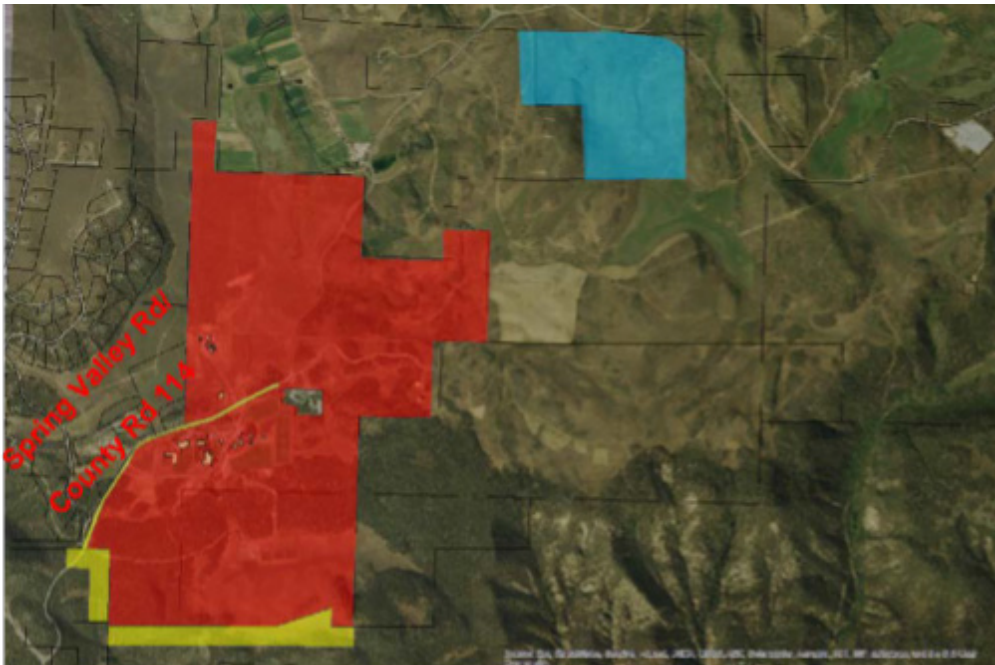
The zone colors represent:

Red: Core Campus | Yellow: Adjacent Public Land | Blue: Non-Campus

**Glenwood Springs**



**Glenwood Springs – Spring Valley**





**LEGEND**

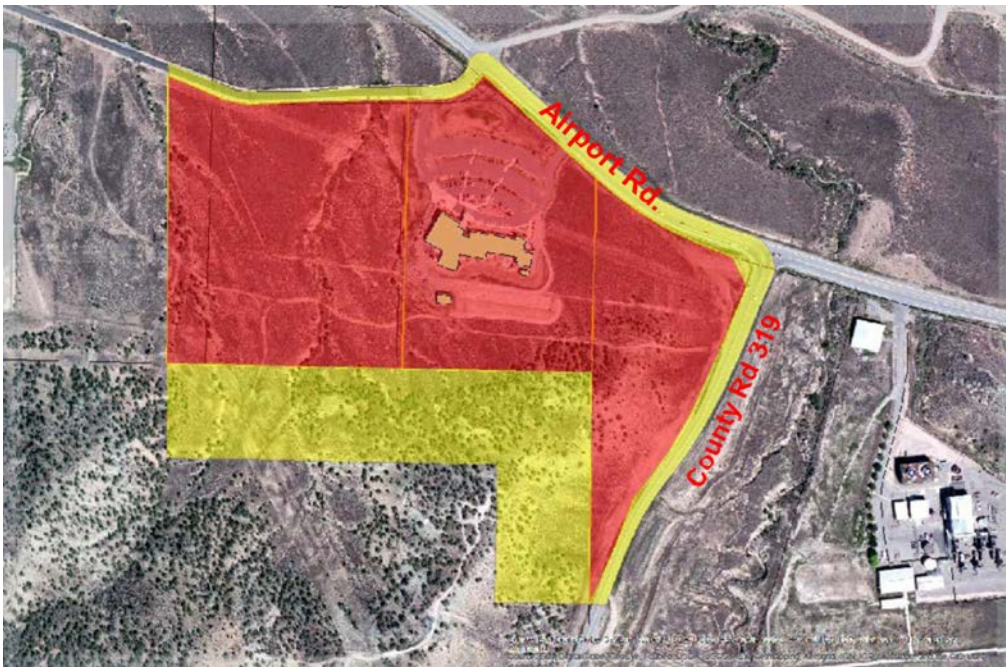
The zone colors represent:

Red: Core Campus | Yellow: Adjacent Public Land | Blue: Non-Campus

**Leadville**



**Rifle**



**LEGEND**

The zone colors represent:

Red: Core Campus | Yellow: Adjacent Public Land | Blue: Non-Campus

**Salida**



**Steamboat Springs**



# Other Clery Act Definitions

The following are definitions of crimes that are reportable under the Clery Act reporting requirements.

## Primary Crimes

### **MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER**

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

### **MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE**

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

### **SEX OFFENSES**

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

### **RAPE**

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

### **FONDLING**

The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of

their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

### **INCEST**

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

### **STATUTORY RAPE**

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

### **ROBBERY**

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

### **AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

### **BURGLARY**

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes:

unlawful entry with intent to commit a felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking and safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

### **MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT**

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.

### **ARSON**

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

## **Drug, Alcohol, and Weapons Violations**

### **LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS**

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

### **DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS**

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession,

transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

### **WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS**

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

## **Hate/Bias-Related Crime**

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

In addition to the Primary Crime offenses mentioned above, there are also four additional criminal offenses related to Hate Crimes, they are: larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property. The following are definitions of Hate/Bias crimes that are reportable under the Clery Reporting Requirements:

**LARCENY-THEFT**

The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

**SIMPLE ASSAULT**

An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious, severe, or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

**INTIMIDATION**

To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to physical attack.

**DESTRUCTION/DAMAGE/VANDALISM OF PROPERTY**

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

**VAWA Crimes****DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

**DATING VIOLENCE**

Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

1. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
2. For the purposes of this definition—
  - Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
  - Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

## **STALKING**

Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition—

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directly, indirectly or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

# CRIME STATISTICS

An aerial photograph of a town, likely in a mountainous region, with a blue tint overlay. The town features a mix of residential and commercial buildings, surrounded by greenery and trees. In the background, there are rolling hills and mountains under a clear sky. The text 'CRIME STATISTICS' is prominently displayed in the upper left corner in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

# Aspen

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



# Aspen

## ARRESTS

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Breckenridge

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Breckenridge

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Carbondale

## CRIME STATISTICS

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Carbondale

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Central Services & Morgridge

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Central Services & Morgridge

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Dillon

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



# Dillon

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Glenwood Springs

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Glenwood Springs

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Leadville

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Leadville

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	5	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2	10	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Rifle

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Rifle

## ARRESTS

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
Incident	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Salida

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



# Salida

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Spring Valley

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Spring Valley

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	4	6	3	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	1	17	3	1	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Steamboat Springs

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Steamboat Springs

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	3	6	7	3	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	14	21	0	14	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	10	4	1	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	9	10	9	9	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Vail Valley at Edwards

## CRIME STATISTICS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## HATE CRIMES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Hate Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Vail Valley at Edwards

## ARRESTS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## REFERRALS

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Weapons Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## VAWA OFFENSES

Incident	On-Campus Residential			On-Campus			Non-Campus			Public Property		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0