

SAFETY



Based on 2000 statistics.

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And
University Drug/Alcohol
Policy

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



Knowledge to Go Places

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102 Administration Building
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(970) 491-6211
FAX: (970) 491-0501

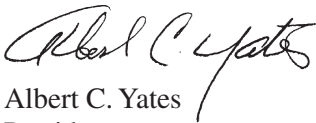
Dear Colorado State Students, Parents, Faculty, and Staff:

Colorado State University is committed to fostering a safe, healthy, and trusting campus environment and to encouraging open inquiry into ideas. We value a strong University community offering opportunities to develop lifelong relationships, a safe physical environment, and a supportive atmosphere in which all can learn and grow.

The enriched and enlightened community to which we aspire requires shared responsibility for safety and positive behavior choices. Along with crimes against property and people, abuse of drugs and alcohol always adversely affects a university community and its citizens. This booklet includes statistics on some of the impacts of substance abuse at Colorado State, including problems with academics, sexual violence, and basic mental health, all of which undermine a community that values honest inquiry and openness. Because mind-altering substances interfere with deliberate thought and deed, their abuse has no place in a community that strives to support honest reflection and communication and to be a place of safety for all.

Please read this booklet and ask questions, and then take an active part in helping encourage the learning and mutual growth for which we have come together.

Sincerely,



Albert C. Yates
President

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

Alcohol and Other Drugs

This section of the *2001 Safety Update* describes University policies and programs concerning alcohol and other drugs. The following page illustrates the legal sanctions of drug and alcohol-related offenses. Although it is not a comprehensive list, it will give you a basic understanding of the serious legal penalties that can arise from unlawful possession, distribution and use of illicit drugs and alcohol. On pages 4 and 5 we've outlined the physical effects and health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

SEIZE THE KEYS

CARPE KEY-EM

The number of people who have died in drunk-driving crashes has gone down every year since 1992. That's the good news. The bad news is that if only one person dies – that's still too many. It's time we take a stand in the name of friendship.

- SEIZE** the keys if you see someone who has been drinking and attempts to drive. There are safer and smarter alternatives.
- SEIZE** the opportunity to discuss with your friends why they were putting themselves at risk.
- SEIZE** the moment – the chance to make a difference in another person's life.

DRIVE SAFE
KEEPING FRIENDSHIPS ALIVE
DRIVE SOBER

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Offense	Type of Offense	Jail Term	Fine	Driver's License
Alcohol consumption/possession: illegal under .21	Class II Petty Offense	None. Possible community service	\$50 to \$100	3 month suspension
Juvenile DUI: Under .21 Blood alcohol level between .02 and .05	Traffic A Infraction	None. Community service 0 to 24 hours	\$0 to \$300	1 year suspension
Driving under the influence of ethyl alcohol (Blood alcohol level above .05)	Traffic Misdemeanor	5 days to 1 year in jail. Community service 48 to 96 hours	\$300 to \$1,000	1 year suspension
Open Alcohol Container	Municipal Misdemeanor	None	\$100	None
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	Class II Petty Offense	None	\$100	3 month suspension
Schedule I and II, such as: Cocaine, Opium, Heroin, Morphine, Methadone, LSD, Mescaline, Psilocybin, GHB	1st offense: Class 3 Felony 2nd offense: Class 2 Felony	1st offense: 4-16 years 2nd offense: 8-24 years	1st offense: \$750,000 2nd offense: \$1,000,000	3 month suspension
Schedule III, such as: PCP; Codeine, Diluadid	1st offense: Class 4 Felony Repeat offender: Class 3 Felony	2-8 years	\$2,000 to \$500,000	3 month suspension
Schedule IV, such as: Chloral Hydrate, Tranquilizers, some barbiturates and stimulants	1st offense: Class 5 Felony Repeat offender: Class 4 Felony	1st offense: 1-4 years Repeat Offender: 2-8 years	1st offense: \$1,000 to \$100,000 Repeat Offender: \$2,000 to \$500,000	3 month suspension
Schedule V, such as Codeine and other narcotics	1st offense: Class 1 Misdemeanor Repeat Offender: Class 5 Felony	1st offense: 6 mo.-2 years Repeat Offender: 1-5 years	1st offense: up to \$5,000 Repeat Offender: \$1,000 to \$100,000	3 month suspension
Marijuana: less than 1 oz.	Class II Petty Offense	None. Possible community service	\$100	3 month suspension
Possession more than 1 oz. but less than 8 oz.	Class 1 Misdemeanor	1st offense: 6 mo.-2 years Repeat Offender: 1-4 years	1st offense: up to \$5,000 Repeat Offender: \$1,000 to \$100,000	3 month suspension
Dispensing Marijuana	Class 4 Felony	2-8 years	\$2,000 to \$500,000	3 month suspension
Growing Marijuana	Class 4 Felony	2-8 years	\$2,000 to \$500,000	3 month suspension

Drugs and Their Effects

Drug Type	Name	Immediate effects
Stimulants (Uppers) Amphetamines*	Benzedrine, Dexedrine, Methedrine, diet pills	Euphoria, increased alertness, excitation, decreased appetite, insomnia, restlessness
Cocaine*	Cocaine powder, crack, freebased coke	Brief euphoria, increased energy, intense exhilaration
Nicotine	Cigarettes, cigars, pipes, snuff, chewing tobacco	Relaxation, increased confidence, increased metabolism
Depressants (Downers) Alcohol*	Beer, wine, liquor, some medications	Muscle relaxation, intoxication, depression, impaired motor control, impaired memory, and judgment
Tranquilizers*	Valium, Librium, Equanil, Miltown, Thorazine	Relief of tension and anxiety, drowsiness
Narcotics*	Heroin, morphine, opium, codeine, methadone, Demerol	Euphoria, drowsiness, painkiller
Inhalants*	Amyl nitrate, butyl nitrate, nitrous oxide, glue, and paint	Lowered blood pressure, relaxation of sphincter muscles, feeling of heightened sexual arousal
Psychedelics (Hallucinogens) Cannabis*	Marijuana, hashish, TCH	Relaxation, altered sense of hearing, time, vision; euphoria, increased heart rate and appetite; dilated pupils, memory impairment
Sedatives	GHB, Rohypnol	Relaxation, mild euphoria, headache, nausea, loss of consciousness, coma
	LSD, psilocybin, MDA, peyote, DMT, STP, ketamine	Hallucinations, altered sense of time, space, and visual perception, nausea, disorientation
Entactogens	MDMA (Ecstasy), MDA	Empathy, jitteriness, teeth clenching, increases level of serotonin, nausea, muscle cramping

*Impairs driving ability

Most common complications/long-term effects	Risk of dependence
Nervousness, paranoia, hallucinations, dizziness, tremors, decreased mental ability, sexual impotence, insomnia, skin disorders, malnutrition, delusions, psychosis, seizures, death	psychological – high physical – high
Tremors, nasal bleeding and inflammation, toxic psychosis, seizures, damage to nasal septum and blood vessels, death from overdose (heart or respiratory failure)	psychological – high physical (esp. crack) – way high
High blood pressure, emphysema, bronchitis, heart and lung disease, cancer, death	psychological – high physical – high
Dehydration, hangover, overdose or mixing with other depressants can cause respiratory failure, obesity, impotence, psychosis, ulcers, malnutrition, liver and brain damage, delirium tremens, death	psychological – high physical – moderate
Hangover, menstrual irregularities, increases or decreases effect of other drugs, especially dangerous with alcohol, destroys blood cells, jaundice, coma, death	psychological – moderate physical – moderate
Respiratory and circulatory depression, dizziness, vomiting, sweating, dry mouth, lowered libido, lethargy, constipation, weight loss, temporary sterility and impotence, withdrawal sickness, stupor, death	psychological – high physical – high
Nitrates, headaches, dizziness, accelerated heart rate, nausea, nasal irritation, cough, lost erection, hallucination, liver, kidney, bone-marrow and brain damage, death	psychological – high
Impaired driving ability, possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility; damage from impure dose	psychological – moderate physical – unknown as yet
Can be extremely dangerous when used in high doses, residual anxiety, may cause brain damage in some people. May be more susceptible to depression and anxiety disorders or memory problems.	moderate
Depression, paranoia, physical exhaustion after use, psychosis (“freaking out”)	psychological – low
Anxiety, depression, may cause brain damage in some people, memory problems	moderate

Psychoactive drugs are most frequently used for social or recreational purposes. Many psychoactive drugs produce tolerance and dependence (psychological, physical, or both). The more frequently a person uses a drug and/or the larger the dose, the greater his or her *tolerance* to the drug.

A person who is *physically dependent* on a drug needs it to function “normally.” Discontinued use of the drug results in withdrawal symptoms that can be painful and even life-threatening. Taking the drug again temporarily relieves these symptoms.

A *psychologically dependent* person feels he or she cannot function “normally” without the drug. There can be severe mental and emotional distress that prompts the person to continue using the drug.

Stop Alcohol Poisoning

Symptoms of alcohol poisoning

1. Person is unconscious or semi-conscious and cannot be awakened.
2. Cold, clammy, pale, or bluish skin.
3. Check to see if breathing is slow, less than eight times per minute, or irregular, with ten seconds or more between breaths.
4. Vomiting while “sleeping” or passed out, and not waking up after vomiting.

If a person has any of these symptoms, he or she is suffering from acute alcohol intoxication.



1. Get help. Call 911, a staff member, or an ambulance.
2. Do not leave the person alone. Turn the victim on his/her side to prevent choking in case of vomiting.
3. Always be “better safe than sorry” if you are not sure what to do. How can your friend be angry about you caring for him or her?

A Matter of Friendship

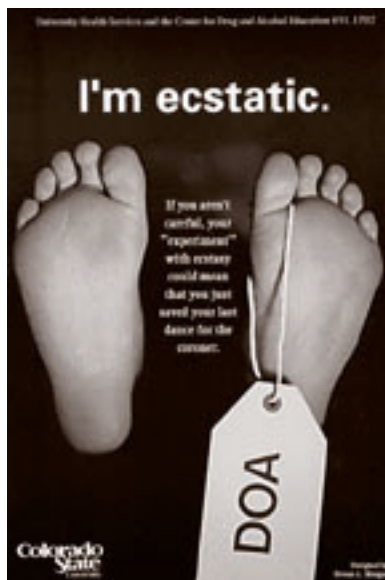
When everything is said and done, it all comes down to friendship. You have a friend who is in a state where he or she cannot take care of or make decisions for himself or herself. So, who is going to do it for them? You may not want to act because you are afraid that when your friend wakes up he or she will be mad at you. But you know what? Your friend will wake up. And how mad can someone be because you did something out of caring and friendship? The next day you can ask if your friend is OK. The next day, you can express your concern with your friend's drinking. The next day you can even be angry with your friend for putting you in this scary situation. But for now, act! Get help! Call someone! And make sure you and your friend have another day together. It might be the greatest thing you could ever do in the name of friendship.

Taken from *Bacchus and Gamma Peer Education Network, Training Manual on Alcohol Poisoning, 1995.*

Club Drugs

Club drugs continue to grow in popularity with teens and college-aged students nationwide. While many users may experience sensational highs accompanied by numbness and other body stimulating effects, they fail to recognize these substances as real drugs; however, these drugs are very real and so are the dangers. According to research from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, club drugs “can have long-lasting negative effects on the brain that can alter memory function and motor skills.”

Ecstasy (MDMA): Ecstasy is an entactogen that is also called X, E, Clarity and XTC. Ecstasy may result in decreased appetite,



hallucinations, increased heart rate and blood pressure, muscle seizures, anxiety and sweating. It also causes the body to overheat. This in turn, leads to dehydration and hyperthermia, forcing users to take frequent breaks and drink water. MDMA can have serious long-term effects, causing damage to parts of the brain that are critical to thought and memory, as well as clinical depression.

Ketamine: Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic, sold legally to veterinarians for anesthesia. Ketamine is commonly referred to as K, Special K or Vitamin K. It is usually ingested in liquid or powder form. Ketamine is an extremely unpredictable, volatile drug that stimulates heart rate, blood pressure and breathing to dangerously high levels. Panic, rage, paranoia, numbness, loss of coordination and difficult breathing are all additional symptoms of Ketamine.

GHB: GHB is a euphoriant depressant also known as Liquid G, Liquid X and GHB. It is a very powerful, fast-acting central nervous system drug. Symptoms include dizziness, nausea, slowed heart rate and breathing and deep sleep. These symptoms become extremely dangerous when GHB and alcohol are combined. GHB is frequently used and implicated in date rape cases. See page 28 for sexual assault information.

Rohypnol: Rohypnol is a tranquilizer and sedative drug. It is a colorless, odorless and tasteless drug that has been associated with date rape and sexual assault incidents nationwide. Its almost undetectable properties make it easy to slip into the beverage of an unsuspecting victim. Rohypnol affects the brain's memory processing and causes "retrograde amnesia" which is similar to a blackout. Users will be unable to remember events that occurred while under the drug's influence. *See the section on sexual assault in order to protect yourself from Rohypnol and GHB drink spiking.*

Marijuana

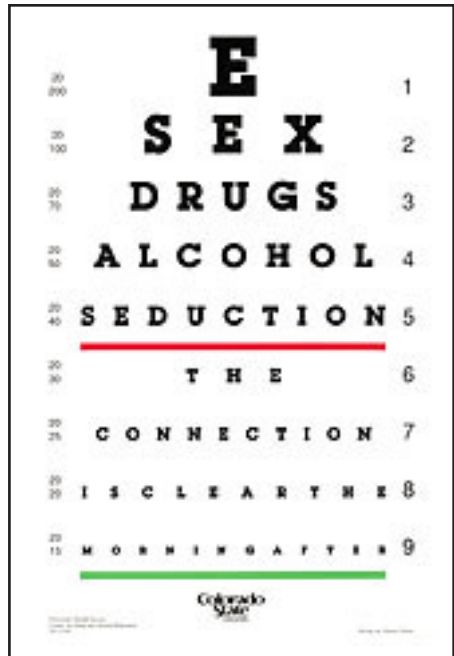
A person should consider the four M's before deciding to use marijuana.

M1 – Memory: Studies show that marijuana disrupts short-term memory or the process in which recent events and information are encoded in memory.

M2 – Motivation: Observational studies directly link marijuana use to lapses in motivation. As a result, marijuana is referred to as a “spectator drug,” turning a person into a passive spectator in his/her own life.

M3 – Money: The cost of maintaining any dependency affects not only personality, goals, and health, but finances as well. When making budget priorities, consider the real cost of Marijuana use and where the money could be better spent.

M4 – Mental: Many people are aware that marijuana is psychologically (or mentally) addictive and not necessarily physically addictive. So, they think physical addiction is not something to worry about. The psychological aspects of marijuana addiction can take years to overcome, whereas the physical aspects take merely a few days, or maybe weeks. The THC content of most marijuana in the U.S. ranges from 5 to 12 percent. Hashish is around 25 percent.



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

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

Employee compliance with the above policy is required as a condition of employment. Any employee convicted of violating a criminal drug statute must so notify their employer within five (5) days of the conviction. The University, in turn, is obliged by law to report certain convictions to the federal government.

Violations and/or convictions of the above policies and the laws listed on page 3 will result in University discipline. The University must take such action within 30 days after receipt of any notice with regard to an employee who has been convicted of a listed offense. Sanctions for employees may include mandatory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program or disciplinary action such as a reprimand, suspension, salary reduction, demotion, or termination of employment. Sanctions for students may include a warning, probation, suspension, ineligibility for financial assistance, athletic ineligibility, expulsion from University housing, or dismissal or expulsion from the University itself.

For further information about alcohol and drugs, educational programs, and for individual assistance, call the University's *Center for Drug and Alcohol Education* at **491-1702**. Services for faculty and staff are available through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at **491-5900**.

Try these useful Web sites for additional information about drugs and alcohol:

www.clubdrugs.org
www.nida.nih.gov
www.drugabuse.gov
www.health.org
www.dancesafe.org

Student Rights and Responsibilities

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

University Discipline

The Office of Judicial Affairs reviews all campus police reports; reports referred by the Fort Collins Police; and complaints made regarding student behavior by any member of the campus or larger community. If the alleged conduct represents a possible violation of the University code of conduct, a disciplinary hearing is initiated. If the student is found responsible for the violation, disciplinary action ranging from a warning up to expulsion from the University may be taken.

Specific sanctions or restrictions may be imposed as a part of University disciplinary action. Special conditions may include

alcohol and drug education, assessment, or treatment; psychiatric examination or counseling; financial restitution; educational programs; and community service.

In 1998, a federal law was passed that imposed restrictions on a student's eligibility to receive federal financial aid if they have been convicted of any crime related to possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs.

The complete text of the Student Rights and Responsibilities Policy is available in the Vice President for Student Affairs Office, 201 Administration Building or at www.colostate.edu/depts/DSA/policy.

Residential Contracts

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

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

Disciplinary Records

Student disciplinary records are maintained by the Office of Judicial Affairs in keeping with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (1973), the Higher Education Amendments (1998), and the Student Rights and Responsibilities policy.

Disciplinary Statistics

Please see page 37 for recent statistics related to University Disciplinary Actions.

The complete text of the Student Rights and Responsibilities Policy is available in the Vice President for Student Affairs Office, the

Housing Office, the Information desk at the Lory Student Center, or on the Colorado State University website (<http://www.colostate.edu/depts/DSA/policy>).

Drug and Alcohol Counseling

It is the policy of the state of Colorado that treatment may be more appropriate for alcoholics and intoxicated individuals than criminal prosecution. It is felt that they should be afforded a continuum of treatment in order that they may lead normal lives as productive members of society. C.R.S. § 25-1-301(1).

The Colorado general assembly has appropriated moneys for alcoholic receiving and screening centers, medical detoxification, intensive treatment, halfway house care, outpatient rehabilitative therapy, orientation, education, and in-service training. C.R.S. § 25-1-301(2). The Colorado Department of Health's Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has established a comprehensive and coordinated program for the treatment of alcoholics and intoxicated persons. C.R.S. § 25-1-305(1). Insofar as funds are available to the Division, the program of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division includes: emergency treatment; inpatient treatment; intermediate treatment; outpatient and follow-up treatment; and adequate and appropriate treatment for alcoholics and intoxicated persons who voluntarily apply for treatment and those who are involuntarily committed by the court. C.R.S. § 25-1-305(3).

Voluntary treatment of alcoholics. C.R.S. § 25-1-308. An alcoholic, including a minor, may apply for voluntary treatment directly to an approved treatment facility.

Voluntary treatment for intoxicated persons and persons incapacitated by alcohol. C.R.S. § 25-1-309. An intoxicated person or person intoxicated or incapacitated by alcohol, including a minor, may voluntarily admit himself/herself to an approved treatment facility for emergency treatment.

Emergency commitment. C.R.S. § 25-1-310. When any person is intoxicated or incapacitated by alcohol and clearly presents danger to the health and safety of himself/herself or others, he or she will

be taken into protective custody by law-enforcement authorities or an emergency service patrol, acting with probable cause, and will be placed in an approved treatment facility.

Involuntary commitment of alcoholics. C.R.S. § 25-1-311. A person may be committed to the custody of the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse by the court upon the petition of his or her spouse or guardian, a relative, a physician, the administrator in charge of any approved treatment facility, or any other responsible person.

Driving under the influence. Driving while impaired. Driving with excessive alcoholic content. C.R.S. § 42-4-1301. The Colorado Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has established an alcohol-

The mission of the Center for Drug and Alcohol Education is to support the personal and academic success of Colorado State students and help to create a healthy environment necessary for learning. Programs of outreach, prevention, assessment, and referral are offered throughout the year. Please call 491-1702 for more information.

and drug-related driving safety program. C.R.S. § 42-4-1301(10)(d). All persons convicted of a driving offense involving alcohol or drugs may be ordered by the court to complete an “alcohol- and drug-related driving safety education or treatment” program. Level I programs are short-term, didactic education programs. Level II programs are therapeutically oriented education, long-term outpatient, and comprehensive inpatient programs. Any

defendant sentenced to level I or level II programs must meet all financial obligations of such programs. C.R.S. § 42-4-1301(10)(c). New legislation will enact a “zero tolerance” law which states that anyone under 21 years of age who is caught driving with a blood alcohol (or breath alcohol) content of .02 or higher is to be charged with driving under the influence.

Security Policies and Programs

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

University Police Qualifications and Authority

Colorado State University police officers are armed and have full law enforcement authority on all property owned or controlled by Colorado State. Officers possess peace-officer commissions from the State of Colorado, Larimer County, and the City of Fort Collins.

Colorado State police officers complete at least 860 hours of training in a state certified police academy and field-training program in preparation for their jobs. Public Safety Officers, uniformed but unarmed student employees, round out police and safety services by adding foot patrol and event management capabilities. These officers

receive 200 hours of training relevant to their duties.

Community Service Officers are trained civilian employees who provide additional presence on campus and staff the “Safe Walk Program.”

The CSU Police maintain a close working relationship with the Fort Collins



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

In 1999, the CSU Police were recognized for their high professional standards of conduct and service when they received the "Professional Standards Compliance Award" from the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police.

How to Report an Emergency or Crime

The Colorado State University Police Department (CSUPD) is located in Green Hall. CSUPD operates 24 hours a day. Call 911 for emergencies and 491-6425 for non-emergencies.

University Police dispatchers staff the police communications center 24 hours a day, answering emergency and non-emergency phones, monitoring the campus-wide alarm systems, and tracking all police incidents on a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system.

Dispatchers complete a 400 hour in-house training program and have special training in Emergency Medical Dispatching.

Promptly call 911 from any phone (a few on campus facilities have phone systems that require you dial "8" or "9" first). **911 calls from pay phones and cellular phones are free.** You may contact the CSU Police 24 hours a day, year round.



Or use one of the direct-ring, emergency phones on campus. These phones ring directly into the police dispatch center when the handset is lifted or simply by pushing a button. These phones may be used for emergencies AND may be used to request police services such as the Safe Walk service.

The emergency phones are located in a number of convenient areas across campus in parking lots and near major building complexes. Please refer to the map on pages 20 and 21 for exact locations.

You can also file a crime report online at www.colostate.edu/Depts/CSUPD/csupd.html.

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

See page 40 of this booklet for additional resources.

In the First Two Minutes . . .

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

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

What Happens When . . .

You report a medical emergency?

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

You report a fire?

Campus police immediately notify fire and/or emergency medical personnel, then help with evacuation and manage traffic so that fire trucks and ambulances can access the scene.

Building Security

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

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

Exterior doors on campus buildings are locked and secured each evening by custodians from Facilities Services. Buildings may be secured at different times based on factors such as night classes, special events, or computer lab times.

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

- **Do not prop doors open or allow strangers into campus buildings that have been secured.**
- **Do not lend keys or leave them unattended in your work or living space.**

Fire Safety and Poudre Fire Authority

Housing and Food Services works very closely with Poudre Fire Authority as well as University Police and our Environmental Health Services (EHS) to ensure a safe environment for residence hall and apartment life students and their families.

Poudre Fire Authority (PFA) responded to 411 calls for emergency service to CSU facilities in 2000. Of these total calls 221 were for

medical assistance. The remaining calls were for fire alarms, reports of hazardous conditions, gas odors and fires.

In addition, PFA worked with CSU in the areas of: Public Education to students and families living in CSU housing, assistance with scheduled Fire Drills at all Residence Halls each semester, cooperative participation between CSU Police and PFA Arson Investigators in fire situations, and Fire Code consultation (for building remodels and new construction) through EHS and Facilities Planning. The PFA Fire Marshal is an active member to the Housing and Food Service Fire and Life Safety Core Group and the University Safety Committee.

Planning a Safe Environment

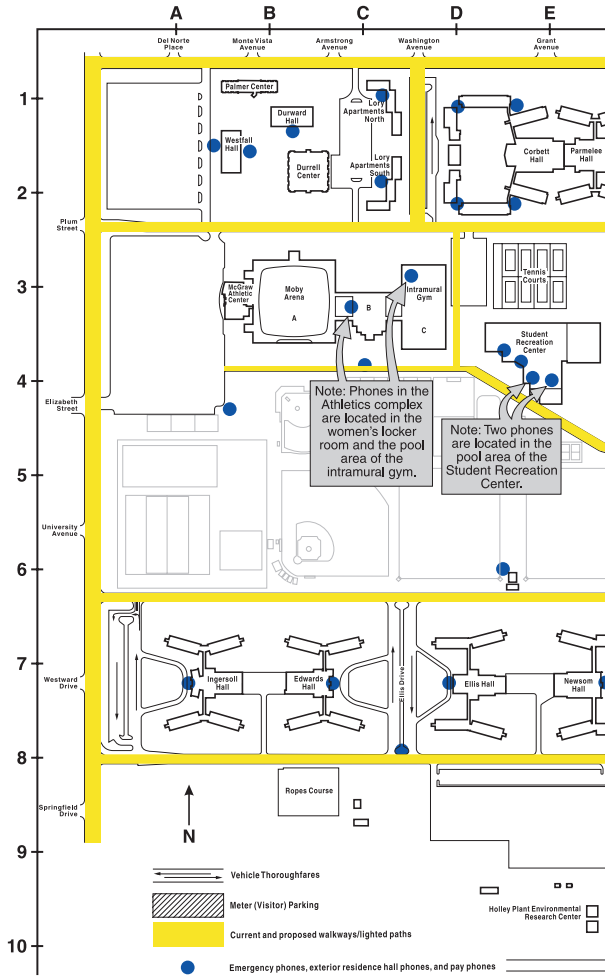
Colorado State considers security an important consideration in planning, maintaining, designing, and remodeling facilities on campus. Exterior lighting is an important part of the University's commitment to campus safety.

On a regular basis, problems with exterior lighting are reported by the CSU Police to Facilities Services repair crews. Once a year, a comprehensive survey of all exterior lighting is conducted by the CSU Police. People are encouraged to call the campus police when they see a light out. Light posts have numbers on them that help repair people find them. If possible, provide the number when reporting a light out.

Facilities Services report problems with door and security hardware daily. CSU Police officers also report defective locking mechanisms to Facilities Services as soon as they are discovered. Shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation on campus are trimmed on a regular basis. University Police annually survey campus grounds to insure landscaping designs take safety into account.

Central Campus

1301 S. College Ave. Office of Conference Services (Visitors Center)	N-9	Lory Student Center (STCTR)	I-4
1311 S. College Ave. Administration	N-9	Microbiology (MICRO A, B)	J-8
Administration Annex (ADANX)	L-4	Military Annex (MILAX)	M-5
Allison Hall	H-1	Military Science (MILSC)	M-5
Ammons Hall (AMMNS)	K-1	Moby Arena (MB/SS)	B-3 and
Anatomy/Zoology (ANAZO E, W)	J-9	Molecular Radiological Biosciences Bldg. (MRBSC)	I-10
Animal Sciences (ANSCI)	K-6	Morgan Library (LIBRY)	I-6
Aylesworth Hall (AYLES C)	G-7	Motor Pool	M-8
Braiden Hall	H-7	Music (MUSIC)	K-2
Central Receiving Chemistry (CHEM A, B, C)	M-10	National Seed Storage Laboratory	M-6
Clark Bldg. (CLARK A, B, C)	I-9	Natural and Environmental Sciences (NESC)	L-6
Cooperative Units (CO-OP)	J-6	Natural Resources (NATRS)	J-5
Corbett Hall	D-1	Natural Resources Research Laboratory (NRRL)	K-4
Danforth Chapel	L-1	Newsom Hall	E-7
Durrell Center	B-2	Observatory	L-7
Durward Hall	B-1	Occupational Therapy (OCCTH)	M-2
Eddy Hall (EDDY)	I-7	Occupational Therapy Annex	M-2
Education (EDUC)	I-8	Painter Center for Laboratory	L-9
Edwards Hall	B-7	Animals	L-9
Ellis Hall	D-7	Painter Center (PACTR)	B-1
Engineering (ENGRG A, B, C, D, E)	J-3	Parmelee Hall	F-1
Environmental Health Bldg.	K-10	Pathology (PATH)	L-10
Facilities Services Center	M-7	Physiology (PHYSL)	J-10
Field House	N-4	Plant Science (PLSCI C, E, W)	K-6
Forestry (FRSTY)	K-4	Rockwell Hall	I-1
General Services	M-7	Ropes Course	C-9
Gibbons Bldg. (GIBNS)	M-3	Routt Hall	N-1
Gifford Bldg. (GIFRD)	H-10	Sage Hall	N-1
Glover Bldg. (GLOVR)	J-4	Shepardson (SHEP)	L-5
Green Hall	G-1	Spruce Hall	N-1
Greenhouse (HRTGH)	L-7	Statistics (STAT)	K-3
Guggenheim Hall (GUGHM)	L-1	Stock Judging Pavilion (STKPV)	K-8
Gymnasium	N-4	Student Recreation Center	E-4
College Ave. Hartshorn Health Center	G-6	Student Services	M-5
Heating Plant	M-3	University Services Center (USC)	Inset
Holley Plant	Plant	Visual Arts (ART A-N)	H-8
Environmental Research Center	E-10	Vocational Education (VOCED)	N-5
Industrial Sciences (INDSC)	M-1	Wagar Bldg. (WAGAR)	K-4
Industrial Sciences Laboratories (ISLAB)	M-1	Weather Station	H-2
Ingersoll Hall	A-7	Weber Bldg. (WEBER)	K-2
Insectary	L-8	Weed Research Laboratory (PVDWR)	L-8
Intramural Gym	C-3	Westfall Hall	A-2
Johnson Hall (JN)	M-4		
Laurel Hall	M-1		
Lory Apartments North	C-1		
Lory Apartments South	C-2		





Bicycle officer talks to students outside residence halls

Residence Hall Security

Entrance doors to residence halls, with the exception of the main entrance, are locked day and night. The main desks located inside the main hall entrances are staffed during the day and evening.

At 7 p.m., the main doors are locked and residents who do not have their keys, visitors, and delivery people may use a house phone located outside the main entrance doors to contact an appropriate person to gain access. Please do not prop doors open, lend keys, or allow strangers into buildings or campus residence halls.

Each evening, an average of five police officers are assigned to patrol on foot and/or bicycle throughout the campus residence halls and surrounding areas.

In residence halls and other University property, it is prohibited to use or possess firearms or simulated weapons; ammunition or other dangerous weapons, substances, or materials; and bombs, explosives, or incendiary devices prohibited by law. Weapons for sporting purposes shall be stored with the University Police.

Sorority/Fraternity Security

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

As a result of an interagency agreement between the Fort Collins Police Services and the CSU Police, campus police receive reports of crimes that occur in fraternities and sororities that are recognized as student organizations by Colorado State University. University police share these reports with the Division of Student Affairs and other appropriate offices.

Warning the Campus Community

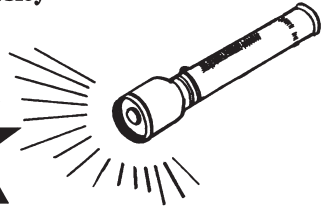
The University Police Department openly shares crime and security information with the public whenever possible and legal to do so in the interest of public safety.

To find out about crime on campus, review:

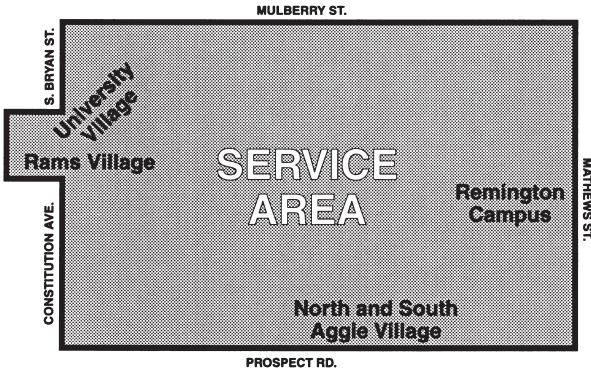
- The daily police report on Email (call University Police at 491-6425 or subscribe online at www.colostate.edu/Depts/CSUPD/csupd.html)
- *The Fort Collins Coloradoan*, the community newspaper
- *The Rocky Mountain Collegian*, the student newspaper
- *Comment*, the faculty and staff newspaper
- KCSU and other local radio broadcasts
- Special alerts and activity reports circulated about the University
- Crime bulletins describing specific crimes or perpetrators

Colorado
State
University

SAFE WALK PROGRAM



A SERVICE OF COLORADO STATE
UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT



Call **491-1155**

to request a  to walk you
to your destination

Bicycle Safety

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

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



Officer handling bicycle violation

Crime Prevention Programs

- *Residence hall security* - Every evening during the academic year, CSU Police officers patrol residence halls on foot.
- *Electronic alarm systems* - The CSU Police monitor intrusion, fire, environmental, and general emergency alarms throughout campus.

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



- *Security surveys* - CSU Police will evaluate on campus buildings and provide detailed suggestions for improving security. Officers also report exterior hazards such as defective locking mechanisms, non-functioning streetlights, overgrown bushes, and street damage to Facilities Services repair crews.
- *Operation Identification* - All residence hall students are encouraged to mark their valuables and file a list with the CSU Police Department.
- *Bicycle Education and Enforcement Program (BEEP)* - Bicycle registration deters theft and helps in recovery. This program tracks all bicycles registered with the University, maintains signs and bicycle racks, and oversees bicycle safety regulations.
- *Safe Walk Program* - Since the inception of the Community Service Officer Safe Walk Program in January 1993, they've provided "walk-alongs" for thousands of students, staff, and faculty.
- *Presentations* - Many of the officers within the CSU Police Department have special areas of expertise and can be scheduled to present to groups and organizations on campus as staffing allows. Some of the ongoing programs include: Campus Security

Dater's Bill of Rights

I have the right to refuse to date without feeling guilty.

I can ask for a date without feeling rejected or inadequate if the answer is no.

I may choose not to act seductively.

If I don't want physical closeness, I have the right to say no.

I have the right to be myself without changing to suit others.

I have the right to change a relationship when my feelings change. I can say, "We used to be close, but I want something else now."

If I am told a relationship is changing, I have the right not to blame or change myself to keep it going.

I have the right to an equal relationship.

I have the right not to dominate or to be dominated.

I have the right to act one way with one person and a different way with someone else.

I have the right to change my goals whenever I want to.

Reprinted with Permission: Kenney, Susan J., "Date Rape: An Alarming Problem," The Adelphean of Alpha Delta Pi, Fall 1987.

Procedures and Practices, Personal Safety, Crime Prevention, Sexual Assault Prevention, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol, and Computer Crimes.

What Are the Honest Facts about Sexual Assault?

The majority of sexual assaults that occur in the campus community are committed *by people known by their victims, such as casual acquaintances through academic, living, work, social, or recreational interactions, including dating.*

Often, these types of assaults are *not* reported to the police, because people do not think that when a friend or acquaintance subjects them to unwanted sexual intercourse or contact, this is sexual assault. They may come away thinking, “That was an awful experience. I felt helpless. I feel so angry about it!” but *not* think of calling the police or available victim services. Also, some victims deny their own victimization as a means of coping with their pain.

The fact is that these types of sexual assaults are *more common* than what are known as “stranger rapes.” Assailants are able to victimize people by exploiting their trust. They rely on the fact that you trust that you can be alone with them.

It is impossible for anyone to predict that a sexual assault will occur. You can be alert for unhealthy dynamics in relationships. Avoid people who don’t allow you to make decisions for yourself – who make you feel you “owe them” something.

Because of the frequency of acquaintance sexual assaults in campus communities, it is best to be very explicit with dates about how intimate you expect the relationship to be. Don’t assume that a person knows that you are comfortable with “going so far.” Unfortunately, some people believe that consent to any level of intimacy implies consent to sexual intercourse. Often, assailants target victims who have been using drugs or intoxicants because of their increased vulnerability. In Colorado, it is a criminal offense to have sexual contact or intercourse with someone who has been using drugs or other intoxicants to the extent that they are unable to indicate their consent or

lack of consent. *Assailants are no less guilty because they or a victim has been drinking.*

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

How to reduce your risk:

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

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

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

For information on "date rape drugs" like GHB, Rohypnol, or Ketamine, contact 491-1702, Center for Drug and Alcohol Education, or 491-6384, Women's Programs and Studies.

To Report a Sexual Assault

To report a sexual assault students should go to a safe location and call:

- **CSU Police at 911**
- **Colorado State University Victim Assistance Team* (VAT) at Campus Emergency 491-7111**
- **University Counseling Center* at 1-6053**
- **Women's Clinic at University Health Service* at 1-1754**

* These offices will tell victims they have the option of reporting to the police and that they may choose not to do so. Victims who choose to can turn to campus authorities for help in notifying the police.

It is important that victims try to preserve evidence that may be necessary to prove criminal sexual assault. If victims confide in a friend about the assault, that friend can help the victim remember these guidelines:

- **Do not remove clothing, especially underclothes, worn during or following the assault, as these frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence.**
- **Don't bathe, douche, wash hands, clean fingernails, launder sheets, wash car upholstery, or rearrange furnishing or personal effects.**

Victims can protect their option of pressing criminal charges at a later date by going to the Women's Clinic at Hartshorn Health Service or, after hours, to the local hospital emergency room. Ask for an exam and for evidence of the sexual assault to be collected and sealed.

Psychologists and those working under their supervision are bound by state statute to maintain strict confidentiality. Information gained as part of counseling, psychotherapy, or clinical consultation must be treated confidentially and cannot be released without the client's written permission. Although Center staff encourage crime reporting, the final decision is up to the individual client.

For counseling, mental health, or student services, victims may contact:

- **Colorado State University VAT, 491-6384**
- **Victim/Witness Assistance Unit, Larimer County District Attorney's Office, 498-7235**
- **University Counseling Center, 491-6053**

Primarily, **Support and Services for Victims of Sexual Assault** are provided on campus by the **Colorado State University Victim Assistance Team (VAT)**. The Office of Women's Programs and Studies trains and oversees the VAT.

Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of sexual assault.

The primary purpose of the VAT is to provide support for members of the campus community who have experienced sexual assault. Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of sexual assault.

The VAT has team members on call 24 hours a day, every day of the year. An advocate may be requested by calling Campus Emergency, **491-7111**. This contact does not oblige the caller to make a police report. The dispatcher will request the caller's name and phone number and have an advocate get in touch with that individual. The CSU Police will honor caller requests for anonymity. General information regarding the VAT can be obtained by calling the Office of Women's Programs and Studies at **491-6384**.

VAT advocates work closely with victims and campus and community law-enforcement agencies. This includes assisting victims of sexual assault in reporting these crimes to the police. In addition, advocates are informed on medical, law enforcement, and legal procedures and can provide other referral sources to help insure sexual assault victims receive the services they want and/or need, such as counseling.

The possible sanctions for sexual assault, acquaintance sexual assault, or other forcible or non-forcible sex offenses, following an

on-campus disciplinary procedure, are detailed in the Colorado State University *Student Rights and Responsibilities* policy. A copy of this policy is available in the Vice President for Student Affairs office, the Housing Office, the Information Desk of the Lory Student Center, or on the web at <http://www.colostate.edu/depts/DSA/policy.htm>. Typical sanctions include disciplinary probation, suspension, dismissal, and expulsion.

The procedures for on-campus disciplinary action in cases of alleged sexual assault are described under the heading, “Administrative Hearing Procedure” in the *Student Rights and Responsibilities*. When the alleged perpetrator in a sexual assault is a student, the student may be referred through the Office of Judicial Affairs for possible University disciplinary action whether or not criminal charges are filed.

During a campus disciplinary proceeding, *both victims and students accused of sexual assault are entitled to:*

- have an adviser or support person present; and
- be notified of the outcome of the proceeding.

Victims of alleged assaults can request changes in academic or living situations. Such requests will be accommodated when possible. The Office of Judicial Affairs will inform students of their options and available on-campus assistance in these situations.

Sexual Harassment

Any member of the University community who believes that he or she has been subjected to sexual harassment shall contact the Office of Equal Opportunity to request advice and information about possible ways to proceed and to put the University on notice. Such discussion will be kept confidential to the full extent permitted by law. Complainants are advised that there are some instances in which the University has a responsibility to act even if the Complainant requests that no action be taken as, for example, where other members of the University community may be at risk. In those cases, the University may investigate and take action on the basis of facts it discovers.

Domestic Violence

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

The Rape Aggression Defense System

The Rape Aggression Defense System is a program of realistic self-defense tactics and techniques for women. The R.A.D. System is a comprehensive, women-only course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and risk avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. R.A.D. is not a martial arts program. Our courses are taught by nationally certified R.A.D. instructors and provide each student with a workbook/reference manual. This manual outlines the entire physical defense program for reference and continuous personal growth, and is the key to our free lifetime return and practice policy for R.A.D. graduates. R.A.D. is the fastest-growing and largest women’s self defense program in the country taught at over 400 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada.

Although a large majority of the sexual assaults reported to CSUPD are committed by acquaintances, assaults by strangers can happen. This programs supplements programs offered by Women’s Programs and Studies, and the free Life Styles women’s safety course offered each semester.



Victims' Rights

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

When dealing with University agencies, the victim can expect:

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

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

- to be notified of scheduled disciplinary proceedings;
- to be apprised of potential hearing outcomes;
- to attend the disciplinary hearing, as a witness, if requested by the accused, hearing officer, or panel or if the victims desires to do so;
- to be accompanied by an advisor or support person at the hearing;
- to provide a victim impact statement for consideration by the Hearing Officer or panel;
- to be informed of the general outcome of the hearing;
- at the victim's request, to be informed (to the extent permitted by law) of the impending return of the perpetrator to campus, if the conditions of the suspension or dismissal were met prior to the victim's departure from campus.

Brochures detailing victim's rights in Larimer County are available at all local law enforcement agencies.

What Do Crime Statistics Tell Us About a University?

A lot and sometimes, not enough. On one hand crime statistics tell us what has been reported to officials. On the other hand, it may or may not be representative of what is actually occurring. Crime, and specifically violent crime, is said to occur on most campuses in the United States. Colorado State University has been committed for decades to the safety, protection, education, and awareness of its students, faculty, staff, and community. Long before it was required by law, and certainly before it was popular to do so, Colorado State made crime statistics available through this publication and other campus and community media. In doing so, the University community has become aware of safety concerns and what is happening around them. In addition, Colorado State has made a commitment to offer and provide victims of crime with the best possible care and services.

The Chronicle of Higher Education has noted that colleges and universities that have comprehensive resources and services experience an increase in crime reporting. The resources and services at Colorado State University include the University Police Department, the Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Team, Hartshorn Health Services, and the University Counseling Center. These programs provide support and safe environments, that encourages the reporting of crimes by students. The Colorado State University Police Department will investigate anonymous and/or confidential reports of crimes, but such reports are not included in statistical compilations unless they have been verified.

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

Sexual assault intervention and prevention efforts on college and university campuses stem from the community-based rape crisis centers that women across the nation began in the early 1970s. This campus developed intervention and prevention services in response to this growing national awareness about sexual assault in 1975. We at Colorado State University have since come to learn a great deal about sexual assault and its trauma. Along with the rest of the nation's educators and service providers, we have come to know that the majority of interpersonal abuse such as sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking, occurs between people who know each other. Although most people believe that strangers are the greatest danger to them, sexual assault and other forms of interpersonal victimization by a stranger is much less frequent than by an acquaintance. Colorado State University provides training, programming, and related educational services about interpersonal violence to the University community year round. By educating the community about these issues, students' awareness is increased resulting in their being more knowledgeable and comfortable reporting interpersonal violence as well as other crimes. Campus Police, working with victims in a supportive manner, take action against assailants in approximately 90% of the reported cases of sexual assault.

Crime and violent crime is a national problem. Statistics are often misunderstood. Please take the time to consider crime information and related statistics carefully.



Judicial Affairs

Summary Reports

	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>*00-01</u>
A. Total Number of Hearings	303	438	624	565
B. Total Number of Appeals	7	9	11	7
C. Type of Infractions				
1. Academic Dishonesty	17	36	22	11
2. Forgery/misuse of documents	3	12	9	4
3. Disrupt University Activities	22	8	16	10
4. Abusive Conduct (total)	187	211	206	179
endangered own safety	11	11	20	19
alcohol overdose	14	7	18	17
endangered safety of others	24	23	9	11
driving under influence	8	22	17	5
fight or assault	28	28	13	3
verbal abuse	18	27	10	15
threats	12	9	3	2
obscene/threat phone calls	4	2	3	0
sexual assault	11	5	3	2
sexual harassment	4	18	0	1
domestic or dating violence	4	3	5	0
child abuse or neglect	0	0	0	0
abuse related to race/ sexual orientation	4	1	0	0
5. Interfere with speech/movement	1	2	5	6
6. Failure to comply (total)	99	128	87	90
verbal or written directions	41	51	54	47
disciplinary sanctions	27	23	5	7
residence hall staff	11	32	13	16
faculty or staff	6	6	9	13
resisting/ending police	14	16	6	7
7. Theft/damage (total)	61	81	135	94
theft	8	10	16	3
damage	24	27	33	29
unauthorized entry or use	11	19	34	19
8. Weapons	8	12	6	11
9. Violation of rules (total)	83	285	384	349
residence hall contract	49	165	120	64
stadium rules	26	33	37	47
10. Soliciting	0	0	2	3
11. Violation of laws	187	369	449	418
underage alcohol	105	158	210	200
fake I.D.	4	9	5	9
open container	5	8	5	9
distribution to minors	8	1	4	2
drugs	44	72	61	66
distribution of drugs	11	4	2	1
12. Aiding in misconduct	4	33	31	40
13. Serious conviction	0	9	3	3
D. Level of Discipline				
No Action	26	27	88	108
Warning	885	109	141	175
General Discipline	169	303	251	256
Disciplinary Probation	134	155	59	73
Suspension	3	7	0	0
Dismissal	50	24	15	16
Expulsion	7	2	0	4

	Reported to CSU Police					
	CSU On-Campus Property			CSU Residence Halls Only		
	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter (No such statute under Colorado law)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forcible Sex Offenses						
1st & 2nd Degree Sexual Assault	10	5	12	DA	3	7
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses						
3rd Degree Sex Assault	7	5	6	DA	4	4
Other Nonforcible Sex Offenses	14	7	13	DA	1	5
Robbery	1	3	0	DA	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2	6	6	DA	2	1
Arson	9	8	6	DA	4	3
Burglary	31	57	46	DA	6	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	7	2	DA	2	1
Arrest Information						
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	303	204	388	DA	204	138
DUI Arrests	100	88	82	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arrests for Drug Abuse						
Violations	69	81	103	DA	52	75
Arrests for Weapons Possession	6	6	8	DA	1	3
Hate Crimes	5	6	2	DA	3	2

Starting in 1999 Federal law mandates that incidents in University Housing be shown separately. The numbers shown for CSU Residence Halls are the portion broken out from the total which occurred on the CSU Campus.

Forcible Sex Offenses include:

1st & 2nd Degree Sexual Assault – The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against a person's will or where the victim is incapable of giving consent

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses include:

3rd Degree Sexual Assault – The touching of private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly or against that person's will or where the victim is incapable of giving consent

Other Non-Forcible Sex Offenses – Incest, Indecent Exposure, and Statutory Rape

Law Enforcement is required to report the following three types of incidents if they result in an arrest: *Liquor Law Violations*, *Drug Law Violations*, and *Illegal Weapons Possession*. For university disciplinary referrals in these types of contacts see Judicial Affairs Summary Report.

Information as to the category of prejudice and incidences resulting in bodily injury for **Hate Crimes** are available upon request. Contact CSUPD.

Reported to Other Law Enforcement Agencies

CSU Non-Campus Property			CSU Fraternities/Sororities			Public Property		
1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000	1998	1999	2000
DA	0	0	0	0	0	DA	0	0
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DA	0	0	2	1	0	DA	1	4
DA	0	0	1	0	0	DA	4	0
DA	0	0	0	0	0	DA	2	3
DA	1	0	0	0	0	DA	0	4
DA	0	1	3	0	0	DA	6	5
DA	0	1	1	0	0	DA	0	1
DA	2	2	11	6	9	DA	26	19
DA	1	0	1	0	0	DA	10	4
N/A	N/A	N/A	1	7	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
DA	6	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	DA	82	67
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
DA	0	0	0	0	0	DA	0	0

Other Law Enforcement (LE) agencies reporting include: Fort Collins Police Services, Larimer County Sheriff's Office, and Denver Police Department

1999 is the first year numbers from other LE agencies were collected.

Numbers may be inaccurate because of different reporting methods between departments.

Other CSU Non-Campus Property includes:

ARDEC

Environmental Learning Center

Pingree Park

Energy Conversion Plant (formerly Fort Collins Power Plant)

CSU Campus in the Denver Center

CSU Horticulture Farm

CSU Meat Packing Plant

CSU Fraternities and Sororities are all off-campus and are under the jurisdiction of Fort Collins Police Services.

DA – Data Not Available

N/A – Category Not Applicable for report requirements

Important Phone Numbers

Emergency	911
CSU Police.....	491-6425
County Court.....	498-7550
Crisis Shelter.....	482-3502
Detention Center.....	498-5200
District Attorney.....	498-7200
District Court	498-7918
Domestic Abuse Response Team/Crossroads	482-3502
Fort Collins Police	221-6540
Municipal Court.....	221-6800

Colorado State Resources

Counseling Center.....	491-6053
Drug & Alcohol Education	491-1702
Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	491-5900
Environmental Health & Safety	491-6745
Equal Opportunity, Office of.....	491-5836
Greek Life Adviser.....	491-0966
Health Services	491-7121
Human Resource Services	491-5793
Judicial Affairs, Office of.....	491-5312
Legal Aid.....	491-1482
Mental Health Counseling	491-1702
Ombudsman	491-7165
Parking Services.....	491-7041
Provost Office	491-6614
Residence Life	491-6511
Risk Management	491-1432
Safe Walk Program	491-1155
Victim Assistance.....	491-7111
Women's Program and Studies	491-6384

crime prevention **tips**

PROTECTING YOURSELF AT HOME, IN YOUR ROOM OR APARTMENT

- Lock your door, even when you intend to return home shortly or even if you are just going down the hall. It takes a thief ten seconds or less to enter an open room and steal your property.
- Lock or secure doors and windows when you are alone or asleep.
- Keep emergency numbers by your phone.
- Do not leave messages on your door indicating that you are away and when you will return.
- Do not let strangers enter dormitory or premises.
- Do not prop open outer doors.
- If someone asks to use your phone for an emergency call, offer to telephone for them instead of allowing them access.
- Do not put your address on your key ring.
- Know your neighbors.
- Do not leave keys in hiding places. Thieves will find them. Carry your keys or make sure that anyone who truly needs them has their own copy.
- Call 911 to report suspicious persons or activity in or around your neighborhood.
- Open a savings or checking account instead of keeping money in your room.
- Keep automatic teller machine cards in a safe place, keep your PIN number secret. When possible, only use ATMs during the day.
- Instead of carrying large sums of cash use a charge card. Some charge cards insure property purchased with those cards against loss, theft or damage.
- If you find yourself in immediate danger, call 911; try to stay calm and get away at the first opportunity.

PROTECT YOURSELF WHEN WALKING

- Avoid walking alone at night unless absolutely necessary.
- Keep to well lit commonly travelled routes.
- Avoid shortcuts and dark, isolated areas.
- Walk purposefully, know where you are going, project a no-nonsense image.
- Avoid potentially dangerous situations.
- If you feel threatened, cross the street, locate an emergency phone, or enter a store or place of business even if you have just left it.
- Have your door keys ready; carry them in your pockets, not buried in a purse.

PROTECT YOUR AUTO, BICYCLE OR MOPED

- Always lock your car. (One in five stolen cars was left with keys in the ignition.)
- Lock bikes to immovable objects or bike racks with hardened-alloy locks and chains or U-shaped locks.
- Do not leave tempting valuables or property visible inside the car. Lock these items in the trunk.
- Lock mopeds as you would bikes.

PROTECTING YOURSELF WHEN DRIVING

- Look into your car before getting in. Lock doors and roll up windows once inside for protection.
- Never pick up hitchhikers.
- Carry change for emergency calls. 911 is a free call.
- Drive to a police or fire station or open place of business if you feel you are being followed.
- Do not stop to help occupants of stopped or disabled vehicles. Continue driving to the nearest phone and call assistance for them.
- Raise the hood, then lock yourself into your car if it breaks down. If someone stops and offers you help, remain in your car and ask them to phone for help. Do not worry about seeming rude.

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Rape Crises Hotline: 911
(for Victim Assistance Team or Police)

Campus Police: 911
Campus Safe-Walk Service: 1-1155

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This is the compliance document to the Federal Student Right-to-Know and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Clery Act), the Federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.