



FIRE AND SAFETY UPDATE
AND UNIVERSITY DRUG/ALCOHOL POLICY

2014

Colorado
State
University

publicsafety.colostate.edu
police.colostate.edu
Based on 2013 Statistics

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

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A safe and secure environment at Colorado State University allows students, faculty, staff, and visitors to successfully live, study, work, and enjoy all the benefits of a vibrant college community.

Your safety on campus is among our highest priorities as a University, and Colorado State has an excellent reputation as a relatively low-crime campus. Still, incidents can occur anywhere, and preserving a welcoming, peaceful environment begins with providing open access to information about campus crime incidents, reporting, and resources. This report helps spotlight safety issues and statistics on our campus, and provides the most current information about ways to help keep you and your environment secure and free from harm.

Colorado State takes a strategic, integrated approach to campus safety planning, beginning with a fully functioning Public Safety Team, led by the Vice President for University Operations, that ensures we are well-coordinated, trained, and prepared in the event of an emergency, crime, or natural disaster. This team works to ensure all aspects of campus safety are addressed in our planning and to regularly assess campus safety concerns. We are also proud to be home to a full, professional law-enforcement operation, the CSU Police Department, and to provide services such as RamRide and the SafeWalk Program to support the needs of our students and campus.

Still, your own common sense, careful planning, and understanding of available resources are the best tools to help you avoid becoming the victim of a crime, whether you are on CSU's campus or in the greater community. Prepare yourself by learning more about CSU's campus safety programs – along with our rules and expectations. We encourage students and parents both to read and understand the information provided about substance abuse, alcohol poisoning, and student obligations to friends and peers. Abuse of alcohol and drugs is a serious issue on almost all college campuses, and it is important you understand CSU's expectations related to drug and alcohol abuse, as well as our processes for working with students who violate campus regulations.

Read this booklet, ask questions, and make your safety at Colorado State a personal priority.

Sincerely,



Dr. Tony Frank
President

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

Alcohol and Other Drugs

This section of the *2014 Fire and Safety Update* describes University policies and programs concerning alcohol and other drugs. Page 7 illustrates the legal sanctions of drug and alcohol-related offenses. Although it is not a comprehensive list, it will give you a basic understanding of the serious legal penalties that can arise from unlawful possession, distribution, and use of illicit drugs and alcohol. On Page 9, we've outlined the physical effects and health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.



Drug and Alcohol Policy

Residence Halls

Colorado State University residence halls are substance free.

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

Alcohol

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

Drugs

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

Medical and Recreational Marijuana

The possession of a medical marijuana permit does not allow for the possession or use of marijuana in the residence halls or the University apartments. Marijuana obtained for medicinal purposes cannot be stored or used in the residence halls.

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

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

University Premises and Sponsored Events

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

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

The University has policies governing the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and enforcement of state underage drinking laws, as well as the possession, use, and sale of illegal drugs and enforcement

ALWAYS...

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

and ALWAYS help your fellow Ram
by following the warning signs and tips below

Stay in the GREEN ZONE

See this: Mild relaxation, euphoria, loss of shyness

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

Warning: ORANGE ZONE

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

Do this: ▶ Encourage friend to drink water or eat food

Danger: RED ZONE

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

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

of federal and state drug laws. These policies may be viewed online at: policies.colostate.edu (navigate to “Alcohol and Drugs/Alcohol on Campus”). The sale of alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited on campus, except where expressly authorized for an official function, with the proper permit, or in a licensed establishment operated by the University or by a licensed vendor on the University’s behalf. Alcohol is never permitted in the residence halls.

Violation of University Policy or State and Federal Law

CSU Employees

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

CSU Students

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

AlcoholEDU & Haven: Sexual Assault Prevention Requirement for New Students

As part of CSU’s comprehensive approach to alcohol and sexual assault education, all new incoming students (including transfer and international) under the age of 23 must complete an online, evidence-based program called AlcoholEDU & Haven: Sexual Assault Prevention. Whether you choose to drink or not, the course will provide a tailored experience to explore your perceptions about college drinking, provide feedback about high-risk behaviors, campus expectations and consequences, while empowering you to make well-informed choices about alcohol while at CSU.

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

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

www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov

www.drugabuse.gov

www.erowid.com

www.halfofus.com

www.samhsa.gov

Legal Sanctions for Substance Abuse

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

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

Legal Sanctions for Substance Abuse

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

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



Commonly Abused Drugs

Visit NIDA at www.drugabuse.gov

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

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

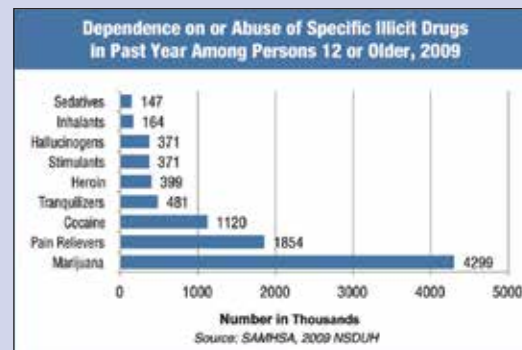
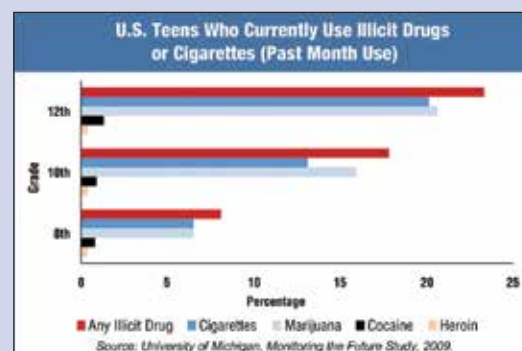
Substances: Category and Name	Examples of Commercial and Street Names	DEA Schedule/ How Administered**	Acute Effects/Health Risks
Prescription Medications			
CNS Depressants	For more information on prescription medications, please visit http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugPages/PrescripDrugsChart.html .		
Stimulants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

* Schedule I and II drugs have a high potential for abuse. They require greater storage security and have a quota on manufacturing, among other restrictions. Schedule I drugs are available for research only and have no approved medical use; Schedule II drugs are available only by prescription (unrefillable) and require a form for ordering. Schedule III and IV drugs are available by prescription, may have five refills in 6 months, and may be ordered orally. Some Schedule V drugs are available over the counter.
** Some of the health risks are directly related to the route of drug administration. For example, injection drug use can increase the risk of infection through needle contamination with staphylococci, HIV, hepatitis, and other organisms.
*** Associated with sexual assaults.

Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment

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

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



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

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

Colorado Safe Haven Law

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

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

CSU Responsible Action Exemption Policy

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

www.conflictresolution.colostate.edu.

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

Know the 3 "C"s

CHECK for signs of an emergency

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

CALL 911 for help

CARE for your friend

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

Prescription Drug Abuse

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

Policy

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

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

Refusal Strategies for Persons with Prescribed Medications

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

- Medications are your own business – keep your medical information and prescription medications to yourself.

Colorado State University

Rx

LEGAL DOESN'T ALWAYS MEAN SAFE

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

CSU HEALTH NETWORK
CARE FOR BODY AND MIND

CREWS

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

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

**Remember ... in emergencies
dial 911.**



police.colostate.edu

Marijuana

CSU Guidelines Regarding Amendment 64 and Marijuana

The potential health and behavioral impacts of marijuana do not fit with CSU's mission as an academic institution and a safe, fast-paced, high-functioning work environment. CSU students and employees should understand that possessing, using, or selling marijuana continues to be prohibited on campus and during University activities. Amendment 64 legalizes certain activities related to marijuana under Colorado law, yet Amendment 64 specifically authorizes the University – as a school and an employer – to prohibit the possession and use of marijuana. In addition, although Amendment 64 passed in Colorado, the possession and use of marijuana is still prohibited under federal law. As a federally controlled substance, the use and possession of marijuana is prohibited by CSU policy and the CSU Student Conduct Code, and is not permitted on campus.

The Use and Possession of Marijuana is Prohibited on Campus

Colorado law may allow certain marijuana related activities, such as limited medical marijuana use and other recreational use and possession. However, using and possessing marijuana remains a crime under federal law. At the federal level, the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) criminalizes the growing and use of marijuana, and it is well settled that federal enforcement agencies can prosecute users and growers of marijuana. As a controlled substance, use and possession of marijuana is also prohibited by the Student Conduct Code and is not permitted on campus. In addition to being a federal offense under the CSA, the use of medical marijuana in the workplace is restricted by federal laws, such as the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act and the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. Those federal laws require the University to prohibit the use of marijuana on campus.

CSU Students

Using or possessing marijuana is prohibited by the CSU Student Conduct Code, and students who use or possess marijuana are subject to discipline. Marijuana use or possession is prohibited across the entire campus, including all open areas and buildings, such as the residence and dining halls. CSU is not required to allow the medical or recreational use of marijuana in the residence halls or on campus, because marijuana is illegal under federal law.

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

CSU Employees

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

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

Marijuana Resources

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

National Institute on Drug Abuse:

www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugfacts/marijuana

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration:

www.samhsa.gov

CSU's 2011 National College Health Assessment Results:

www.health.colostate.edu/pages/resources/AssessmentResults.aspx

State of Colorado Retail Marijuana Information and Resources:

colorado.gov/marijuana

Drug and Alcohol Prevention, Counseling, and Treatment

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

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

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

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

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


- **Back on TRAC** is a mandated, abstinence-based, drug court program for students with serious alcohol or drug violations who would otherwise be dismissed from the University.

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

CSU Students Pictured (from top left):
 Caitlin Steinman (Soph.), Mechanical Engineering; Elise Espard (Jr.), Communication Studies; Patton Lowell (Jr.), Social Studies Education; PJ Ricketson (Jr.), Psychology; James Sorague (Sr.), English & Chemistry

I will help my friends stick to their limits

GOIES
 Make the Sledge to
PARTY SMART

 What will you do?

RAMS Take Care. RAMS Take Action!

CSU HEALTH NETWORK
 CARE ... BODY ... MIND

Colorado State University

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

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

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

Student Rights and Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Residential Contracts

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

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

Disciplinary Records

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

Disciplinary Statistics

Please see Page 56 for recent statistics related to University Disciplinary Actions. The complete text of the Student Conduct Code is available on the Colorado State University website:

www.conflictresolution.colostate.edu/conduct-code.aspx

Colorado State University and the Fort Collins Community

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

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

Noise Limits

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

Nuisance Gathering Ordinance

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

Public Nuisance Ordinance

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

Riot Law – A Colorado State Law

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

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

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

It's a Matter of Identity

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

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

NOW PLAYING

fakes don't fly!*

*new scanner technology in use.



★★★★

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

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

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

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

**AT EXCLUSIVE LOCATIONS
ALL OVER TOWN!**

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

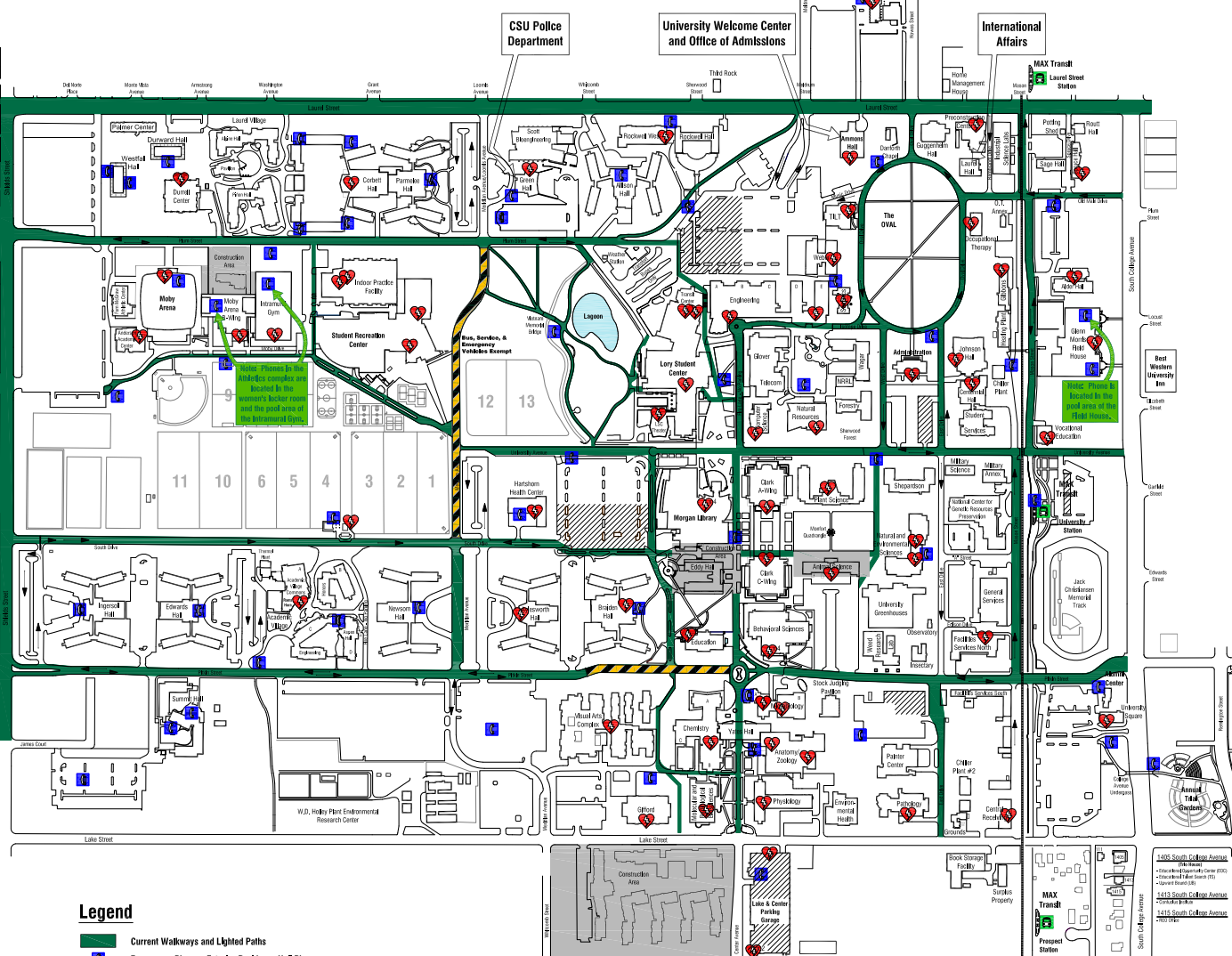


Colorado State University

Safe Walk Program 491-1155

Main Campus Directory

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



Legend

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

Aggie Village

Parking Services Office



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

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Security Policies and Programs

CSU Department of Public Safety, publicsafety.colostate.edu

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

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

CSU Police Qualifications and Authority

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

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

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

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



How to Report an Emergency or Crime

The CSU Police Department (CSUPD) is located in Green Hall. CSUPD operates 24 hours a day. **Call 911 for emergencies and (970) 491-6425 for non-emergencies.**

CSU Police serves as one of the five PSAP (Public Safety Answering Point) agencies in Larimer County handling emergency and non-emergency calls, monitoring the campus-wide alarm systems, and tracking all police incidents on a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system.

Each dispatcher completes a 400-hour, in-house training program and has special training in Emergency Medical Dispatching. This includes ongoing evaluation of medical emergency calls handled by dispatchers under the supervision of a medical doctor.

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

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

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

In the First Two Minutes ...

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

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

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



Report a Crime Anonymously

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

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

What Happens When ...

You report a medical emergency?

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

You report a fire?

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

Building Security

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

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

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

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

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

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

Planning a Safe Environment

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

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

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

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



Motorcycle officer patrols campus

Residence Hall Security

Three layers of security exist in the residence halls:

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

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

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

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

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

Sorority/Fraternity Security

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

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

To find out about crime on campus, review:

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

To obtain information about registered sex offenders:

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

Fire Safety and Poudre Fire Authority

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

In addition, PFA works with CSU in the areas of: public education to students and families living in CSU housing; assistance with scheduled fire drills at all residence halls each semester; cooperative participation between CSU Police and PFA arson investigators in fire situations; and fire code consultation (for building remodels and new construction) through EHS and Facilities Planning. 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.

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

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

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

For more information regarding fire safety, education or training, please contact Ken Quintana, University Coordinator for Emergency Planning and Response, at (970) 491-4749.

To Report a Fire

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

- Colorado State University Police Department (970) 491-6425
- Housing Assistant Safety Coordinator Veronica Olivas (970) 567-1709
- University Coordinator for Emergency Planning and Response Ken Quintana (970) 491-4749

Evacuation Procedures

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

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

- Don't panic; stay as calm as possible. You will need to think clearly to make the right decisions.
- Feel the door knob with the back of your hand or palm to test for heat.
- If the door is cool, brace yourself against it, and open it slowly to check for flames and/or smoke.

- If there is smoke in the air, stay low and move quickly in a crouched position or crawl to the nearest exit. The most breathable air is always near the floor. If one exit is blocked, try the next nearest exit.
- Alert others by shouting or knocking on doors as you make your way to the stairs.
- Always escape via stairs – never use elevators.
- Once you evacuate, report to your meeting area, follow directions of fire and police personnel, and never re-enter the building until authorized.
- Failure to evacuate a building is taken very seriously by the Department of Housing & Dining Services and could result in disciplinary action.

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

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

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

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

2013 Residence Halls Fire Statistics/Fire Safety Systems

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

Partial is defined as having the systems in the individual rooms only.

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

Property Damage from Fires

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

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

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

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

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

University Village, 1500/1600/1700 W. Plum St. – Four unintentional cooking fires.

Damage amount for one cooking fire \$0-\$99.

Damage amount for two of the cooking fires \$100-\$999.

Damage amount for one fire \$1,000-\$9,999.

2012 Residence Halls Fire Statistics/Fire Safety Systems

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

Partial is defined as having the systems in the individual rooms only.

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

Property Damage from Fires

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2011 Residence Halls Fire Statistics/Fire Safety Systems

Residence Hall	# Fires	# Injured	# Deaths	Fire Drills	Fire Alarm	Fire Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Maps
Allison	0	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Aspen	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Braiden	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett	1	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
AV Honors	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Ingersoll	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
International House	2	0	0	2	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	No
Lory North	0	0	0	2	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	No
Lory South	0	0	0	2	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	No
Newsom	0	0	0	4	Yes	No	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee	1	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Summit	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Westfall	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Aggie	4	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No
University Village	5	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No

Partial is defined as having the systems in the individual rooms only.

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

Property Damage from Fires

Braiden Hall, 1101 Braiden Dr. – One unintentional electrical fire. Damage amount \$1,000-\$9,999.

Corbett Hall, 801 W. Laurel St. – One unintentional electrical fire. Damage amount \$0-\$99.

International House, 1400 W. Elizabeth St. – Two unintentional cooking fires. Damage amount \$0-\$99 for each.

Parmelee Hall, 701 W. Laurel St. – One unintentional electrical fire. Damage amount \$1,000-\$9,999.

Aggie Village, 500/501 W. Prospect Rd. – Four unintentional cooking fires. Damage amounts for three of the fires was \$100-\$999 each, the fourth fire \$0-\$99.

University Village, 1500/1600/1700 W. Plum St. – Two unintentional electrical fires. Damage amount for first \$100-\$999, second \$0-\$99. One unintentional cooking fire. Damage \$100-\$999. Two unintentional cooking fires. Damage amounts \$0-\$99 each.

Missing Student Policy and Official Notification Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

To view the full text of the Missing Student Notification Policy and Official Notification Procedures, official notification card and contact card forms, go to: policies.colostate.edu/PolicySearch.aspx and browse to missing student policy, or contact the Housing & Dining Services, Residence Life office at (970) 491-4719.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Colorado State University conducts several emergency response exercises each year, such as table top exercises, field exercises, and tests of the emergency notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of Colorado State University. The University tests its notification systems at a minimum of once per semester. The testing of the notification systems helps the University as a whole to be prepared for emergency and/or dangerous situations. Upon the confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of the university community, the University will immediately activate the notification systems unless the notification will compromise efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Upon a significant emergency that requires notification to the campus community, members of the CSU Public Safety Team will be notified of the emergency. At least two of the CSU PST members will consult with each other and determine if a notification is needed and what the message should contain. The members will then initiate the notification systems and disseminate the information to the campus community immediately.

Colorado State University Police Department and Public Safety Team have received training in Incident Command and responding to critical incidents on campus. When a serious incident occurs that causes an immediate threat to the campus, the CSUPD is usually the first responders to the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, the CSUPD could be accompanied by Fort Collins Police Services, Larimer County Sheriff's Office, Poudre Fire Authority and/or Poudre Valley Hospital Emergency Medical Services. Along with the aforementioned agencies, the CSUPD could be accompanied by campus entities such as Environmental Health Services as well as federal agencies. CSU and CSUPD meet or communicate regularly with these agencies, which have allowed us to have a great working relationship and to help each other when responding to emergencies.

Evacuation drills are coordinated by Residence Life each semester for all residential facilities on the campus of Colorado State University. These drills are completed with collaboration with the CSUPD and Poudre Fire Authority. Each residence hall conducts a minimum of two drills per year with some conducting as many as four a year. The purpose of the drills is

to prepare the building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. During the drills, students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction to travel when exiting the building.

Timely Warning

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

The decision to issue a “timely warning” will be decided on a case-by-case basis in compliance with the Clery Act and after consideration of available facts from the CSU Police Department, Campus Security Authorities, local law enforcement, or others. The issuance of a timely warning may depend on the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community, and possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Clery reportable crimes: homicide, manslaughter, sex offenses, aggravated assaults, arson, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and hate crimes are assessed for whether a serious or ongoing threat is present. Other crimes may also warrant the need for a timely warning as deemed necessary for the safety of the campus community. CSU will, without delay, take into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification, and initiate the emergency notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

The Public Safety Team, through its Executive Committee, will determine if an ongoing or continuing threat is a serious situation on or off campus, such that a timely warning should be issued. A timely warning will be issued if two or more members of the Executive Committee agree it should be sent.

If a “timely warning” is deemed necessary, it will be issued by the Colorado State University Police Department or the Public Safety Team, through any or all of the following notification methods: 1) CSU e-mail system; 2) Rave Alert, text-based messaging system; 3) Everbridge/reverse 911; 4) CSU Emergency Telephone Network; and 5) Emergency Broadcast System. The warning, or a link to the warning, may also be posted on the CSU home page, the CSU Police Department home page, the CSU

Department of Public Safety website or other CSU web resources, as well as local media sites. A copy of the notice may also be posted in residence halls and other CSU building locations. In the event of a timely warning, a follow up message(s) will also be provided via the methods previously described to keep the campus community reasonably informed of the status of the event and to provide any information that will promote the safety of individuals in the community.

Students are automatically enrolled in the RAVE Alert text messaging system upon registering for CSU. Faculty and staff may sign up for RAVE Alert by visiting RAMweb at ramweb.colostate.edu.

Immediate Notification

Colorado State University (CSU) is required to issue a notification to the campus community when a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat on campus is confirmed. These notifications are referred to as “immediate notifications.” If the CSU Police Department or the Public Safety Team receives information regarding an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all of the CSU community and confirms the information to be true, an immediate notification will be issued.

Upon confirmation of an immediate threat to the campus community by CSUPD and/or the Public Safety Team, the chief of police or designee, or a member of the Public Safety team will send an “immediate notification” to the campus or affected area using some or all of the below communication systems. The Chief of Police or designee may collaborate with the Public Safety Team to determine the content of the message to be issued depending on the situation and circumstances, or use a prewritten message that can be modified as necessary. The issuing authority, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, will determine the content of the message and initiate the notification system(s), unless issuing a notification will compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or mitigate the emergency.

In the event of a serious incident that poses an immediate threat to all or some members of CSU, the University has various systems to communicate information quickly. Some or all of the University’s communication systems may be activated to communicate an immediate threat to the campus. These methods of communications include CSU e-mail system, RAVE Alert text messaging system, Everbridge/reverse 911, CSU Emergency Telephone Network, and Emergency Broadcast System.

Anyone with information that may warrant a timely warning or an emergency notification should report to the CSU Police Department by phone at (970) 491-6425 or in person at the CSU Police Department in Green Hall.

CSU is required to test its timely warning and emergency notification methods. Typically, such tests will be conducted at the beginning of each semester and the summer session. Tests will be conducted by the Public Safety Team's communications committee, and will include information advising that it is a "TEST." These tests are designed to prepare you in case there is an actual emergency.

If You Think Someone Has Stolen Your Identity or Personal Information

- **ACT – Report the identity theft to your local police department.**
 - Many financial institutions will want a copy of the report before they will cooperate with the you.
- **UNLIKE YOUR FINGERPRINTS, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data can. You should guard your:**
 - Social Security number
 - bank account
 - credit card number
 - telephone calling card number
 - and other valuable identifying data
- **PROTECT YOURSELF**
 - Create a need-to-know approach to your personal information.
 - Banks need to know what?
 - Credit card companies need to know what?
 - Calls from strangers – Ask to have any prizes, credit card offers, etc., sent in writing. Otherwise hang up.
 - Check with the Better Business Bureau at www.bbb.com
- **WHAT TO DO**
 1. Call toll-free at **1-877-ID THEFT (877) 438-4338**
 2. By mail to Consumer Response Center, FTC,
600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20580

Bicycle and Traffic Safety

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

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

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



CSOs handling bicycle violation

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

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

Crime Prevention Programs

Many members of Colorado State University are active in providing crime prevention presentations. These presentations occur most frequently in the residence halls, but are also hosted in academic and administrative buildings, throughout the year. In addition to the CSU Police, crime prevention programs are presented by residence hall staff and staff from the Office of Women, Gender and Equity. Popular topics include: fire safety, personal safety, sexual assault prevention, alcohol/drug awareness, computer crimes, and DUI enforcement.

In 2013, the CSU Police Department delivered 158 projects/presentations to 17,725 people, including students, parents, faculty, and staff. While programs can be scheduled by contacting the Police Department or Office of Women, Gender and Equity, many programs are hosted and publicized on a continual basis throughout the year. Programs can also be tailored to meet specific group needs.

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

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

Visit the CSU Police Department website to learn more about:

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

and more – police.colostate.edu

Remember... in emergencies dial 911.



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

Honest Facts About Sexual Assault

Women and Gender Advocacy Center, (970) 491-6384, www.wgac.colostate.edu

Victim Assistance Team, (970) 492-4242

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

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

In 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 and alcoholic drinks alike). The drug has no smell or taste and generally no color. These drugs can be present at bars and clubs, but also at parties and intimate gatherings. The reality is that “date rape drugs” can be slipped into your drink at any social setting. Victims of sexual assault are not at fault for what has been done to them, whether drugs were used or not. The perpetrators of this crime are fully responsible for their illegal behavior. There are some things that can be done, however, to reduce the chance that you will unknowingly consume a substance like GHB, Rohypnol, or Ketamine:

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

How to reduce your risk:

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

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

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

To Report a Sexual Assault

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

- **Police at 911**
 - **Colorado State University Victim Assistance Team (VAT) at Campus Emergency, (970) 492-4242**
- * *These offices will educate victims about the option of reporting to the police and let them know it is their choice whether or not to do so. If victims choose to report, the offices will support this decision and will offer assistance 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 furnishings or personal effects.

Victims can protect their option of pressing criminal charges at a later date by going to the Women's Clinic at CSU Health Network or, after hours, to the local hospital emergency room. Evidence of a sexual assault must be collected through a SANE exam at Medical Center of the Rockies.

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

- **Colorado State University Women and Gender Advocacy Center Victim Advocates, (970) 491-6384**
- **Victim/Witness Assistance Unit, Larimer County District Attorney's Office, (970) 498-7235**
- **CSU Health Network Counseling Services, (970) 491-7121**
- **Counseling Center, (970) 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 Women and Gender Advocacy Center trains and oversees the VAT.

The primary purpose of the VAT is to provide confidential support for members of the campus community who have experienced sexual assault. Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of 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 the Victim Assistance Team at **(970) 492-4242**. This contact does **not** oblige the caller to make a police report. General information regarding the VAT can be obtained by calling the Women and Gender Advocacy Center at **(970) 491-6384**.

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

VAT advocates work closely with victims and campus and community law enforcement agencies. This includes assisting victims of sexual assault in reporting these crimes to the police if they choose to do so. Crimes that are reported only to VAT are kept confidential, however those crimes that are Clery reportable must be included in campus crime statistics, and **only** the numbers and locations are shared with the CSU Police Department. In addition, advocates are informed on medical, law enforcement, legal procedures, and campus disciplinary options and can provide other referral sources to help ensure sexual assault victims receive the services they want and/or need, such as counseling.

The possible sanctions for students who commit 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 Conduct Code. A copy of this policy is available on the Web at:

www.conflictresolution.colostate.edu/conduct-code.aspx

Typical sanctions include disciplinary probation, suspension, dismissal, and/or 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 Conduct Code. When the alleged perpetrator in a sexual assault is a student, the student may be referred through the Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services.

During a campus disciplinary proceeding, *both victims and students accused of sexual assault are entitled to have an adviser or support person present.*

Both the alleged perpetrator and victim must 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 Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services Office will inform students of their options and available on-campus assistance in these situations.

Sexual Assault Programs Available Through the Women and Gender Advocacy Center

Advocacy programs:

Victim Assistance Team – 24-hour hotline for survivors of sexual assault and those close to them, and victims of relationship violence and stalking (will also provide accompaniment to police or hospital).

Women and Gender Advocacy Center advocacy – Ongoing advocacy for survivors of sexual assault, relationship violence, and stalking. We provide support around legal, medical, emotional, academic, and campus disciplinary options and concerns (will provide accompaniment to on campus or off campus services including to the police or hospital).

Prevention programs:

Sexual assault education programs – Provide programs for the campus community educating around sexual assault, consent, and supporting survivors. (Women and Gender Advocacy Center reports that in 2013, 137 programs reached 4,941 students.)

The Red Whistle Brigade – Students who are trained to provide sexual assault education programs to their peers (course offered every fall and spring semester).

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.

Information related to registered sex offenders who have provided registration information to the CSU Police is available at the Records Desk of the CSU Police Department during normal business hours. Information related to sex offenders registered in Fort Collins or Larimer County is available from the Fort Collins Police Services or the Larimer County Sheriff's Office. Additionally, the Colorado Sex Offender Registry is available on the Web at sor.state.co.us.

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, or damage to property, or where violation of a valid restraining order is evident, are in a situation where an arrest is **mandated**; officers have no discretion. Often, police receive calls from the victims, from friends, or from concerned neighbors who hear the noise of an argument or fight. When probable cause exists and officers believe that a crime occurred during a domestic situation, an arrest(s) will be made.

Stalking

Stalking, which is a crime in the state of Colorado, is on the rise in many academic settings. It is generally defined from a legal standpoint as “willful, malicious, and repeated following and harassment combined with a credible threat intended to cause victims to be in fear for their safety.” Phases of stalking can include a number of behaviors. They range from mental obsession or preoccupation with a person; to gathering information about that person from their mail (print or electronic), trash, or friends, and family; to harassing the victim via phone or Internet or by following or pursuing the victim either from a distance or up close.

If you believe you are being stalked, let someone know. Document all activities related to the person who you believe may be stalking you and report the incident to the police. Don't discount the situation and ignore the “red flags.” Trust your judgment. If a situation doesn't feel right, ask for help!

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.

Victims' Rights

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

When dealing with University agencies, the victim can expect:

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

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

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

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

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

What Do Crime Statistics Tell Us About a University?

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

The Chronicle of Higher Education has noted that colleges and universities that have comprehensive resources and services experience an increase in crime reporting. The resources and services at Colorado State University include the CSU Police Department, the Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Team, and CSU Health Network. These programs provide support and safe environments that encourages the reporting of crimes by students. Victims receiving counseling will be informed of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. CSU Police will investigate anonymous and/or confidential reports of crimes and can provide options for pursuing criminal, civil charges, or University discipline against the assailant.

The following pages contain disciplinary and crime statistics for Colorado State University. The Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Summary Report is a compilation of the total number of disciplinary referrals the office sees that may have resulted in arrests, as well as referrals to university disciplinary administrators in the categories of (a) weapons possession, (b) violations of drug law, and (c) violations of alcohol/liquor law. The arrests made by CSU Police for Weapons violations, Alcohol citations, and Drug use violations are reflected in the crime statistics on page 56.

The numbers published are compiled from reports made to “Campus Security Authorities” including CSU Health Network, Human Resources,



Victim's Assistance Team, Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services, Athletics, CSU Police Department, Fort Collins Police Services, and the Larimer County Sheriff's Department.

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

Statistics for adjacent law enforcement jurisdictions, Fort Collins Police Services, and Larimer County Sheriff's Department, can be found in the most recent edition of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports at your public library, or by request to those agencies.

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

Police Crime Statistics

	CSU On-Campus Property			CSU Residence Halls Only			CSU Non-Campus Property			CSU Fraternities/Sororities			Public Property		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Murder, Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	4	10	12	3	9	9	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forcible Fondling	0	2	7	0	1	7	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence			5			4			1			0			0
Domestic Violence			5			4			1			0			0
Stalking			12			7			1			0			0
Robbery	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	3	7	13	0	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	16	23	11	9	13	6	5	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hate Crimes	2	3	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests and Referrals															
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	129	151	101	64	102	77	9	29	6	3	0	0	22	35	28
Alcohol Disciplinary Referrals	870*	1266*	817	808*	1239*	761	14	17	5	0	2	0	8	14	16
Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations	77	78	58	39	45	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	11	10
Drug Disciplinary Referrals	370*	553*	316	318*	518*	288	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Arrests for Weapons Possession	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons Disciplinary Referrals	3	10	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking are new categories being reported for 2013.

Forcible Sex Offenses include:

Forcible Rape/Sodomy/Assault with an Object – The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against a person’s will or where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Forcible Fondling – 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.

Non-Forcible Sex Offenses include: Incest and Statutory Rape.

These categories report individuals arrested or referred, not number of incidents:

Liquor Law Violations, Drug Law Violations, and Illegal Weapons Possession.

Illegal weapons possession includes fireworks violations.

* Higher numbers of disciplinary referrals for 2011 and 2012 are due to new tracking system used in Conflict Resolution and Student Conduct Services.

CSU Non-Campus Property includes:

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

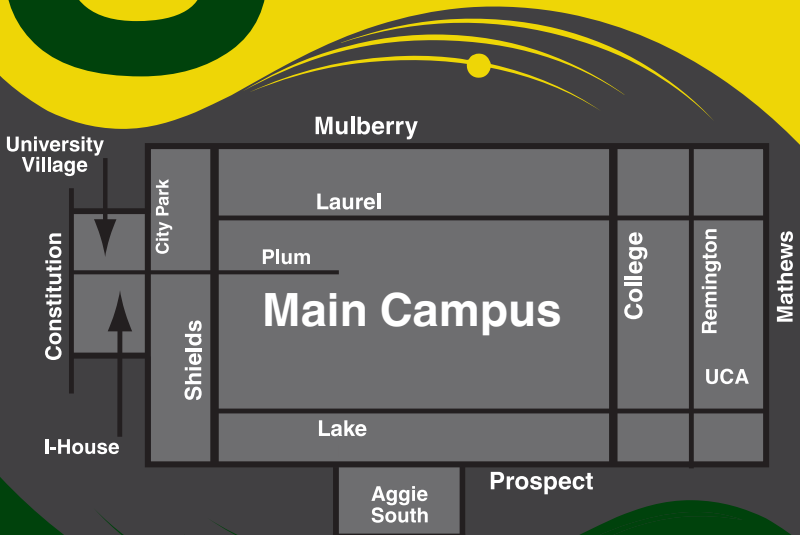
Fraternities and Sororities are privately owned and are reported under the category of Non-campus Properties. A separate unique column also breaks out the crimes unique to those locations.

Hate Crime Information:

- 2011 On-campus hate crimes were harassment: anti-gay and simple assault anti-lesbian.
- 2011 Non-campus hate crimes were harassment: anti-gay and anti-Arab respectively.
- 2012 Hate crimes were anti-Jewish intimidation in residence hall, anti-transgender rape on campus and anti-Gay criminal mischief on campus.
- 2013 Hate crimes were anti-Black harassment in residence hall, anti-Protestant harassment on campus, anti-Black menacing on campus, and anti-Asian simple assault on campus.

N/A field not applicable or not available.

Safewalk



970
491-1155

7 Days a week during the semester.
 Dusk until Dawn



Colorado State University

Colorado State University Thor Guard Lightning Prediction System Procedures

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

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

The sensor constantly monitors atmospheric conditions within a two-mile radius of the sensor that can cause lightning and sends a signal to the horn assemblies when a danger threshold is passed. The horn assemblies then sound a “red alert” alarm – a strobe light on the assembly begins intermittently flashing, and one 15-second-long blast from the horns is sounded in all directions that can be heard approximately 700 yards away – to warn people at the sites to seek appropriate shelter for the duration of the red alert period. All

outdoor activities must cease during red alert periods to protect all users of these sites. Appropriate shelter includes surrounding buildings, automobiles/trucks, and, when one of those is not available, dense woods or low-lying areas. However, if the conditions appear unsafe and a red alert alarm has not sounded, good judgment should be your guide, and activities should still cease despite the absence of a Thor Guard warning.

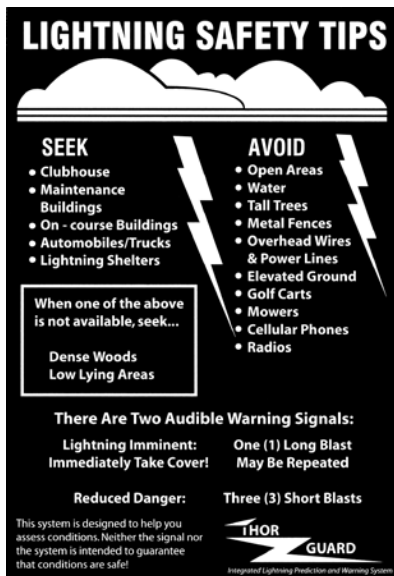
When the danger has passed (a

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

best to wait until the weather circumstances change regardless of an all-clear from Thor Guard.

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

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



LIGHTNING SAFETY TIPS

SEEK

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

When one of the above is not available, seek...

Dense Woods
Low Lying Areas

AVOID

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

There Are Two Audible Warning Signals:

Lightning Imminent: One (1) Long Blast
Immediately Take Cover! May Be Repeated

Reduced Danger: Three (3) Short Blasts

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

THOR GUARD
Integrated Lightning Prediction and Warning System

Important Phone Numbers (970 Area Code)

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

Colorado State University Resources (970 Area Code)

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



publicsafety.colostate.edu
police.colostate.edu