Annual Campus Security & Fire Safety Report
Price & Blanding Campuses 2015-2017
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INTRODUCTION

THE ANNUAL CAMPUS SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT is provided to students, faculty, staff, and the public as part of Utah State University’s commitment to safety and security on campus, and in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). This report is prepared in cooperation with various USU departments, which provide annual updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the law. Campus crime, arrests, and referral statistics include those reported to the USU Eastern Police Department (USUEPD), the Price City Police Department (PCPD), other local law enforcement agencies, and designated campus security authorities (CSA). The information contained in this report is intended to educate students and their families about the policies, procedures, and programs that exist to assist in protecting the safety and wellbeing of campus constituents.

THE CLERY ACT

The Clery Act is named for Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University student who was raped and killed in her dorm room in 1986. The law was originally enacted in 1990 as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA). The Clery Act requires all postsecondary educational institutions participating in Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. Specifically, higher education institutions subject to the law must do the following:

- Collect, report, and disseminate crime data.
- Develop policies, policy statements, and procedures regarding campus safety.
- Prepare and distribute an annual security report.
- Issue timely warnings and emergency notifications to the campus community.
- Submit crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education.

The Clery Act was amended by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) to include reporting incidents of dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. VAWA requires certain policies and procedures to be in place to reduce these crimes and meet the needs of victims. This information is included in this report.

PREPARING THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This report is prepared on an annual basis by the USU Clery Compliance Committee. Information is gathered from a variety of sources, including the USUPD, Housing and Residence Life, Student Affairs, the Title IX Coordinator, and law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over non-campus properties. For additional information or to submit changes and corrections, please contact Chief Mike Kuehn at (435) 797-1939 or at mike.kuehn@usu.edu.

1. Daily Crime Log
   University Police will keep a daily crime log in accordance with the requirements of the Clery Act.

2. The Annual Security Report (ASR)
   In order to comply with the Clery Act, the USU police chief or appointed designee will fill the role of Clery compliance officer and shall prepare and distribute the ASR that includes a disclosure of crime statistics, disciplinary referrals, and other information required by the Clery Act for the three most recent calendar years. This report is prepared in cooperation with the University Police, campus security authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. The Clery compliance officer will carefully analyze all crimes reported. All crimes subject to the Clery Act will be accurately reported and published on an annual basis in the ASR. The ASR will include statistics by location for the three most recent calendar years that occurred on the university’s Clery geography.

3. Collection of Statistics from Local Law Enforcement Agencies
   Prior to the preparation of the ASR, the Clery compliance officer will undertake a good faith effort to collect crime statistics from any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over non-campus property that is subject to reporting under the Clery Act. This includes any criminal activity by students at non-campus locations of student organizations officially recognized by the university, including student organizations with non-campus housing.

   The Clery compliance officer shall distribute the ASR and Annual Fire Safety report annually in accordance with the requirements of the Clery Act. The ASR is published on USU’s website, and appropriate notice is provided to current students and employees, incoming students and employees, and prospective students and employees.
investigation, and constitutional and statutory law.

Crime prevention, domestic violence, active shooter, criminal investigation, first aid, firearms, defensive tactics, crowd control, traffic accident investigations on all leads. The Price City Fire Department and USUEPD respond to reports of fire and medical emergencies on campus.

Some of the steps to ensure campus safety objectives taken by USU include:
- USUEPD is staffed from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m., with seven state-certified police officers. Emergency calls from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. are taken by Price City Dispatch. A USUEPD officer provides safety patrols, responds to all reports of crime or suspicious activity and conducts follow-up investigations on all leads. The Price City Fire Department and USUEPD respond to reports of fire and medical emergencies on campus.
- All officers receive ongoing training under regulatory guidelines established by the Utah Department of Public Safety. This training includes crime prevention, domestic violence, active shooter, criminal investigation, first aid, firearms, defensive tactics, crowd control, traffic accident investigation, and constitutional and statutory law.

The primary objective of the USUEPD is to provide a campus environment where students, faculty, and staff feel safe to pursue the academic mission of the university without the fear of crime.

Some of the steps to ensure campus safety objectives taken by USU include:
- USUEPD is staffed from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m., with seven state-certified police officers. Emergency calls from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. are taken by Price City Dispatch. A USUEPD officer provides safety patrols, responds to all reports of crime or suspicious activity and conducts follow-up investigations on all leads. The Price City Fire Department and USUEPD respond to reports of fire and medical emergencies on campus.
- All officers receive ongoing training under regulatory guidelines established by the Utah Department of Public Safety. This training includes crime prevention, domestic violence, active shooter, criminal investigation, first aid, firearms, defensive tactics, crowd control, traffic accident investigation, and constitutional and statutory law.

REPORTING CRIMES AND EMERGENCIES

1. Reporting Crimes and Emergencies

Students and others who become aware of criminal actions or other emergencies on campus should report these activities for assistance and to prevent crime. The university makes timely warnings to warn others, improve safety and for purposes of including the activities in the annual campus security and crime statistics. The university encourages and monitors to report crimes to the local police department.

a. To report a crime or emergency, individuals should call USU PD at (435) 613-5612 or 911. In addition, individuals may report an emergency or a crime using any of the emergency phones located on the University campus. To report crimes and emergencies on campus, or report crimes and emergencies in person at USU PD at 130 N. 300 E., Price, Utah. University Police respond to reports in accordance with law enforcement protocol. USU Police may make informational and/or referral responses to other organizations of the university when appropriate.

b. Criminal actions and other prohibited conduct may also be reported to the individuals or offices listed below.
   - Division of Student Affairs.
   - Department of Human Resources.
   - University Housing and Residence Life.
   - Campus Security Authorities (CSA).
   - Affirmative Action/Title IX Office.

Information for how to report to these offices can be found online or by contacting each office directly. Reports made to these persons or offices and not made to USU Police, may be included in the statistical report in the ASR but may not necessarily be investigated by the police. Such reports may result in USUEPD issuing a timely warning.

c. Although the university strongly encourages all members of the campus community to report crimes to law enforcement, it is ultimately the victim’s choice whether or not to make such a report and the victim has the right to decline involvement with the police or other campus officials, subject to the reporting requirements in section 4.1.2. University offices and staff members will assist any victim with notifying the police, if the victim so desires.

2. Campus Security Authority’s Responsibility to Report

Any campus security authority (CSA) who becomes aware of an alleged or actual crime that is required to be reported under the Clery Act and which occurs on Clery geography must report all information known about the crime to University Police, in accordance with his or her Clery Act obligations.

3. Reporting Crimes on a Voluntary, Confidential Basis

To the extent possible, the university wants to support individuals who have been the victim of, or witnessed a crime, and are concerned about

personal identifying information being shared with others. In particular, the university encourages those who have been the victim of sexual violence to talk to someone about what happened in order to get needed support. However, certain policies and laws prevent the university from guaranteeing complete confidentiality in some instances, as more fully described below.

a. Under USU Policies 305 and 339, all employees are required to report information to the Affirmative Action/Title IX Office regarding discriminatory harassment, which includes reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, etc.

b. Under USU Policy 533, all employees who are campus security authorities must report criminal activities in accordance with this policy and the Clery Act.

c. University Police, the Affirmative Action/Title IX Office, and other university authorities must comply with applicable law in determining whether certain crimes must be investigated or disclosed further to others. The university may be required to disclose information beyond the university under federal law, state law, or court order. For example, instances of child abuse are required to be reported in accordance with Utah Code section 62A-4a-403.

d. Disclosure of information is always limited to those who need to know in order to keep the campus and individuals safe and to comply with applicable law.

e. Individuals who witness or are the victim of a crime, but who are concerned about personal identifying information being shared with others should make those concerns known prior to a university employee, employees responsible for reporting such information should alert individuals of their reporting responsibilities as soon as possible. If the employee is required to make a report to other university authorities, such employees should communicate the desires of the witness or victim regarding confidentiality.

f. When confidentiality is requested, the occurrence of the crime (but not identifying information) will be included in the university’s Clery Act statistical report. Any information may assist the police in determining if there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, individual, or suspect, and may enable tol, in appropriate circumstances, to alert the campus community to potential dangers. Filing an anonymous report may limit the ability of the University Police to provide specific assistance, to investigate, or to solve a crime, or to prove that a criminal offense occurred.

g. Professional and pastoral counselors, when acting in that role, are not required to report crimes disclosed to them for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. However, professional and pastoral counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform the persons they are counseling of how to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

h. A student who has experienced sexual misconduct may also seek assistance from a non-professional counselor or advocate, including employees who work or volunteer in USU Sexual Assault and Anti-Violence Information Office (SAVI). Non-professional counselors and advocates can provide support and advocacy services without revealing any personally identifying information about an incident to the university. Non-professional counselors and advocates are required to protect information about the date and location of reported events to the Title IX coordinator so that the Title IX coordinator can track patterns and trends in the campus community.

4. Preservation of Evidence

It is important to preserve evidence that might assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or obtaining a protective order. As time passes, evidence may dissipate, become lost, or unavailable, thereby making investigations, possible prosecutions, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining protection from abuse orders related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with the University Police or other law enforcement to preserve evidence in the event that the victim decides to move forward with making a complaint at a later date.

5. False Accusations

Individuals who intentionally and knowingly make false accusations of criminal activity or provide false information to university officials in connection with an accusation and/or investigation of criminal activity, are subject to discipline under university policy as well as criminal and/or civil penalties under applicable law.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

USUEPD has a close working relationship with the Price City Police Department, the Carbon County Sheriff’s Office, the Helper City Police Department, the Wellington City Police Department, East Carbon City Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies throughout the state of Utah. University Police personnel meet with local law enforcement agencies to exchange ideas and discuss problems that may be of concern to the university community. Because the USU Police has full police authority by state statute there is no memorandum of understanding with local police departments regarding the investigation of alleged criminal offenses on university property. USU does have agreements with local police for mutual aid and interlocal cooperation.

The following is a list of local police departments and their jurisdictions. Housing facilities of non-campus student organizations are not university property, and students who should call the police department that has jurisdiction for that location.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

THE OFFICERS IN THE USUEPD have full peace officer status under state statute, including the authority to make arrests (Utah Code section 538-3-105).

University Police has jurisdiction over and investigates all law enforcement related issues occurring on the Utah State University Eastern campus. Crimes in progress, suspicious circumstances, medical emergencies, and other campus emergencies should be immediately reported to the University Police.

A university officer will respond to investigate and will initiate an incident report. Follow-up investigation will be conducted as needed. When dialing 911, campus phones and cell phones connect directly with the Price Public Safety Dispatch. Dispatchers then forward the call to University Police.

USU Eastern Police Department
Price, UT 84501
(435) 613-5612
(435) 613-5677

THE UNIVERSITY POLICE (USU POLICE) is a full-service police department that provides the following services to the Utah State University Eastern campus community:

- Protect the rights, privileges, and property of all persons coming to the university
- Provide assistance to students, faculty, and staff
- Protect the university’s property
- Support the academic mission

The University Police Department is authorized to exercise all police powers of the state of Utah and all other powers commonly exercised by police departments under the laws of the state of Utah.

The Utah State University Eastern Campus Annual Fire Safety Report 2015-2017
1. USUEPD officers provide a walking escort to students or employees to and from campus destinations.
2. Residence hall safety and awareness orientation: assist resident hall advisors (RAs) to educate students living in the residence halls (personal safety, emergencies, housing policies)
3. Other presentations include:
   - Alcohol awareness: effects, impairment, laws and USU Eastern’s rules
   - Personal Safety: practices and tips
   - Theft: identify and document belongings, how to secure belongings, etc.
   - Workplace violence/active shooter: warning signs, what to do, how to protect yourself
   - Crime prevention: overall crime prevention practices and tips
   - Bystander intervention: “Upstanding” trainings

**missing person process**

The Clery Act requires institutions that maintain on-campus housing facilities to establish a missing student notification policy and related procedures. The term “missing student” for this policy refers to any USU Eastern student who is residing in on-campus housing who is reported missing from a residence.

Students provide this information in their housing application, and are again asked during room check in. The contact person can be anyone. Only authorized campus officials and law enforcement officers in furtherance of a missing person investigation may have access to this information. This information will not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation. Even if a resident does not register a contact person, law enforcement will be notified if the resident is reported missing.

If anyone has reason to believe that a student who resides in on-campus housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify USU Eastern Housing and Residence Life staff at (435) 613-5438 or contact the Resident Director (RD) or Resident Assistant (RA) in the affected residence hall (click here for a directory of the residence halls). The Utah State University Eastern Police Department can also be contacted at (435) 637-5612 or by contacting USUEPD officers (Dispatch: (435) 637-0890).
Price Public Safety Dispatch at (435) 637-0890. If the report of a missing resident of on-campus housing is received by any Housing and Residence Life staff member, the report shall immediately be referred to University Police.

The USUEPD will immediately initiate an investigation of any missing person report. Should the investigation result in the conclusion that the student is missing, and has been missing for 24 hours, notification will be made to the Price City Police Department or the local law enforcement agency over that jurisdiction.

The student’s missing person contact shall be notified within 24 hours of that determination if the missing student is under the age of 18, and not an emancipated individual, the student's parent or legal guardian will be notified within 24 hours of a determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO USU EASTERN FACILITIES

THE USUEPD is responsible for securing the buildings on campus properties. Lockup times for some buildings may vary depending upon class schedules and other reservations. Graduate students who have been issued keys to a building are allowed to remain in the building after hours.

Access points to buildings are well maintained. When a broken lock, door or window is found, on-call locksmiths and other Facilities workers are available 24 hours a day to come in and make repairs to maintain the security of our buildings.

Each spring, trees and shrubbery around campus are trimmed to keep pathways throughout the campus as safe as possible.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

USU EASTERN FACILITIES has a regular preventive maintenance program for the outside lighting system on campus. Periodic light surveys are completed for the entire campus. Lights that are out or in need of repair are taken care of in a timely manner. In addition, as USUEPD police officers make their regular rounds and find lights out or other problems that need attention, they complete a work order to have the necessary repairs made.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

WHEN A SERIOUS INCIDENT OCCURS that causes an immediate threat to the campus, law enforcement and emergency medical services will be summoned. The first responders to the scene are usually the USUEPD, Price City Police Department and Price City Fire Department (PCFD). These agencies typically respond and work together to manage the incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other USU Eastern departments and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to and managing the incident.

USU Eastern’s Emergency Operations Plan includes information about the university’s response to any natural or man-made disaster or hazard that affects USU Eastern and poses an actual or potential threat to public health and safety on the university campus, as well as the response to a regional or national crisis that affects the university system. The USUEPD has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. Resources that may be called upon include:

- USU Eastern Environmental Health and Safety
- USU Eastern Facilities
- Price City Fire and EMS
- USU Eastern Police Department
- Other local police departments
- USU Eastern Risk Management

CONFIRMATION PROCESS

UPON CONFIRMATION that an event poses a threat to the campus community or a segment of the community, the university police chief, assistant chief, or police sergeant will, taking into account the safety of the campus community, approve the activation of the Code Blue Alert System and the information that will be released. Without delay, alert information will be distributed to the campus community or appropriate segment by the USUEPD emergency manager or a trained designee and/or director of Public Relations and Marketing or a designee using one or more of the following methods:

CAMPUS ALERTS

- Code Blue Alert System includes alerts to the following:
  - Email (All students and employees are automatically signed up to receive email alerts on their preferred email account).
  - Text messages.
  - Cell phone.
  - Landline.
  - IVR.
- USU Eastern homepage.
- Department of Public Safety webpage.
- Fire alarm system.
- Local radio stations.
- Bulletins posted at affected areas.

If it is determined that issuing a notification of a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation would compromise the efforts to assist a victim, contain the emergency, respond to the emergency or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the notification will not be sent.

If only a segment of the campus community is notified of a threat, the situation will be continually monitored and additional segments of the campus community will be notified if the situation warrants such action. Depending on the threat those already on campus may be given different instructions than those who may be planning to come to campus. Pay attention to the full message of the campus alert.

If a serious threat is confirmed on the USU Eastern campus you will be advised to shelter in place, lock down, or evacuate.

SHELTER-IN-PLACE

In certain emergency situations, the campus community may be advised to shelter-in-place to avoid or minimize exposure to outside risks. Risks could include chemical, biological, or radioactive releases and some weather-related emergencies. Once shelter-in-place instructions have been communicated, students, faculty, and staff should either stay in the building they are in when they get the message or if outside, go to the nearest building and await further instructions.

Shelter-in-place is a precaution aimed to keep you safe while remaining indoors. It refers to taking refuge in a designated area of safety within a building such as a small, interior room with no or few windows. It does not mean sealing off your entire residence or building. If you are told to shelter-in-place, follow these instructions:
- Stop classes, work, or close business operations.
- Share the notification with others in the building when you get the message.
- Select interior room(s) above the ground floor with the fewest windows or vents.
- Close all windows, exterior doors, and any other openings to the outside.
- Keep listening to local radio, television, and check your cell phone for USU Code Blue alert messages until you are told it is safe or you are told to evacuate. You may go to USU Eastern homepage at usueastern.edu for more information. Follow instructions during and after emergencies regarding sheltering, food, water, and clean-up methods.
- University and local officials are the best source of information for your particular situation.

LOCKDOWN

Lockdown is appropriate for threats posed from outside or inside the building. These threats could include a violent person attempting to enter the building, a perpetrator already inside, or nearby criminal, or terrorist activity.

Lockdown Procedures:
- Get to a position out of the line-of-sight of doors and windows.
- Check outside of the room or office for nearby individuals and move them into a room.
- Close and lock all doors and windows.
- Cover any open windows and close window blinds if available.
- Turn off room/office lights and remain quiet.
- Silence cell phones.
- If there is a group spread out throughout the room.
- Make a plan to protect yourselves in the event that the perpetrator enters the room.
- Anyone in the outdoors should move away from the danger to an appropriate, safe location.
- Anyone in common areas should proceed immediately to the nearest room and follow the lockdown procedures.
- Let roommates or family members know where you are.
- Remain in your location until an all-clear message is received.

EVACUATION

In the event of a serious threat evacuations may be ordered from a building, a group of building or the entire campus. Though fire is the most common reason to initiate an evacuation, it is not the only reason. Some of the more prevalent reasons are:
- Biohazards (release of biologically hazardous materials)
- Chemical hazards (dangerous chemical spill, dangerous gas releases)
- Radiation hazards (spill of radioactive material, release of a radioactive gas)
- Fire hazards (smell or sight of smoke or flames)
- Terrorist threat
- Natural Disaster

BUILDING EVACUATION

If you come upon a situation that calls for an evacuation of the building you are occupying, either from a fire alarm or an emergency notification, proceed as follows:
- Exit the building through the nearest exit.
- Follow the direction of evacuation team leaders if present.
- Do not use elevators.
- Instructors are to ensure the evacuation of their classes.
- Do not re-enter the building until USU Eastern Police, Price City Fire Department, or other university official (e.g. someone from Environmental Health and Safety) gives an all-clear.
- The silencing of the alarm bells is not an all-clear to re-enter the building.
- Do not re-enter the building until you have any information on the incident that prompted the alarm, report to an emergency responder in the area.
- Let roommates or family members know where you are.

CAMPUS-WIDE EVACUATION

If a serious threat to the entire campus is determined by the USU Eastern Police to be legitimate, a campus-wide evacuation will be ordered.

If such an order is given, follow the following procedures:
- Stop classes, work or close business operations.
- Secure offices and workplaces.
- Immediately go to your vehicle, the nearest bus stop, or if riding or walking, take the nearest route off of campus and away from the threat.
- Follow the directions of public safety officials regarding direction of travel when coming out of parking lots. They may not let you take the quickest route to your destination, but they will provide a more orderly flow of traffic.

If an on-campus emergency is determined to be a threat to the entire community, the local police department or fire department will determine what information will be distributed. Information can be distributed through one or more of the following methods:
- Local radio stations

At least one follow-up message will be distributed through the Code Blue Alert System (email blast, test messaging, phone calls) and/or on the USU Eastern homepage.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION EXERCISES

USU Eastern conducts at least one test of our emergency response and evacuation procedures each year. In conjunction with that drill we will make available our emergency response and evacuation procedures. In addition, other emergency response tests are conducted each year, such as table top exercises, field exercises, or tests of the emergency notification system. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

The university conducts two unannounced evacuation drills each year in each of the on-campus housing facilities that have central fire alarm systems. The residents in these facilities are required to evacuate and go to their designated location.
1. Procedures for Reporting a Complaint
Reportsof dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking should be reported to USUEPD police as described in the next section. Medical attention and other help are available as needed. Reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking should also be reported to the Title IX office.

2. Written Explanation of Procedures
When dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking is reported to the university, whether the offense occurred on campus or off campus, the university will provide the student or employee a written explanation of the student’s or employee’s options for reporting, confidentiality, services, and accommodations that may be available for victims.

3. University Policies and Processes:
Acts of violence, including sexual assault, dating assault, domestic violence, stalking, and other violent, threatening, or destructive acts may violate one or more university policies, including USU policies 303, 305, 339, 347, and 407. These policies set standards of conduct for faculty, students, staff, and employees. USU policies 305, 407, and article vi of the student code describe the processes for responding to claims that violate these standards.

Where it is complained that acts are motivated by discriminatory intent (animus based on sex/gender/sexual orientation/gender identity, age, ethnicity, race/ethnicity, religion, age, disability, and other “protected classifications”), rights and processes described in USU policies 303, 305, 339, 347, 407, and article vi of the student code are applied with appeal rights through the policies described above. Investigation and hearing standards of review, time frames, protective measures and accommodations, individual protective orders, resources, and retaliation process and procedures related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are found within USU Policies 303, 305, 339, 347, and 407.

PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IF A SEX OFFENSE, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OR STALKING OCCURS
Incidents on-campus dating violence, domestic violence, sex offenses, or stalking should be reported to the University Police at (435) 613-5612, (435) 613-5677 or by calling 911 in emergencies. Off-campus incidents should be reported to appropriate local law enforcement officials. If desired, personnel from Student Affairs or Title IX will assist a victim in notifying the appropriate law enforcement authorities when any of these offenses occur. A victim of these offenses has the option to decline to notify law enforcement but may still report the incident to the Title IX Coordinator by filing an online report at aaeo.usu.edu or calling (435) 613-5678. Prompt reporting helps the victim receive medical assistance, counseling, or other support services (e.g., housing relocation, change in classes, etc.) and allows for the collection and preservation of crucial evidence. It is important to preserve evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred.

Victims of sexual assault should do the following:
- Escape and go to a safe place as soon as possible.
- Preserve all physical evidence (do not bathe, douche, brush teeth, wash hands, shower or change clothing).
- Use a clean jar to collect any urine.
- Find a trusted individual to provide moral support and company.
- Use the campus and community resources listed in this publication to aid in recovery.
- Seek medical attention if needed.
- Save all text messages and emails that you receive from the suspect.
- Save all test messages and emails you send or those you receive from friends in reference to the incident.
- Report the offense immediately to the police. If you live in a campus residence hall, your resident director or resident assistant can help you contact the proper authorities.
- Seek medical attention.
- If you do not want to contact the police, you may contact the SAAVI office, the USU Eastern Counseling Center, or Four Corners Mental Health. These agencies can help you process the assault. Their phone numbers are listed at the end of this document.

Sexual assault is a criminal offense of varying degrees. Depending upon circumstances, a perpetrator of a sexual assault may be charged with crimes ranging from a class B misdemeanor to a first degree felony. The USU Eastern Police Department will vigorously work to prosecute anyone who commits a sexual assault.

VICTIM ACCOMMODATIONS
Victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking who report to the Title IX coordinator will be given written notification of options for protective measures as well as how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and employment situations. When reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to pursue a formal complaint with the university or local law enforcement, the following accommodations can be requested by the victim:
- Access to academic accommodations, including classroom changes, extensions, rescheduling exams, and withdrawals.
- Change in campus housing.
- Change in on-campus work schedule, including being placed on administrative leave.
- Change in parking assignment.

An individual also has the option to request safety escorts from the USUEPD.

To request accommodations a victim should contact the Title IX Coordinator. The university will provide written notification to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking regarding resources for counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, visa and immigration assistance (as appropriate), student financial aid assistance, and other services for victims both on campus and in the community. The privacy of victims and other parties will be maintained to the extent possible. Only those individuals who must know in order to provide the requested accommodations will be advised of the victim’s identity. Personally identifying information will not be included in Clery Act reporting and disclosures.

Victims have a right to seek protective orders against an aggressor from the courts. The Carbon County Victim Advocate ((435) 636-3250) can assist in obtaining protective orders. Preserved evidence may be helpful in obtaining a protective order if a victim obtains a protective order, a copy of that order should be brought to the USUEPD so they are aware of it. Protective order violations will be enforced when they occur on the USU Eastern campus.

In appropriate cases USU Eastern will issue no contact orders as part of the campus judicial process.
If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

b. Be true to yourself. Don’t feel obligated to do anything you don’t want to do. “I don’t want to” is always a good enough reason.

uncomfortable that is to blame.

explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

before doing anything you may regret later.

d. It’s OK to lie. If you don’t want to hurt the person’s feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

uncomfortable without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

7.  Know your limits when drinking. Keep track of how many drinks you’ve had, and be aware of your friends’ behavior. If one of you feels extremely tired or more drunk than you should, you may have been drugged. Leave the party or situation and find help immediately. If you’ve left your drink alone, just get a new one.

6.  Don’t leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you’ve left your drink alone, be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

5.  Don’t leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you’ve left your drink alone, just get a new one.

4.  Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).

3. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

2. Be careful about posting your location. Many social media sites use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function.

1. Stay alert to your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation. If you’re alone, only use headphones in one ear to aware of activity around you.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES

USU Eastern offers confidential resources where conversations are held in confidence. Conversations with these resources are not shared with the Title IX coordinator without your consent, and do not trigger a university action and/or investigation except in rare circumstances. Confidential resources report aggregate data that does not identify victims to the Title IX coordinator for statistical purposes. USU’s Title IX coordinator reports this aggregate data for inclusion in the Annual Campus Security and Fire Safety Report. Specific incidents may be considered for a timely warning notice if they present an ongoing threat to campus safety, but personally identifying information about a complainant will not be provided in these cases.

If you do not want to contact the police, you may contact the SAAVI office, the USU Eastern Counseling Center, or Four Corners Mental Health. These agencies can help you process the assault. Their phone numbers are listed at the end of this document. Conversations with these resources are not shared with the Title IX coordinator without your consent, and do not trigger a university action and/or investigation except in rare circumstances.

RISK REDUCTION

The following measures should be taken to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote the community.

1. Stay alert to your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation. If you’re alone, only use headphones in one ear to aware of activity around you.

2. Be careful about posting your location. Many social media sites use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function.

3. When you go to a social gathering, go with a group of friends. Arrive together, check in with each other throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.

4. Trust your instincts. If you feel unsafe in any situation, go with your gut. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).

5. Don’t leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you’ve left your drink alone, just get a new one.

6. Don’t accept drinks from others. If you choose to accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. At parties, don’t drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers.

7. Know your limits when drinking. Keep track of how many drinks you’ve had, and be aware of your friends’ behavior. If one of you feels extremely tired or more drunk than you should, you may have been drugged. Leave the party or situation and find help immediately.

8. If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).

9. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation here are some things that you can try:

a. Remember that being in this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong, it is the person who is making you uncomfortable that is to blame.

b. Be true to yourself. Don’t feel obligated to do anything you don’t want to do. “I don’t want to” is always a good enough reason. Do what feels right to you and what you are comfortable with.

c. Have a code word with your friends or family so that if you don’t feel comfortable you can call them and communicate your discomfort without the person you are with knowing. Your friends or family can then come to get you or make up an excuse for you to leave.

d. It’s OK to lie. If you don’t want to hurt the person’s feelings it is better to lie and make up a reason to leave than to stay and be uncomfortable, scared, or worse. Some excuses you could use are: needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else that you need to be, etc.

e. Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?

f. Make sure you understand consent and always receive it before engaging in sexual activity. Consent is freely-given and unambiguous, and cannot be given by someone who is incapacitated.

12. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.
pension, expulsion, or some combination thereof. Conditions may be placed on a student’s readmission. Possible sanctions for employees include verbal warning, written warning, suspension, and termination.

The investigation finding and the sanction imposed may be appealed by the student or employee who was found to have committed a misconduct violation. In sexual misconduct cases, both the complainant and the respondent may appeal the finding and sanction. The appeal must be made in writing to the appropriate administrator. The university will provide an explanation of these procedures to the complainant and the respondent.

**SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY**

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires convicted sex offenders to register with the jurisdiction in which they reside. Offenders are required to submit to the registry if they are working, volunteering or attending Utah State University. Additional information about the sex offender registry provided by the Utah Department of Correction is available at: corrections.utah.gov/index.php/victim-resources/sex-offender-kidnap-offender-registry

**CRIME DEFINITIONS**

**THE CRIME STATISTICS TABLE** reflects specific crimes and arrests reported to the sources identified in the section on Collecting Crime Reports and Statistics Procedures. In accordance with the Clery Act, these crimes are classified based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Handbook. For sex offenses only, the definitions are from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) edition of the UCR. Hate crimes are defined according to the FBI's Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection.

Although the law states that institutions must use the UCR for defining and classifying crimes, it does not require Clery Act crime reporting to meet all UCR standards.

**Murder and non-negligent manslaughter:** The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Negligent manslaughter:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

**Aggravated assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that

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

**Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit

**Drug law violations:** The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. This includes the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance, as well as any arrest for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. Included in this classification are the following: all drugs, without exception, that are illegal under local or state law; and all illegally obtained prescription drugs.

**Sexual assault:** An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program. Per the NIBRS user manual from the FBI UCR program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling:** The touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
• Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

• Statutory rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

### Stalking

i. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to —
   A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
   B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

ii. For the purposes of this definition —
   A) Course of Conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts that the stalker directs directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
   B) Reasonable Person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
   C) Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 688.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Cervy Act reporting.

### Utah Definitions of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking

**Dating violence** – 78B-7-402(4): “Dating violence” means:

- (a) any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, or threat of violence or physical harm, when committed by a person against a dating partner of the person.
- (b) any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation by a person to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm against a dating partner of the person.

**Domestic violence** – 77-36-1(2) (2): “Domestic violence” means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by one cohabitant against another. Domestic violence also means commission or attempt to commit, any of the following offenses by one cohabitant against another:

- (a) aggravated assault, as described in Section 76-5-103;
- (b) assault, as described in Section 76-5-102;
- (c) criminal homicide, as described in Section 76-5-201;
- (d) harassment, as described in Section 76-5-106;
- (e) electronic communication harassment, as described in Section 76-9-201;
- (f) kidnapping, child kidnapping, or aggravated kidnapping, as described in Sections 76-5-301, 76-5-301.1, and 76-5-302;
- (g) mayhem, as described in Section 76-5-105;
- (h) sexual offenses, as described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, and Title 76, Chapter 5a, Sexual Exploitation of Children;
- (i) stalking, as described in Section 76-5-106.5;
- (j) unlawful detention or unlawful detention of a minor, as described in Section 76-5-304;
- (k) violation of a protective order or ex parte protective order, as described in Section 76-5-108;
- (l) any offense against property described in Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 1, Property Destruction, Burglary and Criminal Trespass, or Robbery;
- (m) possession of a deadly weapon with intent to assault, as described in Section 76-10-507;
- (n) discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, near a highway, or in the direction of any person, building, or vehicle, as described in Section 76-10-508;
- (o) disorderly conduct, as defined in Section 76-9-102, if a conviction of disorderly conduct is the result of a plea agreement in which the defendant was originally charged with any of the domestic violence offenses otherwise described in this Subsection (2).
- (p) conviction of disorderly conduct as a domestic violence offense, in the manner described in this Subsection (2)(o), does not constitute a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under 18 U.S.C. Section 921, and is exempt from the provisions of the federal Firearms Act, 18 U.S.C. Section 921 et seq.; or
- (q) child abuse as described in Section 76-5-109.1.

**Sexual assault**:

- An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used by the State of Utah.

**Rape – 76-5-402**

- (1) A person commits rape when the actor has sexual intercourse with another person without the victim's consent.
(2) A person is guilty of stalking who intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person and knows or should know that the course of conduct would cause a reasonable person: (a) to fear for the person’s own safety or the safety of a third person; or (b) to suffer other emotional distress.

(3) A person is guilty of stalking who intentionally or knowingly violates: (a) a stalking injunction issued pursuant to Title 77, Chapter 3a, Stalking Injunctions; or (b) a permanent criminal stalking injunction issued pursuant to this section.

CONSENT

STATE OF UTAH DEFINITION

In Utah consent is defined by Utah code section 76-5-406. (Sexual offenses against the victim without consent of victim – Circumstances) as follows:

An act of sexual intercourse, rape, attempted rape, rape of a child, attempted rape of a child, object rape, attempted object rape, object rape of a child, attempted object rape of a child, sodomy, attempted sodomy, forcible sodomy, attempted forcible sodomy, sodomy on a child, attempted sodomy on a child, forcible sexual abuse, attempted forcible sexual abuse, sexual abuse of a child, attempted sexual abuse of a child, agitated sexual abuse of a child, attempted agitated sexual abuse of a child, or simple sexual abuse is without consent of the victim under any of the following circumstances:

(1) the victim expresses lack of consent through words or conduct;
(2) the actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or violence;
(3) the actor is a health professional or religious counselor, as those terms are defined in this section, the act is committed under Subsection (2) or (4); or
(4) the actor overcomes the victim by threatening to retaliate in the immediate future against the victim or any other person, and the victim believes at the time that the actor has the ability to execute this threat; or
(5) the actor knows the victim is unconscious, unaware that the act is occurring, or physically unable to resist;
(6) the actor knows or reasonably should know that the victim has a mental disease or defect, which renders the victim unable to: (a) appraise the nature of the act; (b) resist the act; (c) understand the possible consequences to the victim’s health or safety; or (d) appraise the nature of the relationship between the actor and the victim;
(7) the actor knows that the victim submits or participates because the victim erroneously believes that the actor is the victim’s spouse;
(8) the actor intentionally impaired the power of the victim to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering any substance without the victim’s knowledge;
(9) the victim is younger than 14 years of age; (10) the victim is younger than 18 years of age and at the time of the offense the actor was the victim’s parent, stepparent, adoptive parent, or legal guardian or occupied a position of special trust in relation to the victim as defined in Section 76-5-404.1; (11) the victim is 14 years of age or older, but younger than 18 years of age, and the actor is more than three years older than the victim and entices or coerces the victim to submit or participate, under circumstances not amounting to the force or threat required under Subsection (2) or (4); or (12) the actor is a health professional or religious counselor, as those terms are defined in this Subsection (12), the act is committed under the guise of providing professional diagnosis, counseling, or treatment, and at the time of the act the victim reasonably believed that the act was for medically or professionally appropriate diagnosis, counseling, or treatment to the extent that resistance by the victim could not reasonably be expected to have been manifested; for purposes of this Subsection (12): (a) “health professional” means an individual who is licensed or who holds himself or herself out to be licensed, or who otherwise provides professional physical or mental health services, diagnosis, treatment, or counseling or treatment, including, but not limited to, a physician, osteopathic physician, nurse, dentist, physical therapist, chiropractor, mental health therapist, social service worker, clinical social worker, certified social worker, marriage and family therapist, professional counselor, psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric mental health nurse specialist, or substance abuse counselor; and (b) “religious counselor” means a minister, priest, rabbi, bishop, or other recognized member of the clergy.

USU DEFINITION OF CONSENT

According to USU Policy 339: Sexual Harassment (definitions), consent to engage in sexual activity must be informed, freely given, and mutual. Consent must be ongoing, throughout each instance of sexual activity and for each form of sexual contact. Consent to one form of sexual contact does not constitute consent to all forms of sexual contact. For example, an individual may agree to kiss but choose not to engage in touching of the intimate parts or sexual intercourse. An individual should obtain consent before moving from one act to another. In the state of Utah, a 16 or 17 year old cannot consent to sexual activity if the other person is ten (10) or more years older than the minor.

- Consent consists of an outward demonstration indicating that an individual has freely chosen to engage in sexual activity. Consent is demonstrated through mutually understandable words and/or actions that clearly indicate a willingness to engage freely in sexual activity. Relying on non-verbal communication can lead to misunderstandings. Consent may not be inferred from silence, passivity, lack of resistance or lack of active response alone. In the absence of an outward demonstration, consent does not exist. If at any time it is reasonably apparent that either party is hesitant, confused or uncertain, both parties should stop and obtain mutual verbal consent before continuing sexual activity.
- A current or previous dating or sexual relationship, by itself, is not sufficient to constitute consent. Even in the context of a relationship, there must be mutually understandable communication that clearly indicates willingness to engage in sexual activity each time such activity occurs.
- Consent does not exist if it results from the use of threat of physical force, intimidation, or coercion, or any other factor that would eliminate an individual’s ability to exercise their own free will to choose whether or not to have sexual contact.
- A person who is incapacitated is not able to make informed decisions or be aware of their consequences and therefore is incapable of giving consent. Incapacitation is the inability, temporarily or permanently, to give consent because the individual is mentally and/or physically helpless due to drug or alcohol consumption, either voluntarily or involuntarily, or the individual is unconscious, asleep, or otherwise unaware that the sexual activity is occurring. In addition, individuals are incapacitated if they demonstrate that they are unaware of where they are, how they got there, or why or how they became engaged in a sexual interaction. Some indicators of incapacitation may include, but are not limited to, lack of control over physical movements, lack of awareness of circumstances or surroundings, or the inability to communicate for any reason. An individual may experience a blackout state in which they appear to be giving consent, but do not actually have conscious aware-
ness or the ability to consent. It is especially important, therefore, that anyone engaging in sexual activity be aware of the other person’s level of intoxication or impairment. Being intoxicated or impaired by drugs or alcohol is never an excuse for sexual misconduct and does not excuse one from the responsibility to obtain consent. It is not an excuse that the party initiating sexual contact was intoxicated and therefore did not realize the incapacity of the other.

USU Policy 533: Public Safety, Response, and Reporting defines consent as: affirmative and freely given permission to engage in sexual activity. A person can express consent, or lack of consent, through words or conduct. A person has not given consent when incapacitated due to alcohol or other drugs. Under Utah law, consent is not given where the perpetrator overcomes the victim by application of force, violence, concealment, or surprise. A person has not given consent where the perpetrator intentionally impairs the victim by administering any substance without the victim’s knowledge. A person has not given consent when he or she is unconscious, unaware that the act is occurring, or is physically unable to resist. Individuals under the age of 14 cannot consent to sexual activity. For a non-exhaustive list of situations in which consent has not been given. See Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-406.

CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS

The following statistics are compiled in accordance with definitions used in the Uniform Crime Reporting System of the Department of Justice and the FBI as modified by the Hate Crime Statistics Act. These statistical tables include the number of all offenses reported to law enforcement, without regard to the findings of a court, coroner or jury, or the decision of a prosecutor. Under VAWA, effective March 7, 2014, colleges and universities are required to report domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, beyond crime categories the Clery Act already mandates.

STATISTICS TABLE

This Crime Statistics Report accurately represent the number of the following defined crimes that were reported to USU Police directly or to campus security authorities. Crimes are reported according to geography, not whether a crime involved students, staff, or faculty. The following geographical categories are defined below: “on-campus,” “non-campus,” and “public property.”

- The “on-campus” category includes crimes that occurred anywhere on campus, including those that occurred in on-campus housing.
- The “non-campus” category includes off-campus property owned or controlled by officially recognized or registered student organizations, such as fraternities and sororities, as well as property located off campus but owned or controlled by USU Eastern, such as remote classrooms or facilities regularly used by athletic teams and study abroad students during the time of USU Eastern use.
- “Public property” includes public property that is adjacent to on-campus property, such as sidewalks.
- If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded.” Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may find that a crime is unfounded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS HOUSING</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>NON-CAMPUS</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>UNFOUNDED</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
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<td>Rape</td>
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<td>Fondling</td>
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<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
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</table>
### VAWA OFFENSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS HOUSING</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>NON-CAMPUS</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
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<td>Dating Violence</td>
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<td>Stalking</td>
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### ARRESTS FOR DRUG, WEAPON AND LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS HOUSING</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>NON-CAMPUS</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Weapon Possession</td>
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<td>10</td>
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</table>

### DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS THAT DID NOT RESULT IN AN ARREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS HOUSING</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>NON-CAMPUS</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Weapon Possession</td>
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<td>Liquor Violation</td>
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</table>
## Crime Statistics for USU Eastern – Blanding

### Totals by Crime Type and Location Category (2015–2017) Eastern – Blanding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS HOUSING</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
<th>TOTAL UNFOUNDED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negligent Manslaughter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
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<td>Aggravated Assault</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Theft</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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<td>Fondling</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incest</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

### VAWA Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS HOUSING</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
<th>TOTAL UNFOUNDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating Violence</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>0</td>
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### Arrests for Drug, Weapon and Liquor Law Violations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRIME TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS HOUSING</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS TOTAL</th>
<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
<th>TOTAL UNFOUNDED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Weapon Possession</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liquor Violation*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>
### DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS THAT DID NOT RESULT IN AN ARREST - EASTERN BLANDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFENSE TYPE</th>
<th>ON CAMPUS</th>
<th>NON-CAMPUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ON CAMPUS</td>
<td>PUBLIC PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illegal Weapons Possession</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Law Violations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor Law Violations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### HATE CRIMES

Hate crimes are those crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator’s bias against race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, national origin or gender identity. Hate crimes are reported for the following crimes: murder; non-negligent manslaughter; negligent manslaughter; forcible sex offenses (prior to 2014); non-forcible sex offenses (prior to 2014); sex offenses, including rape, fondling, incest and statutory rape (beginning in 2014), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and any other crime involving bodily injury.

No hate crimes for any of the categories listed above were reported for 2017 on the USU Eastern campuses (including Price and Blanding).

### REGIONAL CAMPUSES

Utah State University maintains several regional campuses and distance education centers throughout the state. Crime statistics for the main Logan campus and all other campuses not included in this document are provided in the Logan Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Campuses located throughout the state include the following locations:

- Brigham City
- Cedar City
- Delta
- Ephraim
- Heber City
- Kanab
- Kaysville
- Monticello
- Montezuma Creek
- Monument Valley
- Nephi
- Orem
- Park City
- Price (USU Eastern)
- Roosevelt
- St. George
- Tooele
- Vernal
- Vernal

### IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### CAMPUS RESOURCES

- Utah State University Department of Public Safety – Police. Fire, Medical Emergencies: (435) 613-5612, (435) 613-5677
- USU Eastern Police business line: (435) 613-5677
- USU Eastern Fire Marshal: (435) 797-1979
- USU Eastern Emergency Manager: (435) 613-5282
- Vice Chancellor for Student Services: (435) 613-5229
- Carbon County Victim Advocate: (435) 636-3250
- USU Eastern Counseling and Psychological Services (confidential): (435) 613-5670
- Student Wellness Center (help with alcohol and substance abuse): (435) 613-5670

### UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY EASTERN 2016 FIRE SAFETY REPORT

The Higher Education Act requires disclosure of fire safety standards and measures for on-campus student housing facilities by October first of each year. This report includes statistics for the three most recent completed years, a description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system, the number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year, the institution’s policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in a student housing facility, the institution’s procedures for student housing evacuation in the case of a fire and policies regarding fire safety education, and training programs provided to students and employees.

#### DEPARTMENTS OR ORGANIZATION TO WHOM STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES SHOULD REPORT THAT A FIRE OCCURRED

In accordance with federal law, USU Eastern is required to annually disclose statistical data on all fires that occur in on-campus student housing facilities. Listed below are the non-emergency numbers to call to report fires that have already been extinguished in on-campus student housing. These are fires for which you are unsure whether the USU Eastern Public Safety Department may already be aware. If you find evidence of such a fire or if you hear about such a fire, please contact one of the following:

- Utah State University Eastern Public Safety: (435) 613-5612; (435) 613-5677
- Utah State University Eastern Residence Office: (435) 613-5229

When calling, please provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire.

#### DAILY FIRE LOG

A daily fire log for the most recent 60-day period is available for review 24 hours a day at the USUEPD. Logs older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a request for public inspections. This log can also be found at [www.dps.usu.edu/fire-log](http://www.dps.usu.edu/fire-log)
USU EASTERN, PRICE
FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>BUILDING DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM</th>
<th>24-HOUR MONITORED FIRE ALARM SYSTEM</th>
<th>FIRE EXTINGUISHER</th>
<th>MANUAL PULL STATIONS</th>
<th>SMOKE DETECTORS IN ROOM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF FIRE DRILLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aaron Jones</td>
<td>Student Housing</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Burtenshaw</td>
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<td>Sessions</td>
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<td>Tucker</td>
<td>Student Housing</td>
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STATISTICS REGARDING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES</th>
<th>FIRES, CAUSE, INJURIES, DEATHS, AND $$ LOSS – EASTERN PRICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Mesa Halls</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument View Hall</td>
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</table>

USU EASTERN, BLANDING
FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING</th>
<th>BUILDING DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM</th>
<th>24-HOUR MONITORED FIRE ALARM SYSTEM</th>
<th>FIRE EXTINGUISHER</th>
<th>MANUAL PULL STATIONS</th>
<th>SMOKE DETECTORS IN ROOM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF FIRE DRILLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Mesa Halls</td>
<td>Student Housing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument View Hall</td>
<td>Student Housing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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STATISTICS REGARDING FIRES IN RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES – 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES</th>
<th>FIRES, CAUSE, INJURIES, DEATHS, AND $$ LOSS – EASTERN BLANDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Mesa Halls</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monument View Hall</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for USU Eastern is published each year as part of the institution’s Clery Act compliance efforts. More information regarding the emergency response plan is available on the USU Eastern Department of Public Safety website at: www.dps.usu.edu/emergency

USU EASTERN POLICY ON PORTABLE ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, SMOKING, AND OPEN FLAMES IN STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES

The following items or actions can represent a potential fire hazard and are therefore prohibited. A minimum $25 fine may result for each prohibited item discovered by staff, with fines escalating for repeat offenses.

1. Incense and incense burners
2. Candles and other open flame items are expressly prohibited campus-wide unless authorized by the university fire marshal. Decorative candles may be displayed but are strongly discouraged. Wicks must remain white and unburnt. Candle warmers are prohibited as by the state fire marshal.
   a. Candle usage may be requested to the university fire marshal for:
      i. Theatrical or other entertaining arts performances
      ii. Dining Services areas
      iii. Special religious ceremonies
      iv. Other purposes as may appear necessary
3. All coiled resistance units (such as hot-plates)
4. Halogen bulbs
5. Space heaters or other portable-heating units, unless provided by USU Eastern Housing
6. Inappropriate indoor storage of flammable liquid
7. Installing plastic or paper liners in and around apartment stoves
8. Taping or hanging material from smoke detectors or fire extinguishers
9. Grilling on BBQs within 25 feet of any USU Eastern Housing building. If your grill uses propane the tank cannot be stored on your porch or in your room/apartment.
10. Smoking is prohibited in all USU academic building and residence halls.

All electrical appliances and cords must meet UL (Underwriters Laboratory) safety standards. UL-approved power strips must be used when more than two electrical items share an outlet. The USU fire marshal highly recommends purchasing extension cords manufactured by Fire Shield, which sense damage caused by overload, overheating, pinching, or aging and shut off the power in 25/1,000 of a second if a dangerous condition is detected.

Mini refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners that require 1,500 watts of power use or less are allowed and must be plugged directly into a wall. As required by state fire code, all appliances, including microwaves, must be plugged directly into a wall outlet, not a surge protector or extension cord. This policy will be enforced by USU Eastern Housing staff.
Approved space heaters are ceramic and oil filled heaters and MUST have the following:

- UL listing 1,500 watts or under
- Self-limiting element temperature setting
- Automatic tip over protection
- Built in timer that does not exceed an 8-hour time limit
- Built in programmable thermostat
- Thermal limiter to protect against overheating

General Rules to follow:

- Always plug the heater directly into an outlet to avoid overheating of cords
- Never leave the heater unattended
- Place the heater on a level surface
- Never shut the heater off when no one is home to watch it
- No open element or metallic element heaters are allowed (anything that glows red when on)

USU Eastern Housing Facilities.

FIRE SPRINKLERS

Many USU Eastern Housing buildings have been retrofitted with fire sprinklers. It is critical that residents not tamper with the sprinkler systems, especially the sprinkler heads. The water in the sprinkler systems is under tremendous pressure and a damaged sprinkler head or pipe can lead to significant damage to both the building and resident’s property.

The resident will be responsible for all damages caused to housing facilities by breaking/or tampering with a sprinkler head. Housing is not responsible for any damage or losses that occur because of sprinklers being activated for any reason and strongly recommends residents seek insurance for their personal property.

IN CASE OF FIRE

Before a fire:

- Know the escape route and meeting location your resident advisor has designated for your area. A smoke detector can wake you, but only an escape plan can save you.
- All residents should recognize the alarm signal and how to respond. In the event that you hear a neighbor’s smoke detector ringing for an extended period of time, contact the fire department first and the Housing Residential Facilities Office next, or after hours on-call maintenance.

If a fire occurs:

- Grab your keys (if possible) and walk to the nearest exit. Most smoke and dangerous gases rise so keep your low and move quickly.
- If necessary, crawl so you do not breathe the smoke.
- If you suspect a fire, touch the door or handle with the back of your hand before opening it, with your hand covered for protection. Intense heat, deadly smoke, or gas may be on the other side. If it is not hot, open cautiously a few inches to check the other side for heat, smoke, or flames. Keep your body out of the opening doorway and be ready to slam it shut if any heat or smoke appears.
- Do not waste time getting dressed or gathering valuables. Get out of the building immediately. Call the fire department from OUTSIDE the building.

Dial 911 or call the University Police Department at (435) 613-5612 or dispatch (435) 637-0890 and report the location of the fire. Stay on the telephone until instructed to hang up. If possible, alert other room/apartment occupants.

USU EASTERN FIRE SAFETY TRAINING AND SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

USU Eastern Police and the Price Fire Department conduct an annual fire training class for resident directors, resident advisers, and Housing Facilities employees at the beginning of fall semester each year. The training covers emergency procedures, review of building fire safety systems, evacuation planning, and hands-on fire extinguisher training. This training is also provided to students, faculty, and staff upon request.

PLANS FOR FUTURE FIRE SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

Utah State University Eastern continues to work to upgrade fire panels across the campus.

CAMPUS RESOURCES

- USU Eastern Police Department: www.dps.usu.edu
- USU Fire Marshal Office: www.dps.usu.edu/fire
- USU Eastern Housing Handbook: www.usueastern.edu/price/housing
- USU Eastern Open Flame Policy: www.usu.edu/policies/512
- USU Public Safety: www.dps.usu.edu

This report is available in Braille, large print, and audio format upon request.