



Annual Campus Security & Fire Safety Report

Logan Campus
2015-2017

UtahStateUniversity®

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ACRONYMS

AA/EEO	AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFICE
CAPS	COUNSELING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
CAPSA	COMMUNITY ABUSE PREVENTION SERVICES AGENCY
CSA	CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES
FBI	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LCPD	LOGAN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
NIBRS	NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM
SAAVI	SEXUAL ASSAULT AND ANTI-VIOLENCE INFORMATION
TSC	TAGGART STUDENT CENTER
USU	UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY
USUPD	UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
UCR	UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING
UL	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORY
VAWA	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT



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 Police Department (USUPD), the Logan City Police Department (LCPD), 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 well-being of the campus community.

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 The law was originally enacted in 1990 as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA).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.

4. Distribution of the Annual Security Report (ASR)

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.

CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY

UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY has a Department of Public Safety that includes the USUPD, Fire Marshal's office, and USU Emergency Management office. The officers in the USUPD have full peace officer status under state statute, including the authority to make arrests (Utah Code section 53B-3-105). Part-time security officers help keep the campus safe, but they do not have authority to make arrests.

The USUPD has jurisdiction over, and investigates, all law enforcement-related issues occurring on the USU campus. Crimes in progress, suspicious circumstances, medical emergencies, and other campus emergencies should be immediately reported to the USUPD.

1250 North 800 East
Logan, UT 84322

Emergency: 911
Dispatch Non-Emergency: (435) 797-1939

The primary objective of the USUPD 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 USU takes to ensure campus safety include:

- USUPD is staffed 24-hours every day with a trained dispatcher. The department provides 24-hour patrol with its 12 full-time and five part-time state certified-police officers. A USUPD officer provides safety patrols, responds to all reports of crime or suspicious activity and emergencies, and conducts follow-up investigations on all leads. The Logan City Fire Department and USUPD 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 such areas as crime prevention, domestic violence, active shooter, criminal investigation, first-aid, firearms, defensive tactics, crowd control, traffic accident investigation, and constitutional and statutory law, etc.
- The USUPD has a 911 emergency reporting service. In the event of an emergency, you should dial 911 to report the incident. If you are on a campus phone, your call will be received by the USUPD. If you are on a cell phone your call will be received by the Logan City Emergency Dispatch Center. Dispatchers there will forward the information to the USUPD for response. In the event of an ongoing safety concern, the campus alert system, Code Blue, will be activated.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER 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, help the university to make timely warning notices to warn others, improve safety, and for purposes of including the activities in the ASR. The university encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to USUPD and other appropriate police agencies. Reports may be in any form including by phone, in writing, or in person.

- To report a crime or emergency, individuals should call USU Police at (435) 797-1939 or 911. In addition, individuals may report an emergency or a crime using any of the 28 emergency phones located strategically in parking lots and public areas on campus, or report crimes and emergencies in person at USU Police located at 1250 North 800 East, Logan, Utah. USUPD respond to reports in accordance with law enforcement protocol. USU Police may make informational and/or disciplinary referrals to other organizations of the university when appropriate.
- 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 (CSAs).
 - Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity Office, which has Title IX oversight.

Reports can be made to each office directly or by filing a discrimination or harassment report at aaeo.usu.edu or a student of concern report at studentconduct.usu.edu/reporting. 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 USUPD issuing a timely warning notice if there is an ongoing threat to campus safety.

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. If the victim so desires, university staff members will assist them with notifying the police.

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 that occurs on Clery geography must report all information known about the crime to USUPD, in accordance with his or her Clery Act obligations. A CSA is anyone who is:

- A member of the campus police or security department.
- Responsible for campus security, but not a campus police officer.
- An individual designated by the institution as someone to whom crimes should be reported.
- Someone with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

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.

- Under USU Policies 305 and 339, all employees are required to report information to the Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Office regarding discriminatory harassment, which includes reports of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, etc.
- Under USU Policy 533, all employees who are CSAs must report criminal activities in accordance with this policy and the Clery Act.
- 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.
- USUPD, the Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity office, and other university officials 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.
- 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.
- 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 reporting 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 officials, such employees should communicate the desires of the witness or victim regarding confidentiality.
- When confidentiality is requested, the occurrence of the crime (but not identifying information) will be included in the university's ASR. Any information may assist the police in determining if there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or suspect, and may enable the police, in appropriate circumstances, to alert the campus community to potential dangers. Filing an anonymous report may limit the ability of the USUPD to provide specific assistance, to investigate, or to solve a crime, or to prove that a criminal offense occurred.
- A student who has experienced sexual misconduct may also seek assistance from a non-professional counselor or advocate, including individuals who work or volunteer in the on-campus Sexual Assault and Anti-Violence Information Office (SAAVI). 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 provide 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 the alleged criminal offense occurred or for obtaining a protection order. As time passes, evidence may dissipate, become lost, or unavailable, thereby making investigations, possible prosecutions, disciplinary proceedings, or obtaining orders for protection from abuse related to the incident more difficult. If a victim chooses not to make a complaint regarding an incident, they nevertheless should consider speaking with USUPD 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

USUPD has a close working relationship with the Logan City Police Department (LCPD), Cache County Sheriff's Office, North Park Police Department, Smithfield City Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies throughout the state of Utah. Personnel from USUPD attend monthly meetings with other law enforcement agencies in the valley to exchange ideas and discuss problems that may be of concern to the university community. USUPD also uses the same software to track crime reports as other local police departments in order to facilitate coordination and collaboration. Because the USUPD 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 departments regarding mutual aid and interlocal cooperations.

LOGAN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Students may report crimes that occur off campus to LCPD, whose jurisdiction includes all off-campus student housing facilities within the Logan city limits. Because housing facilities of fraternities and sororities are not university property, LCPD provides law enforcement services for these locations. LCPD provides USUPD with statistics of crimes covered under the Clery Act included in the non-campus column in the statistics table beginning on page 29.

62 West 300 North
Logan, UT 84321
(435) 716-9300

Emergency: 911
Dispatch Non-Emergency: (435) 753-7555

NORTH PARK POLICE DEPARTMENT

Students who live in North Logan or Hyde Park may report crimes to the North Park Police Department, whose jurisdiction includes all off-campus housing within the North Logan and Hyde Park city limits.

575 East 2500 North
North Logan, UT 84341
(435) 753-6700

Emergency: 911
Dispatch Non-Emergency: (435) 753-7555

CACHE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Students living in other cities and unincorporated areas of Cache County can report crimes to the Cache County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's Office generally responds to reports of crime on property owned by the university that is situated in the more remote areas of the county.

1225 West Valley View (200 North)
Logan, UT 84321
(435) 755-1000

Emergency: 911
Non-Emergency: (435) 753-7555

CRIME AWARENESS AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

SEVERAL CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS are available through USUPD to educate campus groups about ways to protect themselves and their property and encourage the immediate reporting of all crimes or suspicious incidents. In 2017 the USUPD conducted 213 crime prevention programs.

1. USU has several programs offered by different departments that promote awareness about sexual violence:
 - USUPD offers the Rape Aggression Defense program as requested and on a scheduled basis. RAD is also taught every semester as a one-credit class through the Department of Kinesiology and Health Science.
 - USUPD offers rape risk reduction and awareness programs, self-defense technique classes, and general self-protection awareness seminars.
 - The Sexual Assault and Anti-Violence Information (SAVI) office offers workshops on sexual consent and other sexual assault awareness presentations upon request.

- USU Housing and Residential Life offers sexual health educational events, bystander intervention trainings, and other awareness programs in collaboration with USUPD, the USU Title IX coordinator, and the SAAVI office.
- USU provides a campus-wide bystander intervention program developed by the Utah Department of Health: "Upstanding - Stepping Up to Prevent Violence in Utah." To date, 30-plus staff, faculty, and students are trained to offer the program and every student in the freshman Connections course receives an introduction to sexual consent principles and bystander intervention.

2. At the beginning of each academic year the university student newspaper, *The Utah Statesman*, publishes an article on the USUPD. This article advises students of the services provided by the department.
3. The new student parent handbook, student handbook (Blue Book), new student online orientation, and the in-person student orientation all include information about safety, reporting, and USUPD services. USUPD also participates in workshops during the first-year student success class, Connections, taken by the majority of new students on the Logan campus each fall semester, as well as the International Student Orientation program during fall, spring, and summer semesters.
4. USU security or police officers provide a 24-hour walking escort to students and employees to and from campus destinations.
5. Other presentations include:
 - Alcohol awareness: effects, impairment, laws, and USU's rules.
 - 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.
 - Bicycle safety: rules of the road, helmets, right-of-way to pedestrians.

TIMELY WARNING NOTIFICATION PROCESS

IN THE EVENT A CLERY ACT CRIME IS REPORTED TO CSAs or USUPD, and the crime represents a serious or continuing threat to students or employees, a timely warning notice will be sent to the campus community by email and/or text messaging through the USU Code Blue Alert System. Timely warnings may also be distributed through the student newspaper *The Utah Statesman*, posting fliers in affected areas, or on local radio stations. Additional information about campus alerts can be found in USU Policy 533.

Timely warning notices are authorized by the USU police chief, or a designee on a case-by-case basis, written in consultation with Public Relations staff and university counsel, and distributed by the USU emergency manager or a trained designee. USU will work to send a timely warning as soon as possible, and sometimes this may be before all the facts surrounding a criminal incident have been collected or verified. Timely warning notices will be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds the names of victims and other personally identifying information, and that provides information to assist with preventing similar occurrences. Timely warnings are considered on a case-by-case basis for the following Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classifications:

- Major incidents of arson.
- Murder/non-negligent manslaughter.
- Burglary.
- Robbery.
- Aggravated assault.
- Sex offenses.
- Domestic violence.
- Dating violence.
- Stalking.

For example, if an aggravated assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no ongoing threat to other USU community members and a crime alert would not be distributed. Cases involving sexual assault are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no opportunity to distribute a timely warning notice to the community. Sex offenses will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the USUPD. Crimes disclosed to professional or pastoral counselors or non-professional advocates are usually kept confidential and do not usually result in a timely warning notice.

Timely warnings may be issued for other Clery Act crimes when the USUPD determines such crimes pose a serious or ongoing threat to students and employees. The chief of police or a designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an ongoing threat to the community and whether the distribution of a timely warning notice or other safety alert is warranted. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the USUPD by phone at (435) 797-1939 or in person at 1250 North 800 East, Logan.



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 student residing in on-campus student housing who is reported missing from a residence.

Every student who resides in on-campus housing may confidentially register one or more individuals to be a contact strictly for missing person purposes. 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 Housing and Residence Life at (435) 797-3113. You can also contact USUPD at (435) 797-1939. If a 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 the USUPD.

The USUPD will immediately initiate an investigation of a missing person report. Should the investigation result in the conclusion that the student is missing, and has been missing for 24 hours, the student’s missing person contact shall be notified within 24 hours of the 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, notification will be made to any other contact person(s) designated by the student.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICIES

USU HAS A STRONG COMMITMENT TO THE WELLBEING OF ITS FACULTY, STAFF, AND STUDENTS.

USU policy supports an alcohol-free and drug-free environment. Possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages by students and employees are addressed in USU Student Code and USU Policy 313. University regulations specifically prohibit the possession, use, or sale of alcoholic beverages on campus, including athletic events with the exception of “tailgating,” which is permitted in the parking lot outside of the stadium. Utah law prohibits the consumption of alcohol in any public arena or stadium. Anyone found in violation of these regulations is subject to being ejected from the facility and/or arrest.

Utah law prohibits the purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol by a minor (anyone under the age of 21.) It is unlawful for anyone to provide alcohol to a minor. USUPD and other local law enforcement agencies enforce state underage drinking laws and have a very low tolerance of alcohol violations. The following enforcement options are used:

- Warning.
- Referral to the student conduct officer.
- Referral to Housing and Residence Life staff.
- Citation (also referred to the student conduct officer).
- Physical arrest (also referred to the student conduct officer).

Utah law and USU policies also prohibit possessing, using, or selling hallucinatory, narcotic, or other controlled substances. USUPD works closely with the Cache/Rich Drug Strike Force to enforce state and federal laws regarding these substances. The following enforcement options are used:

- Warning.
- Referral to the student conduct officer.
- Referral to Housing and Residence Life staff.
- Citation (also referred to the student conduct officer).
- Physical arrest (also referred to the student conduct officer).

The USUPD provides seminars about driving under the influence by request to acquaint the university community with the effects of alcohol and drugs in the human body as it relates to driving.



How do I sign up to receive Code Blue Emergency Alert notifications?

- Visit usu.edu/alert and click “sign up for Code Blue” or log into USU Banner at https://ssb.banner.usu.edu/zprod/twbkwbis.P_WWWLogin
- Edit or add your “CodeBlue” contact phone number (You can enter up to five voice and text message contact numbers)
- Be sure to keep your preferred email up-to-date

The USU Health and Wellness Center offers several programs:

- Annual new student orientation dealing with university policies and the legal and health consequences of substance abuse.
- Campus referral system to provide assessment, education, and/or referral for treatment.
- Up to 10-hour alcohol/drug education class.
- Annual alcohol and drug awareness week.
- Alcoholedu – an online educational program offered to all new undergraduate students.
- Educational workshops and/or presentations on alcohol or other drug-related issues upon request.
- Life Skills Center to teach life skills that prevent substance abuse through enhancing one’s ability to function personally, socially, emotionally, educationally, and economically.

View the USU Drug and Alcohol-Free Workplace policy: www.usu.edu/policies/313.

SECURITY AND ACCESS TO USU FACILITIES

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY is responsible for securing more than 60 buildings on the Logan campus. Each building has a scheduled time to be secured. The department employs part-time, unarmed student security officers for this purpose. Security officers begin locking buildings at 6:30 p.m. each day. The last buildings are scheduled to be secured by 12:30 a.m. Lockup times for some buildings may vary depending upon class schedules and other reservations. Several buildings are equipped with automated electronic locking and unlocking devices that operate according to a prescribed schedule. This is controlled through University Access Control and USUPD Dispatch.

Graduate students who have been issued keys to a building are allowed to remain in the building after hours.

USU has established a well-defined access control policy. Only select administrators are authorized to approve the issuance of keys to individuals within their assigned areas. The executive director of the Department of Public Safety (also the police chief) must approve all master key requests. Periodic surveys and audits of campus departments are conducted to determine the status of keys issued to department personnel. It is against USU policy for individuals to duplicate any USU key.

The USUPD provides a service to individuals who need access to an area after hours. Individuals may be allowed into an area when prior written approval has been given by an appropriate dean, vice president, department head, or instructor. In cases where written approval has not been received, a student may gain access if the responsible dean, vice president, or department head calls the USUPD and gives verbal approval. Under special circumstances an officer may escort an individual into an area to retrieve his or her personal property.

Utah State University manages building access according to the building type and purpose and considers security in construction of and maintenance of campus facilities. Residence halls are locked twenty-four hours per day except for some common areas that are open to the general public. Access to the residence halls is restricted to residents, their guest(s), and other approved members of the campus community. Persons not authorized to be in a residence hall are subject to arrest for trespassing. All Housing and Residence Life maintenance personnel wear name badges identifying them as staff. Maintenance personnel only enter rooms or apartments to respond to work orders for needed repairs requested by the residents or for identified emergencies.

Academic buildings and buildings with on-campus businesses (e.g., Publication, Design and Production) are open to the public during business hours. While these are public areas, Utah law gives USU the right to remove individuals from campus who violate the law, rules, and regulations of the university, or who disrupt the peaceful conduct of the institution.

All USU students and employees can be issued USU identification cards and are encouraged to carry the cards while on campus.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS RELATED TO MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS

USU 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 USUPD security 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.

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.

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. First responders, the first responders' on-duty supervisor, the chief of police, and/or university communications are responsible for carrying out the actions described in the public safety emergency response and evacuation procedures located online at dps.usu.edu/emergency and in the Public Safety office.

The first responders to the scene are usually USUPD, LCPD, and Logan City Fire Department. These agencies typically respond and work together to manage an incident. Depending on the nature of the incident, other USU departments and other local or federal agencies could also be involved in responding to and managing the incident. The USUPD is responsible to confirm if there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation. USUPD officers and supervisors have received training in the National Incident Management System.

USU's Emergency Operations Plan includes information about the university's response to any natural or man-made disaster or hazard that affects campus and poses an actual or potential threat to public health and safety, as well as the response to a regional or national crisis that affects the university. The USU Department of Public Safety 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 Environmental Health and Safety.
- USU Facilities.
- USU Public Safety – fire marshal, police, emergency manager.
- Logan City Fire and Emergency Medical Services .
- LCPD.
- Other local police departments.
- USU Risk Management.

EMERGENCY CONFIRMATION PROCESS

IN THE EVENT OF A SIGNIFICANT EMERGENCY or dangerous situation on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees, those with immediate information regarding the event (first responders) will contact the chief of police or designee, who will confirm the existence of the emergency situation. In consultation with first responders as needed and/or Environmental Health and Safety, the chief of police or designee will determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive a notification and will determine the content of the notification.

• Emergency Notifications

Upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, the university will use multiple avenues to immediately alert the campus community, including:

- The USU Code Blue Alert System that includes alerts to the following:
 - Email (All students and employees may sign up to receive email alerts on their preferred email account).
 - Text messaging.
 - Calls to mobile phones and landlines.
 - TTY.
- USU homepage at usu.edu with details at emergency.usu.edu.
- USU social media (primarily Facebook and Twitter).
- Fire alarm system.
- Local radio stations.
- Bulletins posted at affected areas.

The University Emergency Team, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, will determine the content of the notification and initiate the campus alert systems, unless issuing such 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.

• Disseminating Information to the Larger Community

The university may disseminate emergency information to the larger community in a variety of ways. Some non-university organizations located in close proximity to the university may receive notifications sent via the campus alert systems. Additionally, information received by USU Police dispatch may be shared with Cache County dispatch services. The university may also place information about emergencies online at usu.edu. USU Public Relations and Marketing may disseminate information to various news media outlets.

• Follow-up Messages/Notifications

Follow-up messages/notifications will be disseminated in the same manner the original message/notification was administered. Follow-up messages during the emergency will be available at emergency.usu.edu, and the university will notify the campus community when the emergency has come to an end.

• Testing Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

On at least an annual basis, the university tests the emergency response and evacuation procedures. USU disseminates its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with this test, and documents, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date and time of the exercise, and whether the exercise was announced or unannounced. The documentation is published with the ASR. Emergency response and evacuation procedures are published online at dps.usu.edu/emergency and available at the Public Safety office.

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 campus, those on campus 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 if possible, but do not leave the area where you were instructed to shelter-in-place.
- Close all windows, exterior doors, and any other openings to the outside.
- Select interior room(s) above the ground floor with the fewest windows or vents.
- Gather essential disaster supplies if possible.
- Under certain circumstances (criminal activity) it may be necessary to lock the door to the area where you are located.
- 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 home page at emergency.usu.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. If you are told to implement lockdown procedures, follow these instructions:

- 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 door windows and close window blinds if available.
- Turn off room/office lights and remain quiet.
- Silence cell phones.
- If there is a group, spread 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 buildings, 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, active shooter, or criminal activity.
- 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 ensure the evacuation of their classes.
- Do not re-enter the building until USUPD, Logan City Fire Department, the fire marshal or other university official (e.g., Environmental Health and Safety representative) gives an all-clear.
- The silencing of the alarm bells is not an all-clear to re-enter the building.
- If you suspect someone was not evacuated or 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 USUPD to be legitimate, a campus-wide evacuation will be ordered. If such an order is given, proceed as follows:

- Stop classes, work, or close business operations.
- Secure offices and workplaces.
- Whether by vehicle, bus, riding, or walking, immediately 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 larger community, the local police department or fire department will determine what information will be distributed. Information can be distributed through media alerts to local radio stations and newspapers, and through social media. Follow-up messages will be distributed through the USU Code Blue Alert system to email or text messaging, as well as on the USU homepage.

All members of the USU community are encouraged to notify USUPD dispatch of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may involve an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. You can use any of the following methods to make the notification:

- Call **911** – If you are using a campus phone you will be connected to the USUPD dispatch. If you are using a cell phone you will be connected with LCPD dispatch and be transferred to USUPD dispatch.
- Call **(435) 797-1939** – you will be connected to the USUPD dispatch.
- Use one of the emergency blue light phones located at various locations around campus. You will be connected to the USUPD dispatch.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION EXERCISES

USU 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 tabletop 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 following exercises or tests were conducted in 2017:

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	START	END	ANNOUNCED/ UNANNOUNCED
Exercise	Great Utah ShakeOut	4/20/17	9 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	Announced
Exercise - workshop	CICC/Family Assistance Center	6/13/17	10 a.m.	noon	Announced
Exercise - seminar	Moab campus	6/19/17	all day	all day	Announced
Exercise - seminar	Blanding campus	6/20/17	all day	all day	Announced
Exercise - seminar	USU Eastern Price	6/21/17	all day	all day	Announced
Exercise - seminar	Vernal/Roosevelt campus	8/10-11/17	all day	all day	Announced
Exercise - seminar	Tooele campus	8/17/17	all day	all day	Announced
Exercise - tabletop	Pandemic exercise - TTX	9/14/17	12 p.m.	1 p.m.	Announced
Exercise - tabletop	BSL 3 Lab - TTX with Bear River Health	10/11/17	10 a.m.	1 p.m.	Announced
Exercise - drill	Code Blue Alert System Test - emergency notifications testing	11/9/17	9:15 a.m.	10 a.m.	Announced
Exercise - full scale	BSL 3 Lab - full scale with Bear River Health	12/6/17	9:00 a.m.	11 a.m.	Announced
Exercise	FEMA TTX	12/07/2016	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	Announced

In addition, the university conducts two evacuation drills each year in each of the on-campus housing facilities that have central fire alarm systems. These drills are unannounced. Residents in these facilities are required to evacuate and meet at a designated location.

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

DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. Procedures for Reporting a Complaint

Reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking should be reported to law enforcement. Medical attention and other forms of help are also available. Reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking should also be reported to the Title IX coordinator. More information about reporting and seeking confidential services is available at sexualassault.usu.edu.

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 and information regarding procedures victims should follow, confidentiality, services, and accommodations that may be available for victims and procedures for university disciplinary action, if applicable.

3. University Policies and Processes

Acts of violence, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other violent, threatening, or destructive acts may violate one or more university policies, including USU policies 303, 305, 339, 342, and 407. These policies set standards of conduct for students, faculty, and staff. USU policies 305, 407, and article vii 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, race/ethnicity, religion, age, disability, and other “protected classifications”), rights and processes described in USU policies 303, 305, 339, 347, 407, and article vii 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.

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The university makes available educational programs and campaigns regarding campus security that are designed to prevent domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, in accordance with the Clery Act, on a regular basis, annually at a minimum. USU’s educational programming consists of awareness and primary and secondary prevention programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention social marketing campaigns. These programs and campaigns are designed to:

1. Inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the safety of others.
2. Inform students and employees about the prevention of crimes.
3. Identify and promote awareness of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking as prohibited conduct.
4. Define what behavior constitutes domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking according to federal and state law.
5. Define what behavior and actions constitute consent for sexual activity.
6. Describe safe and effective options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than the bystander.
7. Provide information on healthy relationships and risk reduction so that students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks.
8. Provide an overview of information contained in the Annual Security Report in compliance with the Clery Act.
9. Describe procedures the university will follow when dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking is reported, rights and options regarding procedures, confidential services, support services and accommodations available, and procedures for university disciplinary action, if applicable.

PRIMARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Sexual Assault Prevention by Everfi

All incoming students are required to participate in the online course *Sexual Assault Prevention*. Those who do not complete the course receive a hold that prevents them from registering for future semesters until they finish the course. This one-hour course provides inclusive and evidence-based education that covers:

- University policies and Utah laws on consent, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- Information about reporting VAWA crimes to local police and the university, as well as how to seek confidential help.
- Safe and effective bystander intervention strategies.
- Gender socialization.
- Aspects of (un)healthy relationships.

This program collects survey data to track changes in how perceptions of sexual violence are changed through the course.

New and existing employees receive either an online or in-person sexual harassment awareness and prevention training covering sexual harassment and gender discrimination, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity.

“Upstanding” Bystander Intervention Training

During the first-year student success class, Connections, peer mentors present the Upstanding Bystander Intervention program. The following topics are introduced: consent for sexual activity, definition of sexual violence, safe and effective intervention techniques, and USU policies on sexual misconduct. Student resources, including CAPS, SAAVI, and Title IX are introduced, as well as how to report a student of concern. The Upstanding program is also delivered throughout the year to students in fraternities and sororities, student leaders, student event volunteers, international student leaders, and student-athletes. It is tailored to each audience group through the use of relevant scenarios.

ONGOING PREVENTION AND AWARENESS TRAINING

• Red Zone

The SAAVI office hosts an annual Red Zone Awareness Day in September. Students, faculty, and staff are invited to visit a variety of exhibits aimed at building awareness of the heightened risk for sexual assault during the first few months of the fall semester (called the “Red Zone”) and drawing attention to campus and community resources for sexual assault victims.

• Clothesline Project

SAAVI organizes the Clothesline Project, held in October. It is a visual display of shirts with messages and illustrations that have been designed by male and female survivors of domestic violence, their friends, or their families. The purpose of this project is to increase awareness of the impact of domestic violence, to celebrate an individual’s strength to survive, and to provide another avenue to courageously break the silence.

• Healthy Relationships Event

The Healthy Relationships event held in February partners SAAVI with Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) and alcohol prevention specialists to sponsor the “dating game” followed by a panel of experts to talk about dynamics of healthy relationships. Experts include a marriage and family therapist; counselor from CAPS; a representative from the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, and allied community; and married and single students.

• Walk a Mile in Her Shoes

Walk a Mile in Her Shoes is an annual fundraiser and awareness event for SAAVI. It is an international march to stop rape, sexual assault, and gender violence. Community agencies join in to share information about services available for survivors. The time between the walks is used to educate event participants about ways they can help reduce sexual assault on our campus.

• Heroes Not Victims Panel

A partnership between SAAVI, CAPS, and the USU Student Association. Students who have survived violence share their stories and answer questions that are tweeted to moderators.

• “Consent Is” Campaign

This is an ongoing social marketing effort to educate students about the meaning of consent for sexual activity. This campaign has included print, digital, and social media messages.

• Presentations Upon Request

SAAVI provides presentations to various campus groups and classes on healthy relationships, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Participants are given information on the reporting process and the different campus and community resources available to primary and secondary survivors.

• Rape Aggression Defense

USUPD offers the Rape Aggression Defense program on a scheduled basis. The class is also taught for one credit as PE 1407 through the Department of Kinesiology and Health Science.

• Start by Believing

USUPD joins other offices across campus in April with the message that supporting victims of sexual violence increases reporting and leads to holding offenders accountable, thereby preventing future crimes. More information is available at startbybelieving.usu.edu.

PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IF A SEX OFFENSE, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OR STALKING OCCURS

Incidents of on-campus dating violence, domestic violence, sex offenses, or stalking should be reported to USUPD at (435) 797-1939 or by calling 911 in emergencies. Off-campus incidents should be reported to appropriate local law enforcement officials. If desired, the Title IX Coordinator or the SAAVI office will assist a victim in notifying the appropriate law enforcement authorities, both on-campus police and local police. 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 at (435) 797-1266 or by filing an online report at aaeo.usu.edu. 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, or change clothing).
- Use a clean jar to collect any urine.
- Find a trusted individual to provide moral support and company. Trained advocates are available through SAAVI to help students navigate their reporting and support options.
- Use the campus and community resources listed in this publication on page 18 or online at sexualassault.usu.edu to aid in recovery.
- Seek medical attention if needed.
- Save all text messages and emails that you receive from the suspect, as well as all text messages and emails you send or those you receive from friends in reference to the incident.
- You can 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. USU Police can help you identify which police department to report to if you are unsure.
- Whether or not you contact the police, you are encouraged to contact an advocate at SAAVI or Citizens Against Physical and Sexual Abuse (CAPSA). 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 USUPD will vigorously work to prosecute anyone who commits a sexual assault.
- Report the incident to the USU Title IX Coordinator in order to alert the university.

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 on-campus 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.

To request accommodations a victim should contact the Title IX Coordinator. An individual also has the option to request safety escorts from USUPD. 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, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, 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 a protective order against an aggressor from the courts. The SAAVI office at (435) 797-7273 and CAPSA at (435) 753-2500 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 USUPD so they are aware of it. Protective order violations will be enforced when they occur on the USU campus.

In appropriate cases, USU will issue no contact orders as part of the campus judicial process.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES:

USU 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.



CONFIDENTIAL RESOURCES	INFORMATION	COUNSELING	INFORMAL REMEDIES	FORMAL COMPLAINTS
<p>SAAVI Center Telephone: (435) 797-1510 Hotline: (435) 797-7273 Located in the Student Health & Wellness Center (850 E. 1200 N., Logan UT) www.usu.edu/saavi Trained campus advocates and a trauma counselor are available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday (after hours, available through CAPSA, see below for more information)</p>	X	X		
<p>CAPS Telephone: (435) 797-1012 Located in the TSC, Room 306 www.usu.edu/counseling/ Trained counselors are available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.</p>	X	X		
<p>CAPSA (local domestic violence shelter and sexual assault victim advocates) Telephone: (435) 753-2500 Trained advocates and a trauma counselor are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year</p>	X	X		

FILE A FORMAL COMPLAINT

Conversations and the information shared with the campus resources listed below will be treated as private as possible, but the resources listed below may need to report to other offices and consult with other university employees, including USUPD. An action may need to be taken in the interest of campus safety, such as an administrative investigation of the reported incident or issuing a timely warning notice. In planning any response, the wishes of the complainant are given full consideration. Reporting to university employees is not the same as reporting to the police; the university process is an administrative procedure, not a criminal/legal procedure.

REPORT A CRIME RESOURCES	INFORMATION	COUNSELING	INFORMAL REMEDIES	FORMAL COMPLAINTS
<p>Title IX Coordinator Affirmative Action/Title IX titleIX@usu.edu (435) 797-1266 Old Main, Room 161 www.aaeo.usu.edu (online reporting)</p>	X		X	X
<p>Responsible Employees You may seek assistance from campus employees (faculty/staff). In order to ensure that the university can do everything possible to provide assistance and to stop sexual harassment/misconduct, university employees are required to report information they receive about possible sexual misconduct to the Title IX coordinator. (contact information listed above)</p>	X			X

REPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIMINAL RESPONSE

Conversations and the information shared with the criminal resources listed below will be treated as privately as possible (according to state law), but those listed below may need to consult with others (including campus authorities) if an action needs to be taken in the interest of public safety. Exploratory conversations are confidential. Police reports with personally identifiable information removed may be available to the public upon request. Reporting to law enforcement is not the same as reporting to campus authorities; reporting to law enforcement is a criminal/legal procedure, not an administrative one.

REPORT A CRIME RESOURCES	INFORMATION	COUNSELING	INFORMAL REMEDIES	FORMAL COMPLAINTS
<p>USUPD Emergency: 911 if dialed from campus phone Non-emergency: (435) 797-1939 Located in the Public Safety Building, 1250 North 800 East, Logan UT dps.usu.edu Officers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year. If the incident occurred off campus, USU officers can assist in contacting the appropriate law enforcement agency.</p>	X			X
<p>LCPD (Logan city) Emergency: 911 from off campus phone Non-emergency: (435) 753-7555 Located at 62 W. 300 N., Logan UT Officers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year.</p>	X			X
<p>Cache County Sheriff's Office Emergency: 911 from off campus phone Non-emergency: (435) 755-1000 Located at 1225 West Valley View (200 North), Logan UT Officers are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year.</p>	X			X
<p>North Park Police (North Logan, Hyde Park) Telephone: (435) 753-7600</p>	X			X
<p>Smithfield Police Telephone: (435) 563-8501</p>	X			X



SUPPORTING RESOURCES

REPORT A CRIME RESOURCES	INFORMATION	COUNSELING	INFORMAL REMEDIES	FORMAL COMPLAINTS
<p>Office of Student Conduct Telephone: (435) 797-3137 http://www.usu.edu/studentconduct/contact Located in TSC, Room 220 Office of Student Conduct will provide available resources through USU and other agencies to assist each student (complainant and respondent).</p>	X			For alleged violations of student code, sexual misconduct complaints will be assessed through Title IX coordinator
<p>You may seek assistance from campus employees (faculty/staff). In order to ensure that the university can do everything possible to provide assistance and to stop sexual harassment/misconduct, university employees are required to report information they receive about possible sexual misconduct to the Title IX coordinator. (contact information listed above)</p>	X			

RISK REDUCTION

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

1. **Stay alert** to your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way to get 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 United States).
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.

10. **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?
11. **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.

HOW TO BE AN ACTIVE BYSTANDER

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence by becoming Upstanders. Upstanders are “those who stand up to prevent harm to others.” USU promotes a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. Below is a list of some ways to be an Upstander by intervening safely and effectively. Further information regarding bystander intervention may be found at upstander.usu.edu. It is never too late to intervene, and intervention can be done before, during, and after an incident.

1. **Plan ahead to reduce the risk of violence.** Create a safety plan when throwing a party or talk with your friends about how you would handle situations that might arise.
2. **If you see someone behaving in a suspicious manner, immediately contact USU Police** from any campus phone or from your cell phone by dialing 911.
3. **Create a distraction or interrupt to prevent harm.** Even interrupting a questionable interaction to ask an irrelevant question can be enough to prevent future harm. Ask a friend to help you. Others may have the same concern and feel uncomfortable being the first to intervene. Often they will join you once you step in.
4. **Ask directly if someone is OK.** Direct questions such as “Would you like me to stay with you?” or “Do you feel OK?” could help you identify if further intervention is needed.
5. **Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person,** particularly if that person is incapacitated.
6. **Enlist an authority** such as an RA or a security guard.
7. **Believe someone who discloses sexual assault,** abusive behavior, or experiences stalking and refer them to support services.
8. **Know your resources.** Know who you would contact if you or a friend need help. Add USUPD dispatch into your mobile contacts and know where to find information about reporting and help. If you or a friend were sexually assaulted, visit sexualassault.usu.edu to find resources or learn how to report.

UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AGAINST THOSE WHO COMMIT DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

IF A STUDENT OR EMPLOYEE is accused of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the Title IX coordinator, or a designee, will investigate the incident. In addition to any police investigation, the accused student or employee – or respondent – will be notified of the accusation and will be provided with an opportunity to respond. The Title IX coordinator will explain the procedures and options. If the respondent is found to be responsible for violating USU policies, then an appropriate disciplinary action will be imposed by the Office of Student Conduct, Human Resources office, or appropriate academic department depending on their status as a student, staff member, or faculty member. A conduct hearing may be called together for an appeal of the sanction or dispute that a violation occurred. All disciplinary procedures will be conducted with a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.

Any disciplinary hearing will be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused, and who receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process.

Both the complainant and respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to participate fully in the investigative process, as well as subsequent hearings. Both students and employees are allowed to have an advisor, which may be an attorney, and/or support person of their choosing present during a

disciplinary proceeding. Both parties shall be simultaneously informed in writing of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding alleging dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Both parties will also be informed in writing of any change to the result of a hearing and when results become final.

The standard of evidence that will be used in any disciplinary proceeding arising from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking will be a preponderance of the evidence.

The sanctions for students found to have been in violation of the student code that may be imposed include a warning, community service, probation, suspension, expulsion, or some combination thereof. Conditions may be placed on a student's re-admission. 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.

VICTIM NOTIFICATION

USU WILL disclose to an alleged victim of a crime of violence, non-forcible sex offense or policy violation, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against the respondent. 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.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

THE FEDERAL CAMPUS SEX CRIMES PREVENTION ACT, enacted on October 28, 2000, and the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 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 USU. Additional information about the sex offender registry provided by the Utah Department of Correction is available at: dps.usu.edu/police/sex-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.

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

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

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 any of the aforementioned.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. For reporting purposes, this definition includes all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access—even if the vehicles are later abandoned (including joyriding).

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

Hate crimes: A criminal offense committed against a person or property, which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on one or more of the following actual or perceived characteristics:

race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability, gender identity, and national origin. For reporting purposes, hate crimes include any of the following offenses that are motivated by bias: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, sexual offenses (rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property.

Illegal weapons possession: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature. Included in this classification are the following: the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and attempts to commit any of the above.

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 arrests 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.

Liquor law violations: The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages—not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. The following are included in this classification: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; underage possession; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; and drinking on a public conveyance.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his/her safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

Attempted crimes: This report does not differentiate between attempted and completed crimes. For example, an incident involving an attempted forcible rape is counted as a forcible sex offense. The only exception to this rule applies to attempts or assaults to murder when the victim does not die. These incidents are classified as aggravated assaults rather than murders.

FEDERAL CLERY ACT DEFINITIONS OF DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

The Clery Act defines the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as follows:

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

- i. The existence of such a relationship shall be based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, type of relationship, and frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
- ii. For the purposes of this definition—
 - A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- iii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic violence:

- i. A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
 - A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
 - E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- ii. For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and §668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

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 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 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery 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; or
- (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). 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
- (p) 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.

• **Object rape – 76-5-402.2**

(1) A person who, without the victim’s consent, causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of another person who is 14 years of age or older, by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, including a part of the human body other than the mouth or genitals, with intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to the victim or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, commits an offense which is a first degree felony, punishable by a term of imprisonment of:

- (a) except as provided in Subsection (1)(b) or (c), not less than five years and which may be for life;
- (b) except as provided in Subsection (1)(c) or (2), 15 years and which may be for life, if the trier of fact finds that:
 - (i) during the course of the commission of the object rape the defendant caused serious bodily injury to another; or
 - (ii) at the time of the commission of the object rape, the defendant was younger than 18 years of age and was previously convicted of a grievous sexual offense; or
- (c) life without parole, if the trier of fact finds that at the time of the commission of the object rape, the defendant was previously convicted of a grievous sexual offense.

• **Fondling – 76-5-404 (Forcible sexual abuse)**

(1) An individual commits forcible sexual abuse if the victim is 14 years of age or older and, under circumstances not amounting to rape, object rape, sodomy, or attempted rape or sodomy, the actor touches the anus, buttocks, pubic area, or any part of the genitals of another, or touches the breast of a female, or otherwise takes indecent liberties with another, with intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to any individual or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any individual, without the consent of the other, regardless of the sex of any participant.

• **Incest – 76-7-102 Incest**

(2) (a) An actor is guilty of incest when, under circumstances not amounting to rape, rape of a child, or aggravated sexual assault, the actor knowingly and intentionally:

- (i) engages in conduct under Subsection (2)(b)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv); or
- (ii) provides a human egg or seminal fluid under Subsection (2)(b)(v).

(b) Conduct referred to under Subsection (2)(a) is:

- (i) sexual intercourse between the actor and a person the actor knows has kinship to the actor as a related person;
- (ii) the insertion or placement of the provider’s seminal fluid into the vagina, cervix, or uterus of a related person by means other than sexual intercourse;
- (iii) providing or making available his seminal fluid for the purpose of insertion or placement of the fluid into the vagina, cervix, or uterus of a related person by means other than sexual intercourse;
- (iv) a woman 18 years of age or older who:
 - (A) knowingly allows the insertion of the seminal fluid of a provider into her vagina, cervix, or uterus by means other than sexual intercourse; and
 - (B) knows that the seminal fluid is that of a person with whom she has kinship as a related person; or
- (v) providing the actor’s sperm or human egg that is used to conduct in vitro fertilization, or any other means of fertilization, with the human egg or sperm of a person who is a related person.

• **Statutory rape – 76-5-401 (Unlawful sexual activity with a minor in Utah)**

(1) For purposes of this section “minor” is a person who is 14 years of age or older, but younger than 16 years of age, at the time the sexual activity described in this section occurred.

(2) A person 18 years of age or older commits unlawful sexual activity with a minor if, under circumstances not amounting to rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402, object rape, in violation of Section 76-5-402.2, forcible sodomy, in violation of Section 76-5-403, or aggravated sexual assault, in violation of Section 76-5-405, the actor:

- (a) has sexual intercourse with the minor;
- (b) engages in any sexual act with the minor involving the genitals of one person and the mouth or anus of another person, regardless of the sex of either participant; or
- (c) causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of the minor by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, including a part of the human body, with the intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to any person or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, regardless of the sex of any participant.

(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, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, attempted aggravated 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 able to overcome the victim through concealment or by the element of surprise;
- (4) (a) (i) the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the immediate future against the victim or any other person, and the victim perceives at the time that the actor has the ability to execute this threat; or (ii) the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the 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; (b) as used in this Subsection (4), “to retaliate” includes threats of physical force, kidnapping, or extortion;
- (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 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.

Stalking – 76-5-106.5 (2) and (3)



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 or 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 help less 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 awareness 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, such as remote classrooms or facilities regularly used by athletic teams and study-abroad students during the time of USU use.
- "Public property" includes public property that is adjacent to on-campus property, such as sidewalks, and at the Logan campus, the Logan Cemetery.
- 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.

TOTALS BY CRIME TYPE AND LOCATION CATEGORY (2015-2017)																		
CRIME TYPE	ON CAMPUS						NON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL	UNFOUNDED								
	ON CAMPUS HOUSING			ON CAMPUS TOTAL														
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Murder/ Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	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	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	1	1	3	2	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	8	5	3	12	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	14	7	0	1	0
Fondling	0	0	7	0	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA OFFENSES																		
CRIME TYPE	ON CAMPUS						NON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL	UNFOUNDED								
	ON CAMPUS HOUSING			ON CAMPUS TOTAL														
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Domestic Violence	4	1	1	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2	9	3	2	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	3	0	0	0
Stalking	4	2	4	9	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	4	9	0	0	0

ARRESTS FOR DRUG, WEAPON AND LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS																		
CRIME TYPE	ON CAMPUS						NON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL	UNFOUNDED								
	ON CAMPUS HOUSING			ON CAMPUS TOTAL														
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Illegal Weapon Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	8	16	17	12	21	19	0	1	0	0	0	2	12	22	21	0	0	0
Liquor Violation	24	42	29	35	73	50	1	0	2	0	0	0	36	73	52	0	0	0

DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS THAT DID NOT RESULT IN AN ARREST																		
CRIME TYPE	ON CAMPUS						NON-CAMPUS	PUBLIC PROPERTY	TOTAL	UNFOUNDED								
	ON CAMPUS HOUSING			ON CAMPUS TOTAL														
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Illegal Weapon Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Violation	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0

HATE CRIMES

Hate crime 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, sex offenses (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.

In 2016, there was one hate crime based on sexual orientation in on-campus housing. In 2017, no hate crimes were reported.

REGIONAL CAMPUSES

Utah State University maintains several regional campuses and distance education centers throughout the state. These campuses are located in the locations noted below, and none have students living on campus.

Brigham City	Heber City	Montezuma Creek	Orem	St. George
Cedar City	Kanab	Monticello	Park City	Tooele
Delta	Kaysville	Monument Valley	Roosevelt	Tremonton
Ephraim	Moab	Nephi	Salt Lake	Vernal

In 2017, the following crimes were reported at regional campuses:

- **Kaysville:** One report of on-campus fondling.
- **Orem:** One report of an illegal weapon on campus and one report of an on-campus liquor violation.
- **Vernal:** One report of an aggravated assault on campus, and one report of an illegal weapon on campus.

No other regional campus locations reported any of the criminal offenses, arrests, disciplinary actions, or fires required to be reported under the Clery Act. A separate annual security report is available for the USU Eastern, Price and Blanding campuses.

USU EASTERN

View the entire USU Eastern Report here: dps.usu.edu/clery

CAMPUS RESOURCES

Utah State University Department of Public Safety - Police, Fire, Medical Emergencies	911
USUPD nonemergency line	(435) 797-1939
USUPD line for the hearing impaired	(435) 797-1939
USU Fire Marshal	(435) 797-1979
USU Emergency Manager	(435) 797-0807
Vice President for Student Affairs	(435) 797-1712
SAAVI (Sexual Assault & Anti Violence Information office)	(435) 797-1510
SAAVI Crisis Hotline	(435) 797-7273
USU Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	(435) 797-1012
Office of Student Conduct	(435) 797-3173
Student Health Services	(435) 797-1660
Student Wellness Center (help with alcohol and substance abuse)	(435) 797-1131
Title IX Coordinator (Affirmative Action)	(435) 797-1266
Disability Resource Center	(435) 797-2444
Human Resources Office	(435) 797-0216
USU Psychology Community Clinic	(435) 797-3401
Housing and Residence Life	(435) 797-3113

OFF-CAMPUS RESOURCES

CAPSA (domestic violence shelter and abuse prevention)	(435) 753-2500
Alcoholics Anonymous	(435) 755-7772
Cache Valley Sexual Assault Response Team	(435) 713-9700
Alcohol and Drug Counseling	(435) 752-1799
Alcohol Information and Referral Help Line	(800) 265-7142
Bear River Mental Health	(435) 752-0750
Bear River Health	(435) 752-6500
Child and Family Support Center	(435) -752-8880
Logan City Police Department	(435) 716-9300
Cache County Sheriff's Office	(435) 755-1000
Cache Valley Specialty Hospital (sexual assault forensic exams)	(435) 713-9700
Logan Regional Hospital	(435) 716-1000
Center for Pregnancy Choices	(435) 752-1222
Planned Parenthood	(435) 753-0724
Cache Valley Community Health Clinic	(435) 752-7060



UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY 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 the students and employees.

DAILY FIRE LOG

A daily fire log for the most recent 60-day period is available for review 24 hours a day at the USUPD located at [1250 North 800 East](#). 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 dps.usu.edu/fire-log.

FIRES IN USU RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

FIRES, CAUSE, INJURIES, DEATHS, and MONETARY LOSS															
HOUSING FACILITIES	2015					2016					2017				
	Fires	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	\$\$ Loss	Fires	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	\$\$ Loss	Fires	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	\$\$ Loss
Aggie Village	4	1. A computer exploded causing small fire 2. A range caught fire due to excessive buildup of oil/grease 3. A plastic lid was left in an oven and caught fire when the oven was turned on 4. A cloth was hung too close to a burner on the stove and started to burn.	0	0	\$00-\$500	1	Unintentional Cooking	0	0	\$0-\$99	0	-	0	0	-
Blue Square (Purchased Jan. 2016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	0
Bullen Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	grease under stove element	0	0	\$0-\$99
Davis Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Greaves Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Jones Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Living Learning Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Merrill Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1. Bad element in oven 2. Burnt food in oven 3. Burnt food in oven	0	0	\$0-\$99 \$0-\$99 \$0-\$99

HOUSING FACILITIES	2015					2016					2017				
	Fires	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	\$\$ Loss	Fires	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	\$\$ Loss	Fires	Cause	Injuries	Deaths	\$\$ Loss
Moen Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Morgan Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Mountain View Tower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Reeder Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Rich Hall	1	A plastic bag was set too close to a lit candle and caught fire	0	0	\$0-\$99	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Richards Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
San Juan Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Snow Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Summit Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Valley View Tower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Wasatch Hall	1	Oil splashed from a frying pan onto a burner causing a small fire	0	0	\$100-\$500	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
West Stadium Villa	0	0	0	0	0	1	Unintentional Cooking	0	0	\$0-\$99	0	-	0	0	0
Darwin 655*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Darwin 685*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Darwin 695*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

* Purchased in May 2015

2017 FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN STUDENT HOUSING FACILITIES AND FIRE DRILLS

BUILDING	AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM	24 - HOUR MONITORED FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	MANUAL PULL STATIONS	SMOKE DETECTORS IN ROOM	NUMBER OF FIRE DRILLS
Aggie Village*			X		X	0
Blue Square	X	X	X	X	X	2
Bullen Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Davis Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Greaves Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Jones Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Living Learning Center	X	X	X	X	X	2
Merrill Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Moen Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Morgan Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Mountain View Tower	X	X	X	X	X	2
Reeder Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Rich Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Richards Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
San Juan Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Snow Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Summit Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
Valley View Tower	X	X	X	X	X	2
Wasatch Hall	X	X	X	X	X	2
West Stadium Villa*			X		X	0

Darwin 655*			X		X	0
Darwin 685*			X		X	0
Darwin 695*			X		X	0

* These housing facilities have stand-alone in-unit smoke detectors, so drills cannot be done.

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

In accordance with federal law, USU 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 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:

USU Public Safety: (435) 797-1939
 USU Housing and Residence Life: (435) 797-3113

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

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

PROHIBITED ITEMS

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 campus-wide unless authorized by the university fire marshal. Decorative candles may be displayed but are strongly discouraged. Wicks must remain white and unburned. Candle warmers are prohibited as per 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 or approved by Housing and Residence Life.
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 on-campus residence hall. If your grill uses propane the tank cannot be stored on your porch or in your room/apartment.
10. Smoking 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-refrigerator, freezers, and air conditioners that require 1,500 watts of power use or less are allowed and must be plugged directly into a wall. All appliances, including microwaves, must be plugged directly into a wall outlet, not a surge protector or extension cord as required by state fire code. This policy will be enforced by Housing and Residence Life staff.

SPACE HEATERS

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 eight-hour time limit.
- Built in programmable thermostat.
- Thermal limiter to protect against overheating.

General Rules to follow:

- Allow a three-foot clearance between the heater and anything that burns.
- Always plug the heater directly into an outlet to avoid overheating of cords.
- Use the heater only as long as required.
- Shut off the heater whenever it is not in use.
- Place the heater on a level surface.
- Always 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).
- No fuel fired heaters are allowed (kerosene, propane, etc.).

Fire drills or fire safety programs are conducted by the USU fire marshal and Housing and Residence Life to ensure that residents are familiar with emergency evacuation procedures and general fire safety. When requested or mandated, all occupants must immediately evacuate a residence hall. Interfering with or noncompliance will result in disciplinary action, including a \$100 fine. Residents are also required by the fire marshal to keep hallways, stairwells, and balconies clear of obstructions at all times to facilitate proper access and egress.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

A fire extinguisher is located in all apartments on the kitchen wall. In traditional housing the extinguisher is located in the hallways on each floor. If the extinguisher is discharged while putting out a fire, promptly notify Housing Facilities at (435) 797-3117 during business. If it occurs after-hours or on weekends, immediately notify the USUPD at (435) 797-1939 or by calling 911. The extinguisher will be replaced immediately at no cost. The extinguisher must not be re-hung or relocated after discharge.

Fire extinguishers or other equipment can only be discharged in an actual fire emergency. Starting fires, tampering with or misuse of fire safety equipment, or falsely reporting a fire may result in criminal prosecution.

Fire extinguishers are checked by the university fire marshal at least annually. If an extinguisher is found to be empty, tampered with, relocated, or missing, the student apartment will be charged \$75 for recharging and/or replacement. Periodically inspect the fire extinguisher gauge to be certain it is properly charged. If the needle indicates that it is undercharged or overcharged, call Housing Facilities immediately for a replacement.

SMOKE DETECTORS

Smoke detectors are located in all Housing and Residence Life facilities. When the detector is activated, it will make a loud, piercing sound. When the detector beeps intermittently, the batteries need to be replaced. It is the resident's responsibility to report to Housing Facilities whenever the smoke detector is inoperable or batteries need to be replaced.

Excessive amounts of smoke from cooking, or steam from the bathroom, may activate a smoke detector. If the smoke detector is overly sensitive notify Housing Facilities.

Any smoke detector problems after 4:30 p.m. or on weekends can be directed to on-call maintenance staff, and will be handled as quickly as possible. Calls can also be left after-hours on the dispatch voicemail for Housing Facilities and will be handled the next morning.

Residents should leave their name, apartment number, time of call, and current problem with the detector. If Housing and Residence Life staff determine that the smoke detector or battery has been removed, tampered with, or is inoperable and has not been reported, the student will be charged \$75. If there is a second violation, the student will be charged \$100 and appropriate restorative measures imposed.

FIRE SPRINKLERS

Many Housing and Residence Life 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 facilities by breaking/or tampering with a sprinkler head. Housing and Residence Life 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 assistant 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 Housing Facilities next, or after hours, call (435) 770-0699.

If a fire occurs:

- Grab your keys (if possible) and walk to the nearest exit. Most smoke and dangerous gases rise so keep your body 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 it 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 USUPD at (435) 797-1939 and report the location of the fire. Stay on the telephone until instructed to hang up. If possible, alert other room/apartment occupants.

USU FIRE SAFETY TRAINING AND SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The USU fire marshal conducts 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 continues to work to upgrade fire panels across the campus.

CAMPUS RESOURCES

- USUPD: www.dps.usu.edu/police
- USU Fire Marshall Office: www.dps.usu.edu/fire
- USU Resident Handbooks: www.usu.edu/housing/contracts-handbook
- USU 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.



