



Idaho State
University

2023

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

This annual report contains information for the 2023-2024 academic year and statistical information for calendar years 2022, 2021, and 2020.

It applies to the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Meridian, Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Anchorage campuses and outreach centers.

Published on September 29, 2023

ROAR

Message from the Director of Public Safety/Chief Public Safety Officer


At Idaho State University, we care about the safety and well-being of our students, faculty, staff, and community members who visit our campuses every day. This Annual Security and Fire Safety Report provides information you can use to keep yourself safe. I encourage you to become familiar with it to learn how the Idaho State University Department of Public Safety and so many campus partners have come together to make our campus safer.

Your safety and security are the primary focus of the Department of Public Safety. We are committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment where effective learning, living, and working can take place. We encourage everyone to report criminal actions, emergencies, or suspicious activity immediately to the Department of Public Safety. The University uses these reports to identify areas of concern and develop plans to address those concerns. We strive to make information about crime on campus readily available so that current and prospective University community members can make informed decisions about their personal safety.

Many positive steps have been taken in the pursuit of a safe campus, and many of these programs and services are described in this report. The Department of Public Safety website, www.isu.edu/publicsafety/, serves as an excellent resource on emergency preparedness and crime prevention.

ISU Public Safety is here for you. We want to hear your questions and concerns. Together, we can ensure that our campus community remains safe.

Sincerely,



Marc Pino
Chief Public Safety Officer

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Introduction

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (commonly called the Clery Act) is a consumer protection law requiring higher education institutions to disclose information about campus safety and security policies and specific crime statistics on their campuses and reportable property. The purpose of the Clery Act and this report is to provide the campus community and their families with timely, accurate, and complete information about crime and the safety of the campus so that they can make informed decisions to keep themselves safe.

Idaho State University must meet certain federal law obligations to ensure compliance with the Clery Act. These obligations require Idaho State to:

- Collect, classify, and count crime reports committed on ISU campuses and at specific affiliated locations for the previous three calendar years;
- Issue emergency notifications for significant emergencies and timely warnings for certain crimes that represent an ongoing threat to the campus community;
- Publish an annual security and fire safety report, including statements of policy for various campus security and fire safety-related topics;
- Submit crime and fire statistics to the U.S. Department of Education;
- Maintain a daily crime and fire log;
- Disclose missing student notification procedures related to students residing in on-campus student housing;
- Provide prevention and awareness programs related to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; and
- Establish procedures for disciplinary action in cases of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Preparing the Report

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is prepared each year as part of Idaho State's commitment to the safety and security of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors. It is prepared in compliance with the Clery Act and subsequent amendments specified in the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reauthorization. This report is prepared by the Idaho State University Department of Public Safety in collaboration with multiple University departments. It is intended to provide important information on ISU's educational programs, safety practices, and procedures for reporting emergencies and potential criminal incidents. The report also includes crime statistics for the previous three calendar years covering crimes reported to have occurred within the University's Clery Act geography (on-campus; on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus; and in certain off-campus buildings and property owned or controlled by the University and used by students) and fire statistics for the previous three calendar years covering fire occurring in on-campus student housing facilities.

The information regarding ISU policies and procedures contained in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report refers to all campus locations unless otherwise stated, including ISU's main campus in Pocatello and ISU's separate campuses in Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Meridian, Caldwell, and Alaska, as defined by Clery Act regulations. This document's Fire Safety Report section contains information about fire safety policies and procedures in on-campus student housing facilities on the Pocatello campus and statistics for any fires.

The Department of Public Safety emails each enrolled student and current employee annually, informing them of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report availability on or before October 1 each year. The email notification includes a

summary of the report’s contents, the direct web address where it can be found online, and a notification that a physical copy may be obtained by requesting it.

The report is available on the Department of Public Safety website. A physical copy of the report may be obtained by requesting it from the Department of Public Safety by calling (208) 282-2515 or by emailing pubsafe@isu.edu. In addition, websites for the Offices of Admissions and Human Resources will include a notice of the availability of the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. Prospective students and prospective employees may also obtain a copy of the report by contacting the Department of Public Safety listed above or the Offices of Admissions and Human Resources.

Reporting and Response to Crimes and Emergencies

Idaho State University encourages students, employees, and guests to accurately and promptly report all criminal activity, emergencies, suspicious circumstances, or other safety-related concerns to the Department of Public Safety or their respective law enforcement agencies. Reporting does not automatically mean that University disciplinary or legal action must be taken; however, it may help University officials or law enforcement stop further incidents and keep the campus community informed about criminal activity.

On the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses, the Department of Public Safety may be reached by dialing (208) 282-2515 or dialing extension 2515 from a campus telephone. Crimes that are not in progress can be reported through the [online incident report](#) form. Additionally, criminal incidents, emergencies, suspicious circumstances, or other safety-related concerns on or off campus can be reported to local law enforcement agencies by dialing 911 or using the contact information from the table below.

The Department of Public Safety is designated as the University’s primary reporting structure for crimes and emergencies on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. Accurate and prompt reporting of crimes to the Department of Public Safety ensures the appropriate personnel can evaluate, consider, and send emergency notifications or timely warnings when criminal activity may pose a danger to the campus community, disclose crimes in the daily crime log, and accurately document reportable crimes in the annual statistical disclosure. Idaho State further encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the Department of Public Safety and the appropriate police agencies when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report on their own.

Local Law Enforcement Agency Information

Agency	Physical Address	Phone Number and Online Reporting Form
Emergency	N/A	9-1-1
Pocatello Police	911 N 7th Ave, Pocatello, ID 83201	(208) 234-6100 or reportacrime.pocatello.us/
Idaho Falls Police	605 N Capital Ave, Idaho Falls, ID 83402	(208) 529-1200 or idahofallsidaho.gov/310/Report-a-Crime
Meridian Police	1401 E Watertower St, Meridian, ID, 83642	(208) 888-6678 or apps.meridiacity.org/olpr/
Twin Falls Police	321 2nd Ave E, Twin Falls, ID 83301	(208) 735-4357
Caldwell Police	110 S 5th Ave, Caldwell, ID 83605	(208) 454-7531 or cityofcaldwell.org/departments/caldwell-police/forms-and-links/online-report

Agency	Physical Address	Phone Number and Online Reporting Form
UAA University Police (Alaska)	Eugene Short Hall Room 114, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK	(907) 786-1120

Individuals who have been involved in discrimination or harassment based on sex, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, should report the incident promptly to the ISU Title IX Coordinator, Ian Parker, by phone at (208) 282-1439, email at ianparker@isu.edu, or in-person at Rendezvous 235 in Pocatello. Reports can also be made through the secure [Title IX online incident form](#). When reports are made directly to the Title IX Coordinator, and a victim of a crime does not wish to pursue action within the University disciplinary or criminal justice systems, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the Department of Public Safety or Clery Compliance Coordinator with the information to enter it into the daily crime log, evaluate it for possible issuance of a timely warning, or become part of ISU’s annual disclosure of crime statistics.

While the University encourages the campus community members to consider promptly reporting all crimes and other suspicious circumstances directly to the Department of Public Safety, we also recognize there may be a preference to report to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as Campus Security Authorities, as defined in a section below. Although the University has identified many Campus Security Authorities, we officially designate the Offices of the Dean of Students, Equity and Inclusion, Human Resources, and the Title IX Coordinator as the primary receivers of crime and the additional entities where campus community members may report crimes to provide timely warnings and the annual statistical disclosure.

On-campus Crime Reporting Entities

Office	Phone Number	Campus Address
Office of the Dean of Students	(208) 282-2794	Pond Student Union Hypostyle Room 204, Pocatello, Idaho
Office of Equity and Inclusion	(208) 282-3964	Rendezvous Center Room 157, Pocatello, Idaho
Title IX Coordinator	(208) 282-1439	Rendezvous Center Room 235, Pocatello, Idaho
Office of Human Resources	(208) 282-2517	Administration Building Room 312, Pocatello, Idaho
Department of Public Safety, Pocatello	(208) 282-2515	625 E Humbolt, Pocatello, Idaho
Department of Public Safety, Idaho Falls	(208) 282-2515	Bennion Student Union Room 102, Idaho Falls, Idaho
Department of Public Safety, Meridian	(208) 282-2515	Sam and Aline Skaggs Health Science Center Room 672, Meridian, Idaho

Since Idaho State University does not have Public Safety officers or contacts for police or security services at the Twin Falls, Caldwell, or Alaska campuses, crime reports, or concerns may be made using the contact information below:

- On the Twin Falls campus, contact the CSI Security Office at (208) 732-6605, located in the Maintenance Building at 315 Falls Avenue, Twin Falls, Idaho.
- On the Caldwell campus, contact the COI Campus Safety at (208) 459-5151, located in Hendren Hall at 2112 Cleveland Boulevard, Caldwell, Idaho. and
- On the Alaska campus, contact the UAA University Police Department at (907) 786-1120, Room 114 of Eugene Short Hall at 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.

Campus Security Authorities

The Clery Act defines Campus Security Authorities as the Department of Public Safety employees, individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not work for the Department of Public Safety (including those who monitor entrance to campus facilities), or officials who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. An **Official** is defined as any person with the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. The Department of Public Safety maintains a list of all Campus Security Authorities and the training they receive.

Campus Security Authorities are required to report all crimes to the Department of Public Safety that are reported to them that occur on-campus and associated with ISU-sponsored events or activities. Crimes reported to these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported to the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety collects crime reports for the identified Campus Security Authorities on at least an annual basis. Each crime report is reviewed by Department of Public Safety personnel to assess whether it meets reporting requirements of the Clery Act, including assessment for sending an emergency notification or timely warning, entry to the daily crime and fire log, and inclusion to the annual statistical disclosure, and to avoid duplicate reporting where possible.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

The Department of Public Safety does not have a voluntary, confidential reporting process and cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Department of Public Safety reports are subject to public records requests under Idaho law. Additionally, all faculty and staff, including the Department of Public Safety employees, are considered Mandatory Reporters under **ISUPP 3100 Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-Discrimination**. Mandatory Reporters must immediately report actual or suspected discrimination, harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking), or retaliation to the Office of Equity and Inclusion. These reports should include sufficient information, including names, locations, dates, and specific facts, to allow the University to investigate, if necessary. Victims of crime may wish to discuss a crime or other incident confidentially, may not want to give their name, or may not want to pursue action through the criminal justice or university judicial systems. Confidentiality only exists in the context of laws that protect certain relationships.

The University has designated employees who work for the Counseling and Testing Center, health care professionals with a practitioner/client relationship, and faculty in the Health Sciences or Counseling Department(s) overseeing clinical operations involving patients as confidential resources. A victim of a crime can confidentially discuss a crime or incident with any of the confidential resources, but this is not an official reporting process. Confidential resources are exempt from reporting under ISUPP 3100.

Under the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who provide counseling or confidential assistance and are in that role as a function of their primary employment with ISU are not considered Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. A pastoral counselor is defined as an employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order

or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. Professional counselors are defined as an employee of the institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification.

Sometimes, a counselor may hold an additional role outside the clinical setting, such as an advisor to a student club that pulls them in as an identified Campus Security Authority. If a counselor or other confidential resource has an additional role that makes them a Campus Security Authority and the counselor receives information about a crime outside of the clinical setting where confidentiality would exist, the counselor is expected to provide the Department of Public Safety with information related to that crime.

The University does not require pastoral and professional counselors to inform the persons they are counseling about the option to report crimes on an anonymous or confidential basis for possible inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. If and when they deem it appropriate, these counselors may inform the persons they are counseling of the option to report any crimes to the Department of Public Safety through anonymous reporting.

Anonymous Reporting

Idaho State offers multiple options to report a crime anonymously online. The Department of Public Safety offers an [anonymous report form](#) on its website and follows up on all information sent through the form to the extent possible with the information provided; however, messages sent through these sites are not monitored twenty-four hours a day. An anonymous report can also be made through the RAVE Guardian App. Making a report via the app will allow dispatch personnel to communicate directly with the person and ask for clarifying information without knowing the reporting party's identity.

Anonymous reports are also accepted through the secure [Title IX online incident form](#). Such reports complicate the University's ability to provide supportive measures to all complainants; therefore, whenever possible, the University encourages reporting on the record and providing personally identifying information. All anonymous report submissions are evaluated for issuing a potential emergency notification or timely warning to the campus community, added to the daily crime log, and disclosed in the annual statistical disclosure as necessary when there is sufficient information to determine the alleged crime and its location.

The purpose of an anonymous report is to take steps to promote the campus community's safety possibly. It provides opportunities for the University to keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, employees, or visitors; determine where there may be a pattern of crime concerning a particular location, method, or assailant; alert the campus community to the potential danger when required; include the information in the daily crime log when required; and evaluate the information for possible inclusion within ISU's annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Idaho State encourages employees and the campus community to report compliance issues such as waste, fraud, or abuse of public resources, noncompliance with federal or state law, or violations of University policy. All reports may be submitted through the [Compliance Reporting website](#) or hotline at (800) 461-9330. Reports can be made anonymously. Reports are received by the General Counsel and the Internal Auditor, who review and assist in resolution.

Response to Reports

The Department of Public Safety Dispatch Center is operated twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, to answer calls and facilitate the appropriate response for all reports of criminal activity or emergencies on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. ISU does not have any Public Safety officers stationed at the Twin Falls, Caldwell, or Alaska

campuses, nor does ISU contract for police or security services at these locations; therefore, the campus security agencies on those respective campuses will facilitate the appropriate response.

When a potential emergency is reported on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses, the Department of Public Safety will respond and work closely with a range of local first responders (law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services) to coordinate a complete, timely, and effective response to the incident. Public Safety dispatchers can communicate directly with police and fire agencies in the Pocatello area and monitor real-time response and ongoing activities of these agencies. More specific information related to reporting and response to a reported emergency or dangerous situation can be found in the [Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures](#) section below.

In response to the report of possible crime occurring on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses and depending on the circumstances, the Department of Public Safety may dispatch an officer, notify local law enforcement authorities, or ask the reporting party to file an incident report in person at a Department of Public Safety office. Priority response is given to crimes against persons and incidents involving personal injuries. Additionally, reports of crime or other potentially dangerous situations on campus received by the Department of Public Safety may be used to distribute a timely warning, emergency notification, or other safety notification, as described in the applicable sections below. They will be assessed for inclusion in the daily crime log and the annual crime statistics disclosure as appropriate.

Incidents reported to the Department of Public Safety involving University community members are documented and shared with a limited number of University employees who need to know to assist in the assessment, investigation, and resolution of the report, or as required by law. Incident reports involving students are typically forwarded to the Office of the Dean of Students. Incident reports involving employees are typically forwarded to the Office of Human Resources. Incidents involving alleged sexual and gender-based discrimination, harassment, and violence, such as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, are forwarded to the Office of Equity and Inclusion and Title IX Coordinator. Incident reports may also be forwarded to other University departments on a need-to-know basis. More information related to the University's response to allegations of dating violence, domestic violation, sexual assault, and stalking are explained in greater detail later in this report.

Daily Crime and Fire Logs

The ISU Department of Public Safety maintains a daily crime log for the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses and a daily fire log for the Pocatello campus student housing facilities. This log identifies the type, location, and date/time each alleged criminal offense and fire occurring within an on-campus student housing facility was reported to the Department of Public Safety. Unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim, newly reported crimes or updates to previously reported crimes are added to the log within two business days of the Department of Public Safety receiving the report. The fire log is updated as events are reported to the Department of Public Safety. The logs are maintained with crime or fire information that is reported to have occurred within ISU's Clery reportable locations. It is important to note that the Department of Public Safety does not have an expanded patrol jurisdiction beyond ISU-owned or controlled properties that comprise the core Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses.

Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to review these logs periodically to become more familiar with the types and locations of criminal incidents and fires that may impact the University community. The most recent crime and fire logs are available online at isu.edu/clery/crime--fire-logs. Additionally, they are available for viewing in person during regular business hours (typically Monday through Friday, from 8 am to 5 pm, except holidays) at a Department of Public Safety office on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses (see the preceding table for office locations). Generally, the logs cover the current calendar year but will minimally include the most recent 60-day period as required. Upon request, a copy of the log entries made before the most recent 60 days will be available within two business days of the request.

ISU uses property in Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Alaska that are recognized as separate campuses for Idaho State as defined by the Clery Act. These locations are at the College of Southern Idaho, the College of Idaho, and the University of Alaska Anchorage. ISU does not have any Public Safety officers stationed at those sites, nor does ISU contract for police or security services. As such, ISU does not maintain a crime log at these locations. These other institutions must maintain a daily crime log for their respective campuses to comply with the Clery Act.

Department of Public Safety

Idaho State University's Department of Public Safety consists of professional Public Safety officers dedicated to providing best-in-class service to the ISU community. As the University's principal provider of safety and security for students, faculty, staff, and visitors, part of the Department of Public Safety's mission is to provide a peaceful and secure environment reasonably free from the threat of physical harm, property loss, and disruptive activity. The Department of Public Safety operates on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. The Department of Public Safety also promotes mutual cooperation and conflict resolution to establish a positive atmosphere where effective learning and social interaction can occur. The Department of Public Safety is under the leadership of the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety, who reports to the Vice President for Operations.

The Department of Public Safety is an armed security department that serves the University community's needs. Patrolling the campus by foot, bicycle, motorcycle, and vehicle, the Department of Public Safety works diligently with the ISU community and surrounding partner agencies to ensure a prompt and coordinated law enforcement response. The department's main office, located on the Pocatello campus, is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with uniformed Public Safety officers and dispatchers. The Department of Public Safety Dispatch Center answers calls for service, responds to those requiring assistance, and works cooperatively with other emergency services as needed for the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. The Department of Public Safety Dispatch Center can be reached by calling (208) 282-2515 or dialing extension 2515 from a campus telephone.

Unlike the Pocatello campus, the Department of Public Safety officers on the Idaho Falls and Meridian campuses are not on duty around the clock. However, the Department of Public Safety Dispatch is available to answer questions or connect callers to the Idaho Falls Police Department, Meridian Police Department, or appropriate emergency response agencies if the need should arise when an officer is not on duty.

The Department of Public Safety has received accreditation through the Idaho Chiefs of Police Association (ICOPA), Idaho's overarching law enforcement association. Accreditation through ICOPA promotes professionalism, accountability, and high standards and ensures those standards are being met among law enforcement agencies in the state. Many Department of Public Safety officers have completed a Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Academy. All officers carry firearms and meet annual firearm qualification requirements. All officers receive the updated training necessary for quality job performance and receive training through several courses offered by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators.

The Department of Public Safety actively participates with partnering agencies to help ensure interoperability when conducting radio communications for the Pocatello campus. This system allows the Department of Public Safety to monitor and communicate directly with area police and fire agencies. The Dispatch Center is equipped with radios and a backup emergency telephone. The Department of Public Safety is connected to the Pocatello and Bannock County records management and information system, which allows the Dispatch Center real-time information regarding ongoing activities. The central fire and security alarm receivers are located in the Dispatch Center, allowing constant monitoring of these systems and intrusion detection alarms. The Dispatch Center monitors security cameras and card access systems throughout the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses.

Jurisdiction, Enforcement Authority, and Arrest Authority

Since the Department of Public Safety only has officers on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses, the sections related to the enforcement authority, jurisdiction, and arrest authority will only describe these campuses. ISU does not have any Public Safety officers stationed at the properties used to support ISU's educational mission on the Twin Falls campus located at the College of Southern Idaho (CSI), on the Alaska campus at the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), or the Caldwell campus at the College of Idaho (COI), nor does ISU have any contracts for police or security services at these locations. The CSI Security staff, the UAA University Police, the COI Campus Safety staff, or local law enforcement agencies will respond as necessary.

Public Safety Enforcement Authority

The Department of Public Safety provides security services for the University community on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. Public Safety officers and staff enforce University policies, rules, and regulations. Additionally, Public Safety officers enforce Federal and State laws and will investigate criminal incidents for administrative purposes related to campus judicial processes, compliance with the Clery Act, and administrative purposes. Criminal incidents may be investigated for possible criminal prosecution by local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction.

Idaho State may hire additional event staff or law enforcement officers from area agencies to support large events on the Pocatello campus. Officers from area law enforcement agencies exercise full arrest authority while on campus during these events. Event staff that are not law enforcement have the authority to enforce University policies and procedures and will report any law violations to the Department of Public Safety or Pocatello Police Department.

Public Safety Jurisdiction

The Department of Public Safety's jurisdiction encompasses the property owned, controlled, or used by the University that comprises the core campuses in Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian. The Department of Public Safety has no jurisdiction or enforcement authority outside these campuses or at businesses and private residences that surround the campuses. The Department of Public Safety does not patrol or provide oversight of privately owned property and residences rented by students outside the University's Clery Act geography and patrol jurisdiction. Any properties owned or controlled by ISU that are not part of the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses receive police services from the local jurisdictions where the sites are located.

Public Safety Arrest Authority

The Department of Public Safety officers are non-sworn security personnel for Idaho State University and have no official powers of arrest authority. Public Safety officers are authorized to make citizen arrests when necessary to detain suspicious subjects for questioning by the police within the boundaries of ISU property on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. The Department of Public Safety will summon support from the applicable local law enforcement entities to affect an arrest if the need arises on or within ISU-owned, controlled, or recognized property.

Working with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The Department of Public Safety maintains a cooperative relationship with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to assist in safeguarding the campus community. Specifically, the cooperative working relationship with other law enforcement agencies on the Pocatello campus includes inter-operative radio capability, joint police records computer system, training programs, and special events coordination. Additionally, the Department regularly works with the Bannock County Sheriff's Office, the Idaho Falls Police, the Meridian Police, and sometimes the Idaho State Police.

The Department of Public Safety is comfortable with and capable of reaching out to these responsive law enforcement agencies for support and assistance regarding the safety and security of the Idaho State community. Personnel from

Public Safety work closely and communicate regularly with local law enforcement agencies on the scene of incidents occurring in and around the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses and when incidents require joint communication efforts. Collaborative meetings and training sessions are occasionally held to review issues and incidents within multiple jurisdictions.

On the Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Alaska campuses, ISU relies upon the CSI Security Staff, COI Campus Safety Staff, or UAA University Police, respectively, in areas where offices are located and classes are held due to not having any Public Safety officers stationed at those sites.

Written Agreements with Local Law Enforcement Agencies

ISU has a written agreement with the Pocatello Police Department for the Pocatello campus regarding the Pocatello Police's response and investigation of alleged criminal incidents and the sharing of information regarding the status of ongoing investigations on campus. ISU has entered into Memorandums of Understanding with other agencies for the Meridian and Idaho Falls campuses for the Meridian and Idaho Falls campuses. Still, those agreements do not speak to the investigation of alleged criminal offenses and are regarding emergency management and operations. ISU has no written agreements regarding investigating alleged criminal incidents with outside agencies for the Idaho Falls, Meridian, Twin Falls, Caldwell, or Alaska campuses.

Criminal Activity Involving Students at Noncampus Locations

The Pocatello campus is currently the only one where officially recognized student organizations own or control property that is identified as part of the University's Clery "noncampus" geography. The University has no agreements or arrangements with local law enforcement agencies to monitor or record activities at these locations. These facilities are within the primary jurisdiction of the Pocatello Police Department, and they respond to those locations when police service is requested or required. If a local law enforcement agency responds to or is contacted about criminal activity occurring off-campus but involving ISU students or at a property owned or controlled by a student organization, the law enforcement agency may notify the Department of Public Safety at its discretion. However, local law enforcement agencies do this out of courtesy. They are not required to notify or involve the Department of Public Safety when responding to a private property call.

If the Department of Public Safety is notified of a crime or other serious incident at noncampus events organized or held by recognized student organizations, it may investigate for administrative purposes. The Department will forward the information to the Offices of the Dean of Students or Human Resources for possible disciplinary action. In these cases, students may be subject to arrest by the local police and disciplinary proceedings through the University conduct process. Any crimes occurring at these locations that are reported to the Department of Public Safety are reviewed for inclusion in the annual statistical disclosure, the same as a reported crime occurring on campus.

The Title IX Coordinator or Office of the Dean of Students sometimes receives reports involving sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other crimes committed off-campus. When appropriate, the Title IX Coordinator or Student Affairs professional encourages the reporting person to contact local law enforcement or the Department of Public Safety. If the Title IX Coordinator or Student Affairs professional receives a report of a crime committed on campus, that information is provided to the Department of Public Safety under the requirements of the Clery Act.

Security, Access, and Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Most academic and administrative buildings on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses are generally open and accessible to the public during regular business hours (typically Monday through Friday from 8 am to 5 pm, excluding most holidays) and are typically secured during the late evening hours, depending on class schedules, special event scheduling, or community usage. Some buildings have individual hours, which may vary depending on the time of the year. While buildings will be locked and closed to the public after regular business hours, many academic and administrative buildings have a card access system that permits authorized students and employees to enter locked buildings with their Bengal Card (ISU identification card). Physical keys are issued to authorized individuals at the request of departments or offices by Facilities Services for doors not covered by the card access system. Buildings with traditional key locks are generally locked and unlocked by Facilities Services or the Department of Public Safety for regular business hours. The University intends to install or upgrade card reader access to all facilities as an ongoing process when circumstances require, and as financial resources become available.

All residence hall exterior door access is accomplished by card swipe locking mechanisms. All individual rooms and doors in apartment residences are equipped with either traditional key locks or electronic keypad entry. Interior doors from common public areas, such as dining facilities and classrooms, are equipped with card swipe locks to limit access by non-residents and typically remain locked twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Exterior doors leading to public areas are typically locked no later than 11:00 pm nightly. Elevators in Rendezvous and Turner Hall public areas are equipped with card swipes so that only residents and Housing staff may call the elevator to a public area. Additionally, residents and staff are reminded to ensure doors are completely closed, to not allow unauthorized persons to follow them into a building, and to never allow access to anyone they do not know. For campus apartments, each resident is issued a key or a pin code to lock and unlock their apartment and is encouraged to keep their doors locked at all times.

Department of Public Safety officers regularly patrol the interior and exterior of all campus facilities and associated parking lots. Dispatchers monitor security alarm systems and surveillance camera feeds on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. On the Pocatello campus, the Department of Public Safety officers conduct security patrols of University Housing facilities at least once per evening shift as duties allow checking for unsecured doors, vandalism, and general security of the exterior. In residential facilities, any unsecured doors re-secured by the Department of Public Safety are immediately reported to Housing staff. Housing staff or Public Safety officers will conduct an interior patrol of the facility to ensure all is secure. The Department of Public Safety officers also conduct security surveys as needed to continually assess facility security needs. The University's overall safety and security efforts are supplemented by a variety of technological systems, including access control, surveillance cameras, and fire detection, suppression, and reporting systems.

The Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campus facilities and landscaping are maintained to minimize hazards that might pose a potential danger. Parking lots, pedestrian pathways, and many campus exteriors are lit all night. The [Safety at Night map](#) on the Department of Public Safety website shows the lighted walkways on the Pocatello campus. Maps for Idaho Falls and Meridian campuses are available from their drop-down menu at the top of the map. Shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation on campus are trimmed and maintained to reduce potential hazards. The Department of Public Safety regularly patrols the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses and reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to Facilities Services for repair and appropriate attention. As other community members notice any potentially unsafe conditions, they should report them to Facilities Services by submitting an [E-Works request](#) or to the Department of Public Safety.

Facility access, security, and maintenance for the property used by ISU in Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Alaska are maintained by the College of Southern Idaho, the College of Idaho, and the University of Alaska Anchorage, respectively.

Security Awareness Programs and Crime Prevention Programs or Services

Idaho State University offers many programs designed to inform students and employees about campus safety, security awareness, and crime prevention. Many of these programs are available several times a year and upon request by student groups, employees, or individuals. Students and employees at separate campuses can access these programs while they are on the main campus or through remote delivery upon request. A common theme in many security awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own safety and for the safety of others on campus.

Many University departments provide various security awareness programs, such as safety education forums, programs, and discussions about alcohol abuse, sexual assault awareness and prevention, relationship violence awareness and prevention, and bystander intervention. Their availability is made known through the ISU events calendar, ROAR Weekly, and Idaho State Today newsletters for students and employees. Employees are offered a variety of security awareness and crime prevention programs in the University's Talent Management Software available through BengalWeb. Such online courses include Promoting Safety and Security at Work, Active Shooter, Campus Security Obligations Under Federal Law, Sexual Violence Prevention, Preventing Identity Theft, and Workplace Security.

The Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety or their designee provides a presentation to all new students and their parents at New Student Orientation. The presentations include safety information, including crime prevention techniques, campus resources, the campus safety escort program, the RAVE Guardian Mobile Safety App, and how to report concerns, crimes, or suspicious activity on campus. The Title IX Coordinator also presents at new student orientations, providing information about VAWA-related crimes, reporting options, and investigation options. All students are required to attend a New Student Orientation before attending classes.

The Department of Public Safety, University Housing, Title IX, and other departments participate in meetings, programs, and activities in residence halls to explain University security, campus safety, campus policies, and expectations related to student conduct and behavior. University Housing staff discuss fire safety measures and procedures at Idaho State with all incoming students during residence hall meetings. University Housing conducts a training program for University Housing employees called Behind Closed Doors. These security and safety awareness programs involve scenario-based training focused on appropriate responses to situations involving drugs, alcohol, dating or domestic violence, consent, Title IX, personal safety, and residence hall and apartment security.

Additionally, University Housing conducts at least four fire evacuation drills for each residence hall and apartment during the academic year. Fire evacuation drills are often coordinated with Department of Public Safety officers or Facilities Services personnel. Public Safety also typically conducts at least one fire evacuation drill (evacuation) for all other ISU buildings under the International Fire Code's occupancy guidelines. ISU requires the complete evacuation of buildings during a fire alarm. Individuals who ignore fire alarms and the required evacuations may face disciplinary action. The University will analyze the cause of false alarms and work to reduce their occurrence. By reducing the number of false alarms, ISU hopes to maintain faculty, staff, and students' diligence in evacuating.

Crime prevention and security awareness themes are viewed as part of the Department of Public Safety's community-oriented policing philosophy and liaison program with the campus community. The Department of Public Safety provides safety and security awareness training to ISU departments upon request. Training can cover various topics such as front desk safety and security, active shooter survival, verbal de-escalation, security and emergency considerations during event planning, fire safety, emergency response and evacuation procedures, and general crime prevention and risk reduction strategies. The Department of Public Safety conducts security surveys for campus departments by request and may suggest improving the physical security of buildings, offices, and parking lots by installing security cameras and door access card readers. Department of Public Safety members are available to assist any individual or group in

planning, presenting, and coordinating programs of interest or concern. Anyone interested should contact the Department at (208) 282-2515.

Department of Public Safety Services or Programs

The Department of Public Safety offers a variety of programs and services in an effort to provide a safe and secure environment on campus. Below are some examples of the services offered:

- ISU has incorporated mapping software to create multiple **campus safety maps** for our Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. Some maps identify the location of automated external defibrillators (AEDs). Others, like the safety at night map, provide for improved safety and navigation around campus. ISU will continue adding additional maps and features to existing maps to improve campus safety. These maps are available at isu.edu/maps/.
- The **campus safety escort program** provides a safe and reliable way to travel throughout campus. Safety escorts are available to students and employees on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses by calling the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 to make arrangements.
- **Rave Guardian** is a free and optional personal safety app. This app is available to ISU students, faculty, and staff with an isu.edu login. Rave Guardian transforms smartphones into personal alarm beacons. The app allows users to set a safety timer to notify designated guardians if they are alone or in an unfamiliar location. Also, the emergency call button can call and send a notification to the Department of Public Safety with one click, providing the user's information and GPS location. Users can also send text or photo content directly to ISU officials if they witness something suspicious on campus. For more information on Rave Guardian, please see the website at isu.edu/publicsafety/safety--security/rave-guardian.
- **Bicycle Registration** is a free program offered to students and employees. It allows for providing all pertinent information requested about a bicycle when reporting it lost or stolen. If a bike is lost or stolen and recovered, the owner can be contacted using the information provided at the time of registration. The online form can be found at isu.edu/bike.
- **Vehicle unlocks and jump starts** are available to those needing assistance on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. Contact the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 for more information or to make arrangements.
- A **free bus service** is offered on the Pocatello campus through a cooperative agreement between the Department of Public Safety Parking Office and Pocatello Regional Transit (PRT). To utilize the free bus system, students, faculty, and staff can get on or off PRT's H-Route bus to assist with movement around campus. More information is available on the Parking Office website at isu.edu/parking/bengal-shuttle--/.

General Crime Prevention Tips

Campus safety is everyone's responsibility, and we all must take our personal safety seriously. It is never possible to completely eliminate the risk of becoming the victim of a crime. Perpetrators are responsible for crimes. Crime victims are never responsible for the behavior of perpetrators. However, here are general suggestions to reduce your risk of being a target:

- Report all suspicious activities immediately to the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 or use the Rave Guardian app to text a tip to the Department of Public Safety dispatch.
- If you feel unsafe on or near campus, contact Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 for a safety escort, use the Rave Guardian app, or call 911.
- Lock vehicle doors anytime you leave your vehicle.
- Avoid leaving valuables in plain view in your vehicle.
- Lock your residence hall room, apartment, or house door, and do not leave doors propped open.
- Know who is at the door and what they want before opening it. If it doesn't seem right, keep the door shut and communicate through the door.

- Walk with a friend when out late at night and walk on designated, well-lit pathways. See the Safety at Night map to review your route ahead of time and learn the most well-lit pathways. Contact the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 for a safety escort or use the Rave Guardian app for a virtual safety escort.
- Register bicycles using the online form found on the Department of Public Safety website.
- Secure bicycles through the wheel and frame with a U-lock.
- Avoid leaving valuables unattended, even for a short time.
- Limit your use of alcohol and be wary of accepting drinks from others.
- Make sure you have affirmative, sober consent before engaging in sexual activity.
- Always know the location of the nearest phone and how to report emergencies.
- Trust your instincts.
- Never take personal safety for granted.

Timely Warning – Crime Alerts

Idaho State University will provide a campuswide timely warning to the University community when a Clery Act crime is reported to have occurred in ISU's Clery Act geography (on campus, public property, and noncampus property) that, in the judgment of the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety or their designee, may pose a serious or continuing threat to members of the University community. These warnings will be distributed for qualifying incidents reported directly to the Department of Public Safety or brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority or local police agency that subsequently provides the information to the Department of Public Safety.

The University encourages anyone with information regarding criminal activity that may warrant a timely warning to immediately report the circumstances to the Department of Public Safety by dialing (208) 282-2515. The University has also communicated with local law enforcement agencies, asking them to notify the Department of Public Safety if they receive reports or information that may warrant a timely warning.

Timely warnings will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, in a manner that is timely and that withholds the names or other personally identifying information of victims or reporting parties as confidential. They will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences of crime. A timely warning intends to warn the University community regarding reported criminal activity occurring on or near ISU campuses to enable individuals the opportunity to protect themselves by taking reasonable precautions for their safety.

Under the Clery Act, crimes reported only to confidential resources, such as a pastoral or professional counselor when acting in their role, will not be the basis of a timely warning because these professionals are not required to report crimes to the Department of Public Safety. This only applies to certified professional counselors or pastoral counselors who provide counseling or confidential assistance to a crime victim and are in that role as a function of their primary employment with ISU. If and when they deem it appropriate, these counselors may inform the persons they are counseling of the option to report any crimes to the Department of Public Safety through anonymous reporting.

Timely Warning Criteria

A timely warning will be issued by the University when the criteria below have been met:

1. A crime is reported to the Department of Public Safety or reported to another Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement agency that subsequently shares the information with the Department;
2. The crime is identified as one of the **Clery Act crimes** that is defined in a section below;
3. The crime is reported to have occurred within ISU's Clery Act reportable geography (on-campus, adjacent public property, or noncampus properties); and
4. The institution considers the crime to present a serious or ongoing threat to students and employees.

Timely warnings may generally be issued for the following Clery Act crime classifications that have occurred in Clery Act geography and are determined to pose a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community:

- Murder/non-negligent manslaughter
- Robbery involving force, violence, or a weapon
- Aggravated assault (cases involving assaults among known parties, such as two roommates fighting, which results in an aggravated injury, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if the individual is believed to be an ongoing threat to the larger campus community)
- Rape and fondling are considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the known facts, when and where it occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the Department of Public Safety.
- Major incidents of arson
- String of burglaries or motor vehicle thefts
- Other Clery Act reportable crimes as deemed necessary by the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety or their designee.

Timely warnings may be considered but are not required for crimes outside the institution's Clery Act geography or other non-Clery Act crimes reported to the Department of Public Safety. These situations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Information related to these non-Clery Act crimes occurring outside ISU's Clery Act geography may be the subject of a [Safety Advisory](#) as outlined in a section below.

Decision-Making Process

On-duty dispatchers or officers who respond to or become aware of a crime that may warrant a timely warning will generally inform a member of the Public Safety leadership team who evaluates and assesses the situation to determine whether the incident may pose a serious or continuing threat to members of the ISU community.

Decisions concerning whether to issue a timely warning will be made on a case-by-case analysis of criteria including, but not limited to:

- The nature of the crime;
- The amount of information known to the Department of Public Safety;
- Whether or not the alleged perpetrator has been apprehended;
- The current danger or continuing danger to the campus community;
- The amount of time that has elapsed between the crime's occurrence and the date of its report to a Campus Security Authority; and
- The risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

Idaho State typically does **not** issue timely warnings for a Clery Act crime if:

- The reported incident does not constitute a serious threat to the campus community or an ongoing threat to the campus community;
- Law enforcement quickly apprehends and takes the subject(s) into custody following the reported incident, thereby mitigating the risk of a serious or continuing threat to members of the ISU community; or
- The report is filed with the Department of Public Safety (or another Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement agency that subsequently reports the information to Public Safety) in a manner that would not allow Public Safety to distribute a "timely" warning.

Message Development and Distribution

Designated Department of Public Safety staff generally write timely warnings and, when time permits, circulate them to a message review group consisting of select University employees in leadership positions who review the draft for clarity,

content, and appropriateness. If timeliness is an issue or the individuals in the message review process are unavailable, the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety or their designee can create and distribute a message without consultation.

Timely warning messages will typically include the following information unless issuing any of this information would risk compromising law enforcement efforts:

- Date, timeframe, and general location of the incident;
- A brief description of the crime that triggered the warning;
- Information that would promote safety and that would aid in the prevention of similar crimes; and
- Other information deemed appropriate by the Director of Public Safety/Chief Security Officer or their designee.

Messages will be composed without disclosing a victim's name or other identifying information while providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the potential danger.

Timely Warning Methods

Once a timely warning is prepared for distribution, the approved message is shared with the on-duty dispatcher or other trained Public Safety personnel, who subsequently disseminates the message to the campus community. Messages are typically issued via email using Rave Mobile Safety but may also be distributed through social media or other modes of communication within the system's capabilities when appropriate. Generally, all current students, faculty, and staff are automatically registered in Rave with their ISU emails and other contact information provided to the University. Status updates or additional information regarding the resolution of a particular crime resulting in a timely warning, when deemed necessary, may also be initiated and distributed using the same process and updated as soon as possible.

Students, faculty, and staff can update their contact information in the Rave system to receive messages to their preferred contacts by logging in to BengalWeb, selecting ISU Emergency Notification from the home page under ISU Alerts, and verifying their information. In Fall 2023, ISU introduced a replacement portal for the BengalWeb system that will be completely phased out in December 2023. Users will instead use the new MyISU portal to update their contact information in Rave by accessing the ISU Alerts and Public Safety card and selecting the link for the ISU Emergency Notification System. This card is discoverable by searching ISU Alerts and can be pinned to a user's homepage for quick reference.

Safety Advisories

When the Department of Public Safety learns of a criminal incident or other situation, either on or off-campus, but it does not reach the level of requiring a timely warning or emergency notification, a safety advisory may be distributed. A safety advisory may be issued to heighten awareness in response to an identified risk and enable the University community to take safety precautions or to seek additional information about an incident from the campus community. Safety advisories are also used when the University delays or cancels classes due to inclement weather.

Designated staff within the Department of Public Safety or by Marketing and Communications generally write Safety Advisories. Draft messages are generally circulated to a select group of University employees in leadership positions who review the message before release for clarity, content, and appropriateness.

Once a safety advisory is prepared for distribution, the message is shared with the on-duty dispatcher or other trained Department of Public Safety personnel, who disseminates the message to the campus community. Messages are typically issued via email using Rave Mobile Safety but may also be distributed through social media or other modes of communication within the system's capabilities when appropriate. Generally, all current students, faculty, and staff are automatically registered in Rave with their ISU emails and other contact information provided to the University. If

necessary, status updates or additional information regarding a previously issued safety advisory may also be initiated and distributed using the same process and updated as soon as possible.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Idaho State University takes an all-hazards approach to planning for emergencies to ensure consistency in communication and decision-making strategies regardless of emergency or critical incident type. The Department of Public Safety's Director of Emergency Management oversees the campus Emergency Operations Plan. This plan is designed to be an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management plan that complies with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines for higher education, including planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions. The plan outlines incident priorities, University organization, and specific responsibilities of particular units or positions. In conjunction with an Emergency Operations Plan, the University has developed Emergency Actions Plans for the majority of its buildings on campus. These plans inform the campus community of specific actions they can take during emergencies.

Idaho State University regularly reviews and updates plans and procedures for emergency response and evacuation for the campus community. ISU works closely with local, state, and federal agencies to assist in safeguarding the campus community. Emergency plans and procedures, as well as a variety of additional resources and preparedness information, are available at isu.edu/publicsafety/emergency-management/. See the section below titled **Reporting an Emergency** for information about how to report an emergency on campus.

Possible emergencies that may occur include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Severe Weather Conditions
- Fire (localized building fire or wildfire)
- Earthquake
- Public Health Crisis
- Active Shooter
- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Bomb Threat or Suspicious Package/Device
- Terrorist Incident
- Medical Emergency
- Civil Unrest

Reporting Emergencies

In the case of an emergency on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses, members of the community should do the following:

1. Notify the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 or (208) 282-2911 or extension 2515 from a campus telephone.
 - a. If the emergency is life-threatening or requires immediate response by local law enforcement or emergency medical personnel - Dial 911
2. Remain calm and provide the following information.
 - a. Location (i.e., building name or building number, floor number, room number)
 - b. Incident description
 - c. The number of people affected
 - d. Injury types, if applicable

3. **During emergencies where it is unsafe to call for assistance, a text message can be sent to emergency@isu.edu for immediate assistance. This is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week by the ISU Department of Public Safety Dispatch.

ISU does not have Department of Public Safety personnel stationed at the Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Alaska campuses. For these locations, the College of Southern Idaho, the College of Idaho, and the University of Alaska Anchorage have primary responsibility for the response and evacuation of buildings in the event of an emergency. In case of an emergency on the Twin Falls, Caldwell, or Alaska campuses, first dial 911 and then contact the appropriate campus security agency. In Twin Falls, contact CSI Campus Safety at (208) 732-6605; in Caldwell, contact COI Campus Safety Services at (208) 459-5151; and in Alaska, contact UAA University Police at (907) 786-1120. The following emergency response and evacuation statements and procedures only relate to the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses.

Emergency Response

Emergency response on the ISU campuses is covered in detail through the ISU Emergency Operations Plan as a part of Idaho State's comprehensive emergency management program. The ISU Emergency Operations Plan is designed to effectively coordinate the use of internal and community resources to protect life and property immediately following a major natural or human-made disaster to provide a response system for ISU faculty, staff, and students for major disasters occurring on the ISU campuses in Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian. The Emergency Operations Plan is activated whenever a campus emergency cannot be controlled through normal response measures.

The first ISU official responder at a disaster scene is responsible for evaluating the situation and initiating necessary communications. The first actions at the scene will be to care for injured individuals and isolate the area to protect others from exposure to known or suspected hazards. Once the situation has been evaluated and communicated to the Department of Public Safety, alerts may be made to the campus using emergency notification protocols.

Large incidents that pose a significant threat to life, property, or the environment may require the activation of the Emergency Operations Center. The Emergency Operations Center can be activated for impending incidents disrupting ISU campuses. The primary Emergency Operations Center will typically be located in the Department of Public Safety in Pocatello, Idaho unless otherwise directed by the Incident Commander or the appropriate authorized University officials. The Emergency Operations Center can also be established using a mobile command unit or virtually. The Director of Emergency Management or their designee will supervise these operations and ensure proper representation from applicable departments and colleges is coordinated and scheduled.

Once the Emergency Operations Center is activated, the Emergency Operations Center Manager will be in charge of Emergency Operations Center operations. The Emergency Operations Center staff will coordinate all response and recovery actions. Assistance from local emergency response agencies may also be required in large-scale incidents. ISU may send representative liaisons to participating Incident Command Posts and the county Emergency Operations Center when the local jurisdiction is the Incident Command or during an event where a Unified Command has been established.

Emergency Notifications

Early warnings of emergency conditions are essential to preserving the safety and security of the University community. Idaho State has developed a formalized process to provide emergency notifications in cases of an emergency, dangerous situation, or imminent threat to life, health, safety, or security on campus as part of its emergency management operations. ISU has an emergency notification system capable of delivering messages to students and employees upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on or near the campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. While it is impossible to predict every significant

emergency or dangerous situation that may occur on campus, such situations that may warrant an emergency notification after confirmation could include, but are not limited to, a fire actively raging in a campus building, a hazardous materials incident requiring shelter-in-place or evacuation, an armed intruder on or near campus, a bomb/explosives threat, a communicable disease outbreak, severe weather, or a natural disaster.

Individuals are encouraged to report emergencies or dangerous situations on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses to the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 or by dialing 911 for outside emergency responders. It should be noted that emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on the Twin Falls, Alaska, or Caldwell campuses will be handled according to the College of Southern Idaho, the University of Alaska Anchorage, or the College of Idaho emergency response procedures with the assistance of their jurisdictional law enforcement and emergency response agencies. Students, faculty, and staff attending these locations are encouraged to ensure they can receive any emergency notifications provided by the supporting university or local jurisdiction.

Idaho State University will immediately notify the campus community 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. Idaho State University will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus, the University will follow its emergency notification procedures. An institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on the same circumstances; however, it must provide adequate follow-up information to the University community as needed.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

In the event of a significant emergency or a dangerous situation, the Department of Public Safety dispatch center will notify the appropriate emergency services unless those services have already been notified and are responding. Emergency services will typically be provided by the local fire department, law enforcement, or other first responder agencies and the Department of Public Safety for the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. It should be noted that emergencies or dangerous situations occurring on the Twin Falls, Alaska, or Caldwell campuses will be handled according to the College of Southern Idaho, the University of Alaska Anchorage, or College of Idaho emergency response procedures with the assistance of their jurisdictional law enforcement and emergency response agencies.

When an on-duty Public Safety officer becomes aware of or is dispatched to a situation that may warrant an emergency notification, Public Safety officers may confirm the threat by responding to the scene, investigating, or collaborating with other emergency responders. Sometimes, confirmation will be achieved in coordination with state and local emergency first responders, Public Health officials, the National Weather Service, other ISU administrators or offices, or through the report of a credible witness. Some emergencies, such as infectious diseases, may be reported through other University offices, such as the University Health Center or the appropriate Public Health Department.

Decision-Making Process

Once first responders and/or the Department of Public Safety confirm that there is a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community, the Department of Public Safety dispatch will notify one or more of the Responsible University Authorities. Responsible University Authorities are the Director of Public Safety/Chief Security Officer, the Director of Emergency Management, the Assistant Director of Public Safety, the Clery Compliance Coordinator, the Department of Public Safety Senior Security Officer (or Incident Commander), and the Department of Public Safety Dispatcher.

The decision to issue an emergency notification is frequently a collaborative effort with two or more Responsible University Authorities. Factors that are quickly considered in making the decision to issue an emergency notification include the nature, timing, location, anticipated duration of the threat, and the population and activities that may be impacted. Once the decision to send an emergency notification is made, the Responsible University Authority will:

- Time permitting, notify the Director of Public Safety/Chief Security Officer (unless already notified) and the Vice President for Operations;
- Determine the most appropriate audience and mode(s) of communication;
- Develop a message (complete message review process, time permitting);
- Authorize the dissemination of the notification;
- Determine if the situation requires activation of the Emergency Operations Center; and
- Provide situational updates and follow-up messages as available and appropriate.

It is important to note that the Responsible University Authorities have the authority of the Vice President for Operations to create and distribute an emergency notification to provide alert, warning, and safety instructions to the University community without completing a formal message process when timeliness is an issue. When time allows, draft messages are shared with predetermined University officials who review the message before being issued campuswide.

Determining the Appropriate Audience

The University and/or local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those Responsible University Authorities prepare the emergency notification by determining what segment or segments of the University community would receive the notification. Depending on the circumstances, ISU may send an emergency notification to the entire campus community or only a segment of the population. If a confirmed emergency appears likely to affect a limited segment of the campus community, emergency notification messages may be limited to that segment. If the potential exists for a large segment of the campus community to be affected by a situation or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus as a whole, then the entire campus will be notified. Generally, the University will send an emergency notification to the entire campus community of the affected campus.

Determining the Content

Idaho State University will determine the notification content based on each situation, but in most cases, the message will convey the nature of the threat and immediate actions to be taken by the campus community or affected segment of the campus. Generally, the Responsible University Authority or other appropriate Department of Public Safety officials will collaborate with key first responders or other ISU personnel to determine the content of the message. The University has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergencies. The Responsible University Authority will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. In those cases with no predetermined template messages, the individual authorizing the alert or their designee will develop the most concise message to convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to ensure that individuals know the situation and the steps to safeguard their safety. Emergency notifications will typically have the subject title listed as ISU Alert.

Follow-up or status update notifications may be released when/if there is new information or instructions for the University community, such as changes in protective actions. Messages may also be sent at appropriate intervals to reiterate the current status of the emergency situation, especially if significant time has passed since the last update. An all-clear notification will be sent at the conclusion of an event when or if it is helpful to provide an all-clear message. These messages are generally drafted by a Responsible University Authority. If time allows, follow-up, status updates, or all-clear notifications may be reviewed within a specified timeframe for clarity, content, and appropriateness by the pre-authorized message review group prior to distribution.

Initiating the Emergency Notification System

Once the Responsible University Authority has created or authorized the message, the on-duty dispatcher or other trained Public Safety personnel will initiate the notification system to issue the emergency notification. The University has various systems to notify all or a segment of the University community of developing or ongoing incidents, hazards, or other emergencies. Customized notifications are distributed using Rave Mobile Safety, an automated emergency notification system capable of delivering messages through any combination of electronic and cellular communication such as email, phone call, text message, internal/external public address system, or posting on the main ISU webpage, social media platforms, or push notifications to the Rave Guardian application in the event of an emergency.

The Emergency Notification System, branded ISU Alert, is the primary means of proactively contacting students, faculty, and staff during emergencies. Most student and employee isu.edu email addresses are automatically enrolled to receive an ISU Alert in the event of an emergency. University community members can update their contact information and verify text messaging is added to their account by logging into BengalWeb, selecting ISU Emergency Notification System on the home page under ISU Alerts, and verifying their information. In Fall 2023, ISU introduced a replacement portal for the BengalWeb system that will be completely phased out in December 2023. Users will instead use the new MyISU portal to update their contact information in Rave by accessing the ISU Alerts and Public Safety card and selecting the ISU Emergency Notification System link. This card is discoverable by searching ISU Alerts and can be pinned to a user's homepage for quick reference. In addition to providing emergency instructions or situational awareness to the University community, the system is also used to provide updates during emergencies and to inform the campus community when a critical incident has concluded.

The University may utilize various additional communication methods depending on the scope or severity of the known hazard and provide notification via the emergency notification system. These additional methods of communication may include the University email system, social media, flyers posted throughout campus or affected areas, verbal announcements via public address systems, use of fire alarms, or direct on-foot and in-person communication when the situation requires. The University may post updates during a critical incident on ISU websites, particularly in a prolonged emergency. If the situation warrants, especially concerning weather-related information, the University may provide recorded information on the ISU School Closure Line available by calling (208) 282-3936. Some or all of these communication methods may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the campus community.

ISU will continually assess the situation to provide follow-up messages or status updates using one of the previously described communication methods anytime new information or instructions are available. The continual assessment will also determine whether additional segments of the campus community may be notified if the situation warrants such action. Once the situation that prompted the emergency notification has been resolved, an "All Clear" notification will be issued if necessary.

If it becomes necessary to send an emergency notification authorized by the Department of Public Safety to members of the larger community, Marketing and Communications will coordinate the notification through social media and local news outlets, as appropriate. ISU may also coordinate with local emergency response agencies or emergency management officials for message dissemination using their Emergency Alert Systems for disasters or emergencies that impact the larger community. When determining if ISU will disseminate emergency information to the larger community, the following factors are considered: the type of emergency, the location, and the possibility that the emergency will become more dangerous.

Community members, parents, family, friends, and other interested parties can also sign up for text alerts for the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses. To subscribe, text the name of the campus in all lowercase with no spaces (“pocatello,” “idahofalls,” or “meridian”) to 67283. A text will be sent back to confirm registration and provide information on opt-out.

Evacuation, Shelter-in-Place, or Lockdown Procedures

ISU has Emergency Action Plans to guide the campus community to save lives, protect property, and ensure continued operations of Idaho State University through preparedness, education, and individual readiness. Because emergencies are varied and unpredictable, these plans are adaptable to provide for continued safety in the various departments and buildings of Idaho State University.

Each ISU building is typically assigned a Building Coordinator/Safety Liaison to assist the University in implementing the Emergency Action Plan. This role is also responsible for coordinating with the Department of Public Safety to schedule additional training and evacuation drills for building occupants. Emergency Action Plans are meant to inform building occupants what to do during an emergency and assign responsibility for specific actions to designated individuals. These plans provide information and procedures related to the following:

- Emergency communication and reporting;
- Personnel accountability;
- Hazard-specific disaster response activities;
- Procedures for evacuation, shelter-in-place, and lockdown; and
- Building specific information.

Additionally, emergency procedures and evacuation routes are posted in every building on campus. In addition, this signage provides information about the location of fire alarm pull stations, fire extinguishers, Areas of Rescue/Refuge, and Areas of Assembly.

During emergencies, it is essential to think critically about the most effective method to enhance the safety of students, employees, and visitors to campus. The type of emergency and the associated actions for building occupant safety may fall into one of three categories: evacuation, shelter-in-place, or lockdown.

General Evacuation Procedures

During certain emergency conditions, it may be necessary to evacuate a building (i.e., smoke/fire, gas leak, bomb threat, active shooter, weather extremes, etc.). Evacuation may be necessary before university officials or first responders arrive, so individual preparedness is essential.

Preparing for Evacuation

- Know how to report an emergency (911 or Public Safety 208-282-2515 or 2911).
- Be familiar with the building’s floor plan and locations of stairwells.
- As appropriate, locate emergency equipment, including first aid kits, fire extinguishers, and automated external defibrillators (AED).
- Locate and utilize emergency evacuation signage posted throughout the building to identify:
 - Primary and alternate exit routes;
 - Areas of Rescue assistance; and
 - Area of Assembly.
- Walk the route before an emergency and note the number of doors as you pass. In heavy smoke, the number of doors can be counted to assist in finding the exit.

During an Evacuation

- Personal safety is the priority.
- Stay calm - avoid panic and confusion.
- When the fire alarm sounds, ensure that nearby personnel knows about the emergency, close doors (but do not lock them), and exit the building.
- Assist visitors, students, and others unfamiliar with the plan to evacuate safely.
- Do not use elevators as an escape route.
- Go to the designated Area of Assembly and await further instructions from the Department of Public Safety or other emergency responders.

After Evacuation

- Remain at the Area of Assembly until an accurate headcount has been taken.
- Do not re-enter a building until emergency personnel or university officials instruct you to do so.

As used above, the **Area of Rescue**, also called the Area of Refuge, is a designated location within a building designed to hold individuals with mobility issues who cannot safely evacuate during an emergency. Those who cannot evacuate on their own should notify public safety officials of their location and wait for additional assistance from responding officials. The **Area of Assembly** is a pre-identified area that is a safe distance from the building and clear of emergency vehicle access.

Shelter-in-Place or Lockdown Procedures

These terms are sometimes used interchangeably; however, there are a few key differences. The main objective when individuals are asked to remain indoors is to use critical thinking to evaluate their actions to protect themselves from hazards outside their office, classroom, and/or building.

The term **shelter-in-place** refers to those situations where building occupants are advised to remain indoors for a period of time rather than evacuate the building. Shelter-in-place may be utilized in chemical, biological, or radioactive material releases or severe weather emergencies.

The term **lockdown** is used to describe a condition where a particular human threat exists, and a building needs to have locked exterior doors or entrances to prevent an unauthorized person from entering the building. Some ISU buildings can be locked remotely by the Department of Public Safety, though many require that an individual physically lock the doors. If a building is placed in lockdown, exiting the building is discouraged; however, no physical prevention strategies are utilized. The building will remain in lockdown until authorities have determined the threat no longer exists.

Hazardous Incident

In a critical incident where hazardous (including chemical, biological, or radiological) materials may have been released into the atmosphere accidentally or intentionally, a decision to shelter-in-place may be the preferred method of safely waiting out the release. The following recommendations should be considered:

- Move to rooms with no windows that can open or are open.
- Rooms that have little or no ventilation are preferred.
- Close any open windows and doors if relocating is not an option.
- Remain in place until the all-clear has been given by Public Safety or emergency responder personnel.

Weather Related

A severe weather event, such as a severe winter storm or hazardous wind conditions during regular operating hours of the University, may necessitate the need to shelter-in-place until the threat of bad weather has passed. The nature of the natural disaster will drive the recommended actions, reducing the risk of injury.

If a Lockdown is Ordered

1. Remain calm and do not attempt to leave the building or room until it is safe to do so.
2. Secure the area by locking or barricading all doors where possible; use furniture or desks as cover, or use a belt or other item to tie the door handle to something stable.
3. Close window blinds or pull shades down. Turn off all lights. If possible, cover any windows or openings that have a direct line of sight into a hallway.
4. Stay low and away from windows and doors. Sit on the floor or crouch under or behind desks and bookshelves. Position yourself so you can react quickly to escape and/or fight.
5. Silence cell phones. If communication is needed, consider using text messages. Emergency information can be shared with the Department of Public Safety by texting or emailing emergency@isu.edu. This is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
6. Do not sound the fire alarm in the building unless there is a fire.
7. Do not unlock doors or attempt to leave your secured area until instructed by Public Safety, local law enforcement, or you hear an "All Clear" announcement via the ISU Alerts Emergency Notification System.

All-Clear Messaging (for Evacuation, Shelter-in-Place, or Lockdown)

When it is safe to return to normal operations, an all-clear will be provided by the Department of Public Safety, local emergency responders, or other ISU officials. In most cases, the return to normal operations notification will be transmitted in the same format as the initial notification that was received. This could include the use of:

- Using staff to make physical contact at each building,
- Email or text using the ISU automated notification system,
- Social media postings,
- ISU website, and/or
- Campus-wide exterior and interior Public Address Systems

Public Safety will initiate after-hours notifications by using the methods mentioned above.

Drills, Exercises, and Training

The Department of Public Safety strives to minimize the impact of emergencies and maximize the effectiveness of the campus community's response to and recovery from their inevitable occurrence. To aid in this, all buildings on the Pocatello and Idaho Falls campuses practiced fire evacuation drills during August and September 2023. A schedule providing a date and time block for buildings was published on the Department of Public Safety website and emailed in advance to the campus community. Additionally, campus community members were reminded of the availability of many resources on the Department of Public Safety website, such as the ISU Emergency Action Plans, the evacuation plans for each building, and information about finding the closest Area of Assembly on a map. The [Areas of Assembly Map](#) can be found on the Department of Public Safety website on the Emergency Management page or by selecting the linked text. Drills were documented and evaluated for overall effectiveness. Information obtained throughout the process and any improvement opportunities will be incorporated into future drill and exercise plans.

Idaho State University conducts an emergency management exercise to test emergency procedures annually. The scenarios for these exercises change yearly and may include several departments from across the University and its campuses. These exercises may include drills, tabletop exercises, emergency operations center exercises, tests of emergency notification systems, campus-wide emergency response exercises, or other appropriate activities on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses.

Tests or exercises may be announced in advance or unannounced to the campus community and are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the University. After-action reviews are typically conducted following each test or exercise to document a description of the test, the date, the time, whether it was announced or unannounced, and an assessment of the lessons learned from the test or exercise. ISU publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via email to all students and employees each year in conjunction with a test (exercise and drill) that meets all of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requirements.

Additionally, the Department of Public Safety typically conducts an annual test of the emergency notification system by sending an ISU Alert, usually during the fall semester, to ensure all systems are working correctly and that Public Safety personnel issuing these notifications maintain a working knowledge of the system. These tests will also be educational moments for the University community to remind them that this system exists and is a functional system they can rely upon. In conjunction with at least one annual emergency notification system test notification, information is shared with the campus community about the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

The annual written notification about the University's emergency response and evacuation procedures typically includes information about how to respond after receiving an emergency notification in response to a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or potentially impacting the safety or security of ISU community members. It will also remind the campus community where and how to update their information in the ISU Alert Emergency Notification System.

Addressing Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

Idaho State University is committed to fostering an environment where students, faculty, and staff from all backgrounds can live, work, and learn free from the insidious and debilitating effects of prejudice, discrimination, and marginalization. As such, ISU is committed to providing an environment free of discrimination, including sexual and gender-based discrimination, harassment, and violence, such as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Idaho State has resources available to help anyone who is experiencing or has experienced these types of behaviors.

Idaho State University prohibits the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as those terms are defined by federal law, and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a safe campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all University community members. All forms of discrimination, including sexual and gender-based discrimination, harassment, and violence such as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, are prohibited by ISUPP 3100 *Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-discrimination*.

ISUPP 3100 applies to the education program and activities of the University, conduct that takes place on campus or on property owned or controlled by the University, at University-sponsored events, or in buildings owned or controlled by the University's recognized student organizations. It can also be applicable to the effects of off-campus misconduct or online conduct, as determined necessary. ISUPP 3100 applies to all students, faculty, staff, visitors, and contractors.

As used throughout the rest of this document, complainant means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute harassment or discrimination based on a protected class or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity. Respondent means an individual reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute harassment or discrimination based on a protected class or retaliation for engaging in a protected activity.

ISU recognizes that individuals may choose to self-identify as a victim, survivor, or a variety of other terms to describe themselves and their experience. Throughout this report, different terms may be used to refer to the same person due to various terminology within federal law and ISU policy. For consistency within this document, the terms victim or complainant will generally be used to refer to the individual(s) who have been subjected to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or other violations of ISU policy, regardless of whether the individual makes a report or seeks formal disciplinary action. The terms respondent or alleged perpetrator generally refer to the individual(s) accused of violations of ISU policy. Parties generally refer both to the complainant(s) and respondent(s).

Definitions and Offenses

Although the federal definitions related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are used to comply with the Clery Act and resolve violations of ISUPP 3100, it is crucial to recognize that the definitions of these offenses differ within State law and use in the criminal justice system. Below are the relevant sections of State law and the federal definitions to demonstrate these differences. It is important to note that sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking can occur within any combination of genders, gender identities or expressions, and sexual orientations.

Clery Act Definitions of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

The federal definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are used to compile and disclose annual crime statistics, evaluate crimes for the issuance of a timely warning, and overall Clery Act compliance activities.

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses): An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System 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 victim's consent. This offense includes the rape of males and females and encompasses acts of sodomy and sexual assault with an object.
- **Fondling:** The touching of another person's private body parts for sexual gratification, without the victim's consent, 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.

Dating Violence is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and considering the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

To comply with the requirements of this section and 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for Clery Act reporting.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

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

As used within the preceding definition, **Crime of Violence** (according to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code) means:

- An offense that has an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another; or
- Any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.

To comply with the requirements of this section and 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for Clery Act reporting.

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

- Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - A **course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which 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.
 - A **reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Idaho Law Definitions of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

The state definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are used for educational or awareness purposes and to govern criminal proceedings. The definitions of these terms within Idaho law are included below to the extent to which they exist.

Rape Defined – Idaho Code § 18-6101

RAPE DEFINED. Rape is defined as the penetration, however slight, of the oral, anal or vaginal opening with a penis accomplished under any one (1) of the following circumstances:

- (1) Where the victim is under the age of sixteen (16) years, the perpetrator is eighteen (18) years of age or older, and the victim is not lawfully married to the perpetrator.
- (2) Where the victim is sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age, the perpetrator is three (3) years or more older than the victim, and the victim is not lawfully married to the perpetrator.

(3) Where the victim is incapable, through any unsoundness of mind, due to any cause including, but not limited to, mental illness, mental disability or developmental disability, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent.

(4) Where the victim resists but the resistance is overcome by force or violence.

(5) Where the victim is prevented from resistance by the infliction, attempted infliction, or threatened infliction of bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution; or is unable to resist due to any intoxicating, narcotic, or anesthetic substance.

(6) Where the victim is prevented from resistance due to an objectively reasonable belief that resistance would be futile or that resistance would result in force or violence beyond that necessary to accomplish the prohibited contact.

(7) Where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act. As used in this section, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one (1) of the following conditions:

(a) Was unconscious or asleep;

(b) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(8) Where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and the belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce such belief.

(9) Where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone other than the accused, and the belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with the intent to induce such belief.

(10) Where the victim submits under the belief, instilled by the actor, that if the victim does not submit, the actor will cause physical harm to some person in the future; or cause damage to property; or engage in other conduct constituting a crime; or accuse any person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against the victim; or expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule.

The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not affect the age requirements in any other provision of law, unless otherwise provided in any such law. Further, for the purposes of subsection (2) of this section, in determining whether the perpetrator is three (3) years or more older than the victim, the difference in age shall be measured from the date of birth of the perpetrator to the date of birth of the victim.

Males and females are both capable of committing the crime of rape as defined in this section.

Forcible Penetration by Use of a Foreign Object – Idaho Code § 18-6604

FORCIBLE PENETRATION BY USE OF FOREIGN OBJECT. (1) A person violates this section when that person willfully causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of any person, by any object, instrument, or device:

(a) Against the victim's will by:

(i) Use of force or violence; or

(ii) Duress; or

(iii) Threats of immediate and great bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution; or

(b) Where the victim is incapable, through any unsoundness of mind, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent; or

(c) Where the victim is prevented from resistance by any intoxicating, narcotic, or anesthetic substance; or

(d) Where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the victim:

(i) Was unconscious or asleep; or

(ii) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred....

Sexual Battery – Idaho Code § 18-924

SEXUAL BATTERY. (1) Sexual battery is any willful physical contact, over or under the clothing, with the intimate parts of any person, when the physical contact is done without consent and with the intent to degrade, humiliate or demean the

person touched or with the intent of arousing, appealing to or gratifying the lust, passion or sexual desires of the actor or any other person. For purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks or breasts....

Sexual Abuse of a Child – Idaho Code § 18-1506

SEXUAL ABUSE OF A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF SIXTEEN YEARS. (1) It is a felony for any person eighteen (18) years of age or older, with the intent to gratify the lust, passions, or sexual desire of the actor, minor child or third party, to:

(a) Solicit a minor child under the age of sixteen (16) years to participate in a sexual act;
(b) Cause or have sexual contact with such minor child, not amounting to lewd conduct as defined in section 18-1508, Idaho Code; or

(c) Induce, cause or permit a minor child to witness an act of sexual conduct.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "solicit" means any written, verbal, or physical act which is intended to communicate to such minor child the desire of the actor or third party to participate in a sexual act or participate in sexual foreplay, by the means of sexual contact, photographing or observing such minor child engaged in sexual contact.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "sexual contact" means any physical contact between such minor child and any person, which is caused by the actor, or the actor causing such minor child to have self contact.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "sexual conduct" means human masturbation, sexual intercourse, sadomasochistic abuse, or any touching of the genitals or pubic areas of the human male or female, or the breasts of the female, whether alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification....

Lewd Conduct with a Minor Child – Idaho Codes § 18-1508

LEWD CONDUCT WITH MINOR CHILD UNDER SIXTEEN. Any person who shall commit any lewd or lascivious act or acts upon or with the body or any part or member thereof of a minor child under the age of sixteen (16) years, including but not limited to, genital-genital contact, oral-genital contact, anal-genital contact, oral-anal contact, manual-anal contact, or manual-genital contact, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex, or who shall involve such minor child in any act of bestiality or sado-masochism as defined in section 18-1507, Idaho Code, when any of such acts are done with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of such person, such minor child, or third party....

Statutory Rape – Idaho Code § 18-6101

While Idaho law does not explicitly include a definition of statutory rape, the following excerpt from the offense of Rape, Idaho Code § 18-6101, targets this conduct.

RAPE DEFINED. Rape is defined as the penetration, however slight, of the oral, anal or vaginal opening with a penis accomplished under any one (1) of the following circumstances:

(1) Where the victim is under the age of sixteen (16) years, the perpetrator is eighteen (18) years of age or older, and the victim is not lawfully married to the perpetrator.

(2) Where the victim is sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age, the perpetrator is three (3) years or more older than the victim, and the victim is not lawfully married to the perpetrator....

Incest – Idaho Codes § 18-6601 and 32-205

INCEST. (1) Any person who willfully marries or engages in sexual intercourse with another person known to be within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "sexual intercourse" means genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, oral-anal, manual-anal, or manual-genital penetration between persons of the same or opposite sex.

INCESTUOUS MARRIAGES. Marriages between parents and children, ancestors and descendants of every degree, and between brothers and sisters of the half (1/2) as well as the whole blood, and between uncles and nieces, or aunts and nephews, are incestuous, and void from the beginning, whether the relationship is legitimate or illegitimate.

Dating Violence Defined by Idaho Law

Idaho law does not currently include a specific definition of dating violence. However, Idaho's definition of domestic violence includes individuals in current and former dating relationships and, therefore, incorporates acts of dating violence into the general definition of domestic violence, as outlined below. Since the Clery Act definition of domestic violence includes acts of violence committed by any person protected from that person's acts under the jurisdiction's domestic or family violence laws, dating violence is covered under the Idaho domestic violence definition. All reports that meet the Clery definition of dating violence are counted as domestic violence in the crime statistics in this report.

Domestic Violence – Idaho Code § 39-6303 (Defining Domestic and Dating Violence)

DEFINITIONS. (1) "Domestic violence" means the physical injury, sexual abuse or forced imprisonment or threat thereof of a family or household member, or of a minor child by a person with whom the minor child has had or is having a dating relationship, or of an adult by a person with whom the adult has had or is having a dating relationship.

(2) "Dating relationship," for the purposes of this chapter, is defined as a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that the court may consider in making this determination include:

- (a) The nature of the relationship;
- (b) The length of time the relationship has existed;
- (c) The frequency of interaction between the parties; and
- (d) The time since termination of the relationship, if applicable....

Domestic Violence – Idaho Code § 18-918 (Domestic Violence)

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. (1) For the purpose of this section:

(a) "Household member" means a person who is a spouse, former spouse, or a person who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or a person with whom a person is cohabiting, whether or not they have married or have held themselves out to be husband or wife.

(b) "Traumatic injury" means a condition of the body, such as a wound or external or internal injury, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by physical force.

(2) (a) Any household member who in committing a battery, as defined in section 18-903, Idaho Code, inflicts a traumatic injury upon any other household member is guilty of a felony....

(3) (a) A household member who commits an assault, as defined in section 18-901, Idaho Code, against another household member which does not result in traumatic injury is guilty of a misdemeanor domestic assault.

(b) A household member who commits a battery, as defined in section 18-903, Idaho Code, against another household member which does not result in traumatic injury is guilty of a misdemeanor domestic battery....

Stalking in the Second Degree – Idaho Code § 18-7906

STALKING IN THE SECOND DEGREE. (1) A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly and maliciously:

(a) Engages in a course of conduct that seriously alarms, annoys or harasses the victim and is such as would cause a reasonable person substantial emotional distress; or

(b) Engages in a course of conduct such as would cause a reasonable person to be in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family or household member.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Course of conduct" means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family or household member of the victim, provided however, that constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of this definition.

(b) "Family or household member" means:

(i) A spouse or former spouse of the victim, a person who has a child in common with the victim regardless of whether they have been married, a person with whom the victim is cohabiting whether or not they have married or have held themselves out to be husband or wife, and persons related to the victim by blood, adoption or marriage; or

(ii) A person with whom the victim is or has been in a dating relationship, as defined in section 39-6303, Idaho Code; or

(iii) A person living in the same residence as the victim.

(c) "Nonconsensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, that is beyond the scope of the consent provided by the victim, or that is in disregard of the victim's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued. "Nonconsensual contact" includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Following the victim or maintaining surveillance, including by electronic means, on the victim;

(ii) Contacting the victim in a public place or on private property;

(iii) Appearing at the workplace or residence of the victim;

(iv) Entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased or occupied by the victim;

(v) Contacting the victim by telephone or causing the victim's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously regardless of whether a conversation ensues;

(vi) Sending mail or electronic communications to the victim; or

(vii) Placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased or occupied by the victim.

(d) "Victim" means a person who is the target of a course of conduct....

Stalking in the First Degree – Idaho Code § 18-7905

STALKING IN THE FIRST DEGREE. (1) A person commits the crime of stalking in the first degree if the person violates section 18-7906, Idaho Code, and:

(a) The actions constituting the offense are in violation of a temporary restraining order, protection order, no contact order or injunction, or any combination thereof; or

(b) The actions constituting the offense are in violation of a condition of probation or parole; or

(c) The victim is under the age of sixteen (16) years; or

(d) At any time during the course of conduct constituting the offense, the defendant possessed a deadly weapon or instrument; or

(e) The defendant has been previously convicted of a crime under this section or section 18-7906, Idaho Code, or a substantially conforming foreign criminal violation within seven (7) years, notwithstanding the form of the judgment or withheld judgment; or

(f) The defendant has been previously convicted of a crime, or an attempt, solicitation or conspiracy to commit a crime, involving the same victim as the present offense under any of the following provisions of Idaho Code or a substantially conforming foreign criminal violation within seven (7) years, notwithstanding the form of the judgment or withheld judgment:

- (i) Chapter 9, title 18;
- (ii) Chapter 15, title 18;
- (iii) Chapter 61, title 18;
- (iv) Section 18-4014 (administering poison with intent to kill);
- (v) Section 18-4015 (assault with intent to murder);
- (vi) Section 18-4501 (kidnapping);
- (vii) Section 18-5501 (poisoning);
- (viii) Section 18-6604 (forcible sexual penetration by use of foreign object);
- (ix) Section 18-7902 (malicious harassment); or
- (x) Section 18-8103 (act of terrorism)....

Alaska Law Definitions of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

The state definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are used for educational or awareness purposes and to govern criminal proceedings. The definitions of these terms within Alaska law are included below to the extent to which they exist.

Sexual Assault in the First Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.410

Sec. 11.41.410. Sexual assault in the first degree.

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual assault in the first degree if
 - (1) the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person
 - (A) without consent of that person by
 - (i) the use of force or the express or implied threat of force against any person or property; or
 - (ii) causing the person to become incapacitated;
 - (B) by impersonating someone known to the person for the purpose of obtaining consent;
 - (2) the offender attempts to engage in sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person and causes serious physical injury to that person;
 - (3) the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person
 - (A) who the offender knows is mentally incapable; and
 - (B) who is in the offender's care
 - (i) by authority of law; or
 - (ii) in a facility or program that is required by law to be licensed by the state; or
 - (4) the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and
 - (A) the offender is a health care worker; and
 - (B) the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim.

Sexual Assault in the Second Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.420

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual assault in the second degree if
 - (1) the offender engages in sexual contact with another person
 - (A) without consent of that person by
 - (i) the use of force or the express or implied threat of force against any person or property; or

- (ii) causing the person to become incapacitated;
- (B) by impersonating someone known to the person for the purpose of obtaining consent;
- (2) the offender engages in sexual contact with a person
 - (A) who the offender knows is mentally incapable; and
 - (B) who is in the offender's care
- (i) by authority of law; or
- (ii) in a facility or program that is required by law to be licensed by the state;
- (3) the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is
 - (A) mentally incapable;
 - (B) incapacitated; or
 - (C) unaware that a sexual act is being committed;
- (4) the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and
 - (A) the offender is a health care worker; and
 - (B) the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim; or
- (5) under circumstances not proscribed under AS 11.41.410, the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person.

The following definitions apply to the above crimes of Sexual Assault in the First and Second Degrees:

- **Without consent** means that a person either:
 - with or without resisting, is coerced by the use of force against a person or property, or by the express or implied threat of death, imminent physical injury, or kidnapping to be inflicted on anyone; or
 - is incapacitated as a result of an act of the defendant. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Mentally incapable** means suffering from a mental disease or defect that renders the person incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the person's conduct, including the potential for harm to that person. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Sexual act** means sexual penetration or sexual contact. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Sexual contact** means the defendant's (i) knowingly touching, directly or through clothing, the victim's genitals, anus, or female breast; (ii) knowingly causing the victim to touch, directly or through clothing, the offender's or victim's genitals, anus, or female breast; or (iii) knowingly causing the victim to come into contact with semen.
 - However, "sexual contact" **does not include**: (i) acts that may reasonably be construed to be normal caretaker responsibilities for a child, interactions with a child, or affection for a child; (ii) acts that are performed for the purpose of administering a recognized and lawful form of treatment that is reasonably adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the person being treated; or (iii) acts that are a necessary part of a search of a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Health and Social Services. (Alaska Statutes § 11.81.900)
- **Sexual penetration** means genital intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or an intrusion, however slight, of an object or any part of a person's body into the genital or anal opening of another person's body; each party to any of the acts described in this subparagraph is considered to be engaged in sexual penetration.
 - However, "sexual penetration" **does not include** acts (i) performed for the purpose of administering a recognized and lawful form of treatment that is reasonably adapted to promoting the physical health of the person being treated; or (ii) that are a necessary part of a search of a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Health and Social Services. (Alaska Statutes § 11.81.900)
- **Incapacitated**: means temporarily incapable of appraising the nature of one's own conduct or physically unable to express unwillingness to act. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)

Incest – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.450

- (a) A person commits the crime of incest if, being 18 years of age or older, that person engages in sexual penetration with another who is related, either legitimately or illegitimately, as
- (1) an ancestor or descendant of the whole or half blood;
 - (2) a brother or sister of the whole or half blood; or
 - (3) an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece by blood.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.434

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the first degree if
- (1) being 16 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 13 years of age or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is under 13 years of age to engage in sexual penetration with another person;
 - (2) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 18 years of age, and the offender is the victim's natural parent, stepparent, adopted parent, or legal guardian; or
 - (3) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 16 years of age, and
 - (A) the victim at the time of the offense is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim; or
 - (B) the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.436

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the second degree if,
- (1) being 17 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 years of age and at least four years younger than the offender, or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is 13, 14, or 15 years of age and at least four years younger than the offender to engage in sexual penetration with another person;
 - (2) being 16 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 13 years of age or aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person under 13 years of age to engage in sexual contact with another person;
 - (3) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 18 years of age, and the offender is the victim's natural parent, stepparent, adopted parent, or legal guardian;
 - (4) being 16 years of age or older, the offender aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is under 16 years of age to engage in conduct described in AS 11.41.455(a)(2) – (6);
 - (5) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 16 years of age, and
 - (A) the victim at the time of the offense is residing in the same household as the offender and the offender has authority over the victim; or
 - (B) the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim;
 - (6) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is 16 or 17 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender, and the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim; or
 - (7) being under 16 years of age, the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 13 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.438

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the third degree if being 17 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 years of age and at least four years younger than the offender.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.440

(a) An offender commits the crime of sexual abuse of a minor in the fourth degree if

(1) being under 16 years of age, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 13 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender; or

(2) being 18 years of age or older, the offender engages in sexual contact with a person who is 16 or 17 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender, and the offender occupies a position of authority in relation to the victim.

The following definitions apply to the above crimes of Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Degrees:

- **Without consent** means that a person either:
 - with or without resisting, is coerced by the use of force against a person or property, or by the express or implied threat of death, imminent physical injury, or kidnapping to be inflicted on anyone; or
 - is incapacitated as a result of an act of the defendant. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Position of authority** means one of the following or a person in a substantially similar position; an employer, youth leader, scout leader, coach, teacher, counselor, school administrator, religious leader, doctor, nurse, psychologist, guardian ad litem, babysitter, police officer, correctional employee, juvenile facility staff, a staff member of a treatment institution, or juvenile or adult probation officer other than when the officer or staff member is exercising custodial control over a minor. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Legal guardian** means a person who is under a duty to exercise general supervision over a minor or other person committed to the custody of the Department of Health and Social Services under Alaska Statutes 47.10 or Alaska Statutes 47.12 as a result of a court order, statute, or regulation, and includes Department of Health and Social Services employees, foster parents, and staff members and other employees of treatment institutions, group homes or youth facilities where the minor or other person is placed as a result of a court order or the action of the Department of Health and Social Services, and police officers, juvenile and adult probation officers, and social workers when those persons are exercising custodial control over a minor or another person. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Sexual act** means sexual penetration or sexual contact. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Sexual contact** means the defendant's (i) knowingly touching, directly or through clothing, the victim's genitals, anus, or female breast; (ii) knowingly causing the victim to touch, directly or through clothing, the offender's or victim's genitals, anus, or female breast; or (iii) knowingly causing the victim to come into contact with semen.
 - However, "sexual contact" **does not include**: (i) acts that may reasonably be construed to be normal caretaker responsibilities for a child, interactions with a child, or affection for a child; (ii) acts that are performed for the purpose of administering a recognized and lawful form of treatment that is reasonably adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the person being treated; or (iii) acts that are a necessary part of a search of a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Health and Social Services. (Alaska Statutes § 11.81.900)
- **Sexual penetration** means genital intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or an intrusion, however slight, of an object or any part of a person's body into the genital or anal opening of another person's body; each party to any of the acts described in this subparagraph is considered to be engaged in sexual penetration.
 - However, "sexual penetration" **does not include** acts (i) performed for the purpose of administering a recognized and lawful form of treatment that is reasonably adapted to promoting the physical health of the person being treated; or (ii) that are a necessary part of a search of a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Health and Social Services. (Alaska Statutes §11.81.900)

Dating Violence Defined by Alaska Law

The State of Alaska does not currently include a specific definition of dating violence. However, Alaska's definition of domestic violence includes individuals in current and former dating relationships and, therefore, incorporates acts of dating violence into the general definition of domestic violence, as outlined below. Since the Clery Act definition of domestic violence includes acts of violence committed by any person protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, and dating violence is covered under the Alaska domestic violence definition, all reports that meet the Clery definition of dating violence are counted as domestic violence in the crime statistics in this report.

Domestic Violence – Alaska Statutes § 18.66.990

Domestic violence or a crime involving domestic violence means one or more of the following offenses or an attempt to commit one of these offenses by a household member against another household member: murder, manslaughter, criminally negligent homicide, assault, reckless endangerment, stalking, kidnapping, custodial interference, human trafficking, sexual offenses including assault and sexual abuse of a minor, among others, robbery, extortion, coercion, burglary, criminal trespass, arson or criminally negligent burning, criminal mischief, terrorist threatening, violating a protective order, harassment, and cruelty to animals. As used in this definition:

- Household members include
 - adults or minors who are current or former spouses;
 - adults or minors who live together or who have lived together;
 - adults or minors who are dating or who have dated;
 - adults or minors who are engaged in or who have engaged in a sexual relationship;
 - adults or minors who are related to each other up to the fourth degree of consanguinity, whether of the whole or half blood or by adoption, computed under the rules of civil law (a parent, stepparent, grandparent, child or grandchild, aunt, uncle, cousin, second cousin or children of any of these persons);
 - adults or minors who are related or formerly related by marriage;
 - persons who have a child in the relationship; and
 - minor children of a person in a relationship described above.

Stalking in the Second Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.270

(a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly engages in a course of conduct that recklessly places another person in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family member.

(b) In this section,

(1) "course of conduct" means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family member;

(2) "device" includes software;

(3) "family member" means a

(A) spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece, of the victim, whether related by blood, marriage, or adoption;

(B) person who lives, or has previously lived, in a spousal relationship with the victim;

(C) person who lives in the same household as the victim; or

(D) person who is a former spouse of the victim or is or has been in a dating, courtship, or engagement relationship with the victim;

(4) "nonconsensual contact" means any contact with another person that is initiated or continued without that person's consent, that is beyond the scope of the consent provided by that person, or that is in disregard of that person's expressed desire that the contact be avoided or discontinued; "nonconsensual contact" includes

(A) following or appearing within the sight of that person;

- (B) approaching or confronting that person in a public place or on private property;
 - (C) appearing at the workplace or residence of that person;
 - (D) entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;
 - (E) contacting that person by telephone;
 - (F) sending mail or electronic communications to that person;
 - (G) placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;
 - (H) following or monitoring that person with a global positioning device or similar technological means;
 - (I) using, installing, or attempting to use or install a device for observing, recording, or photographing events occurring in the residence, vehicle, or workplace used by that person, or on the personal telephone or computer used by that person;
- (5) "victim" means a person who is the target of a course of conduct.

Stalking in the First Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.260

- (a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the first degree if the person violates AS 11.41.270 and
- (1) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of an order issued or filed under AS 18.66.100 – 18.66.180 or issued under former AS 25.35.010(b) or 25.35.020;
 - (2) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of a condition of probation, release before trial, release after conviction, or parole;
 - (3) the victim is under 16 years of age;
 - (4) at any time during the course of conduct constituting the offense, the defendant possessed a deadly weapon;
 - (5) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740, or a law or ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740;
- or
- (6) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under (A) AS 11.41.100 – 11.41.250, 11.41.300 – 11.41.460, AS 11.56.807, 11.56.810, AS 11.61.118, 11.61.120, or (B) a law or an ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under AS 11.41.100 – 11.41.250, 11.41.300 – 11.41.460, AS 11.56.807, 11.56.810, AS 11.61.118, or 11.61.120, involving the same victim as the present offense.
- (b) In this section, "course of conduct" and "victim" have the meanings given in AS 11.41.270(b).

Consent Defined in Idaho

The state of Idaho does not include a specific definition of consent as it relates to sexual activity; however, components of consent are addressed in Idaho Code § 18-6101, Rape Defined. Under this code, consent is often based on the victim's physical or mental capacity, or lack thereof. Generally, an individual under the age of 16 cannot give consent for sexual activity; exceptions to this are included in an above section titled Rape Defined – Idaho Code § 18-6101.

Consent Defined in Alaska

The state of Alaska does not include a definition for consent to sexual activity; however, Alaska Statute § 11.41.470 defines the following terms as they relate to sexual assault:

- **Without Consent** means that a person:
 - with or without resisting, is coerced by the use of force against a person or property, or by the express or implied threat of death, imminent physical injury, or kidnapping to be inflicted on anyone; or
 - is incapacitated as a result of an act of the defendant;
- **Incapacitated:** temporarily incapable of appraising the nature of one's own conduct or physically unable to express unwillingness to act;

- **Mentally Incapable:** suffering from a mental disease or defect that renders the person incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the person's conduct, including the potential for harm to that person.

Under Alaska Statutes § 11.41.434 - 11.41.445, the age of consent for sexual activity depends on the age of both partners. Generally, an individual 16 years old or older can engage in sexual activity with an older participant, provided the older participant is not in a position of authority over the younger participant and is not the younger participant's parent. In addition, depending on the age and relationship of the participants, teenagers may not be able to provide legal consent. In summary, an individual may not be capable of providing consent to engage in sexual activity. A crime may have occurred if they are under 18 and the other person has authority over them (coach, teacher, boss) or they are a teen, and there is a 3-year or more age difference between the participants.

Consent Defined by ISU Policy

ISU defines consent for the purpose of determining whether ISUPP 3100 offenses involving consent as an element of an offense (such as sexual assault) have been violated. The terms associated with the definition of consent from the policy are provided below.

Force, Coercion, Consent, and Incapacitation

- **Force** is the use of physical violence and/or physical imposition to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that is intended to overcome resistance or produce consent.
 - Sexual activity that is forced is, by definition, non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not necessarily forced. Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. Consent is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. While resistance is not required or necessary, it clearly demonstrates non-consent.
- **Coercion** is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive conduct differs from seductive conduct based on factors such as the type and/or extent of the pressure used to obtain consent.
- **Consent** is clear, knowing, and voluntary permission by word or action to engage in sexual activity. Since individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways, each party must determine that the other has consented before engaging in the activity.
 - For consent to be valid, there must be a clear expression in words or actions that the other individual consented to that specific sexual conduct. Reasonable reciprocation can be implied.
- **Incapacitation:** A person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason, including by alcohol or other drugs. As stated above, a respondent violates this policy if they engage in sexual activity with someone who is incapable of giving consent.
 - Incapacitation negates consent. An individual cannot consent when mentally or physically incapacitated, when the incapacity is known or based on the circumstances that should reasonably have been known to be incapacitated.
 - Incapacitation occurs when someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing/informed consent (e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why, or how” of their sexual interaction).
 - Incapacitation is determined through consideration of all relevant indicators of an individual’s state and is not synonymous with intoxication, impairment, blackout, and/or being drunk.
 - This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from a temporary or permanent physical or mental health condition, involuntary physical restraint, and/or the consumption of incapacitating drugs.

Retaliation Defined by ISU Policy

All forms of discrimination, including sexual and gender-based discrimination, harassment, and violence such as sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are prohibited by ISUPP 3100, Policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment and Non-discrimination. Protected activity under ISUPP 3100 includes reporting an incident that may implicate this policy, participating in the grievance process, supporting a Complainant or Respondent, assisting in providing information relevant to an investigation, and/or acting in good faith to oppose conduct that constitutes a violation of this Policy.

It is prohibited, by both federal law and ISUPP 3100 Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-Discrimination, for any member of the University community to retaliate or to take materially adverse action by intimidating, threatening, coercing, harassing, or discriminating against any individual for the purpose of interfering with any right or privilege secured by law or policy. Additionally, it is against ISUPP 3100 and federal law to retaliate against an individual because the individual has made a report or complaint, testified, assisted, participated, or refused to participate in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this policy and procedure.

Acts of alleged retaliation should be reported immediately to the Title IX Coordinator or the Director of Equity and Inclusion and will be promptly investigated. ISU is prepared to take appropriate steps to protect individuals who fear that they may be subjected to retaliation. Retaliation may be subject to the same grievance process and the same potential sanctions in accordance with ISU policy.

Procedures Victims Should Follow

There is no right or wrong way for individuals to respond if they are a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. It is important for individuals to remember it is not their fault and they are not responsible for the other person's choices or actions. For those who are helping someone who is a victim, support their decisions, avoid telling them what to do, and find ways to help them make decisions for themselves. The following are options to consider if any of these offenses have occurred.

Seeking Medical Care and Preserving Evidence

Individuals should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible and preserving evidence even if they may be unsure whether or not they want to report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking to the University or law enforcement. In the case of sexual assault, an individual may choose to have a sexual assault forensic exam conducted to preserve evidence and receive necessary medical care. Some locations where a sexual assault forensic exam can be performed are included in the [Resources and Services](#) tables later in this report. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) are registered nurses who receive specialized education and training to perform the examinations. During the exam, victims will receive needed medical attention, emergency contraceptives, and preventative treatment for sexually transmitted infections. The exam will also include the collection of DNA evidence from the body and the victim's personal belongings if they choose. However, the victim controls the process and can choose to pause, stop, or skip steps at any time during the examination.

If an individual is considering a sexual assault forensic examination, they should go immediately after the incident to the hospital emergency room or other medical facility to seek needed medical care. It is best if the individual avoids activities that could damage or destroy evidence, such as showering, cleaning their body, changing clothes, going to the bathroom, changing bed sheets, or cleaning the area where the incident occurred. Preserving evidence of these offenses may be necessary to investigate or prosecute the accused, seek disciplinary proceedings, or obtain a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if an individual decides not to have forensic evidence collected, health care providers can still offer medical support by treating possible injuries, addressing pregnancy concerns if applicable, or discussing

concerns with sexually transmitted infections. The crime does not have to be reported to law enforcement in order for evidence to be collected, but the examination process provides the chance to safely store the evidence should the individual decide to make a report later.

While the University will not pressure a victim to report an offense to law enforcement, it is important to understand that reporting to law enforcement soon after the incident may afford the victim access to various financial assistance programs. The Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Program provides financial assistance to victims of crime for costs related to medical and counseling expenses not covered by other resources and for sexual assault forensic examinations. In Alaska, the Violent Crimes Compensation Board provides limited financial assistance to victims for crime related expenses including but not limited to medical and dental treatment or counseling. In order to be eligible to receive financial assistance under either of these programs, certain conditions must be met, such as filing a report with law enforcement officials within 72 hours of the crime in Idaho or within 5 days of the crime in Alaska. Each program has varying eligibility requirements and covered services. Additional information for each program, its varying eligibility requirements and covered services, can be found on their websites, which are provided in the applicable State Resources and Services tables found in a section below.

Individuals who have experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, voice mails, emails, social media posts and messages, pictures, notes, letters, and other communications, especially those discussing the incident with the respondent or others. Individuals should also consider keeping pictures of injuries, names, and contact information of witnesses, gifts, or other records to document unwanted contact or any other information that may be useful to ISU investigators or law enforcement. It is important to store evidence in a secure location that your partner cannot access, especially in dating or domestic violence situations.

Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking

Individuals involved in an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking need to understand that reporting the incident is always their choice. An individual can choose to report an incident to the ISU Title IX Coordinator, the Department of Public Safety, or the local police. Reports can be made to the ISU Title IX Coordinator, Ian Parker, by phone at (208) 282-1439, email at ianparker@isu.edu, or in person at Rendezvous 235 in Pocatello. Reports can also be made through the secure [Title IX online incident form](#). Anonymous reports are accepted on this form; however, such reports complicate the University's ability to provide supportive measures to all complainants. Anyone wishing to report an incident to the Department of Public Safety 24 hours a day may call (208) 282-2515 or go to the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian office on their respective campus.

When considering whether and to whom to report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, it is important to understand that all ISU faculty and staff are mandated reporters unless they fall under the confidential resources designation. This designation includes those ISU employees who work for Counseling and Testing Services, faculty in the health sciences or counseling departments, and healthcare professionals on campus who see patients in the context of a client/practitioner relationship. However, if details of an incident are shared with any of these designated confidential resources but it is not in the context of a client/practitioner relationship, they will also be mandated to report the incident to the Title IX Office the same as any other faculty or staff at ISU.

Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator is not a confidential reporting entity and will share reports of criminal incidents with the Department of Public Safety or the Clery Compliance Coordinator. Likewise, all reports of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking made to the Department of Public Safety will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator. When an incident is reported to the University, if the alleged offender is a member of the University community, the victim

has the right to seek disciplinary action against the offender through the University disciplinary processes under ISUPP 3100, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement or not.

ISU does not impose a deadline for reporting incidents of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. However, there are advantages to reporting an incident as soon as possible. When reported soon after the incident, the University and law enforcement, if applicable, may be able to collect relevant evidence that can be lost with time. For example, surveillance video of the campus is usually only kept for thirty days, so reporting soon after the incident will typically allow for available surveillance footage to be accessed and permanently stored.

Involvement of Law Enforcement

Although the University strongly encourages all members of the ISU community to report criminal conduct to law enforcement and the Department of Public Safety, it is the victim’s choice whether to make such a report. There is no obligation to report to law enforcement, and the University will not pressure victims to do so. The University will assist victims with notifying the local police if they so desire. Conversely, victims have the right to decline involvement with local law enforcement.

When victims choose to report an incident to a law enforcement officer, they are not obligated to pursue a criminal investigation or press charges. An individual can meet with an officer to learn more about their options, the process, and the people involved and make an informed decision on pursuing criminal charges. ISU strongly encourages reporting to law enforcement as soon as possible, but a report can be made later if an individual chooses not to report immediately. An individual may call to report the crime to law enforcement or may schedule a time to conduct an interview regarding their experience using the contact information in the following table.

Local Law Enforcement Agency Information

Agency	Physical Address	Phone Number and Online Reporting Form
Emergency	N/A	9-1-1
Pocatello Police	911 N 7th Ave, Pocatello, ID 83201	(208) 234-6100 or reportacrime.pocatello.us/
Idaho Falls Police	605 N Capital Ave, Idaho Falls, ID 83402	(208) 529-1200 or idahofallsidaho.gov/310/Report-a-Crime
Meridian Police	1401 E Watertower St, Meridian, ID, 83642	(208) 888-6678 or apps.meridiancity.org/olpr/
Twin Falls Police	321 2nd Ave E, Twin Falls, ID 83301	(208) 735-4357
Caldwell Police	110 S 5th Ave, Caldwell, ID 83605	(208) 454-7531 or cityofcaldwell.org/departments/caldwell-police/forms-and-links/online-report
UAA University Police (Alaska)	Eugene Short Hall Room 114, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK	(907) 786-1120

Seeking Supportive Campus and Community Resources

Regardless of whether the incident has been reported or after getting immediate medical attention, victims should consider seeking counseling or other support. Counseling can assist individuals who have been subjected to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking by working with them to process the trauma and providing options for resources or coping skills. On ISU campuses, the Counseling and Testing Service provides free and confidential services to all currently enrolled students. Information shared with counselors is kept confidential, except for certain situations such as suicidal intention, homicidal intention, or child abuse, where counselors are legally mandated to report.

Many services are available on campus and within the community to support students and employees. ISU's Counseling and Testing includes sexual assault awareness and prevention information on their website, which can be found by visiting isu.edu/ctc/education-and-resources/sexual-assault-resources/. Some of the available services and resources related to counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and visa and immigration services for each campus can be found in the [Resources and Services](#) tables later in this report.

Procedures ISU Will Follow

Idaho State University has procedures that are sensitive to those who report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. These procedures include informing individuals about their right to be assisted in notifying law enforcement, the right to decline to notify law enforcement, as well as the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services on and/or off campus. Victims are also notified of options for available assistance in, and how to request additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and respondent, such as housing, academic, transportation, and working accommodations, if reasonably available.

The University will make such accommodations if the victim requests, and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement or the Department of Public Safety. Students and employees should contact the ISU Title IX Coordinator, Ian Parker, by phone at (208) 282-1439, email at ianparker@isu.edu, or in-person at Rendezvous 235 in Pocatello in order to learn about accommodations. The Title IX Coordinator will collaborate and coordinate with the appropriate University officials to facilitate the requested accommodations or supportive measures available and appropriate.

If a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking is reported to the University, the general procedures ISU will follow are below. These procedures may be completed in a combination of the Title IX Coordinator, the Office of Equity and Inclusion, the Department of Public Safety, or other designated offices or positions.

1. The University will assess the immediate safety needs of the parties and the broader University community.
2. Depending on when reported (immediate versus delayed report), the University will provide the complainant with access to medical care, as appropriate.
3. The University will provide referrals to on and off-campus mental health providers, if available.
4. The University will provide the complainant with contact information for local law enforcement AND assist the complainant with contacting local police if the complainant requests.
5. The University will provide written information to the complainant on how to preserve evidence.
6. The University will provide the complainant and the respondent, when applicable and appropriate, with a written explanation of their rights, information about services within the University and in the community, and the availability and procedure for requesting supportive measures.
7. The University will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, if appropriate.

8. The University may initiate an action to remove a respondent entirely or partially on an emergency basis when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual justifies removal. For more information on emergency removal, please see ISUPP 3100, section VII.
9. The University will provide contact information for advocate services that can assist with how to apply for a protective order, as appropriate.
10. If the reported behavior falls within the jurisdiction of the University, the University will investigate the report.
11. If there is an investigation under ISUPP 3100, the University will provide a copy of the applicable policy to the complainant and the respondent and inform them regarding timeframes for inquiry, investigation, and resolution.
12. If there is an investigation, the University will make a determination under the appropriate policy to determine whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged conduct.
13. If there is an investigation, the University will inform the complainant and the respondent of the outcome of the investigation, appeal rights and processes, whether there are any changes to the result, and when such results become final, whether disciplinary action was taken.
14. The University will enforce its policy against retaliation and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for reporting sex or gender-based discrimination, for participating in the investigation, or for refusing to participate in any manner in the investigation.

Confidentiality of Victims and Other Necessary Parties

Idaho State University recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking and is committed to protecting the privacy of any individual who reports an incident. When receiving reports of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, personally identifiable information about the victims and other necessary parties will only be shared with persons with a specific need to know. This would include those investigating or adjudicating the report or providing support services to the victim, including accommodations and protective measures. By only sharing personally identifiable information with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will maintain, as confidential, any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of ISU to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

ISU will not release personally identifiable information regarding victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking in publicly available record keeping such as timely warnings, emergency notifications, the daily crime log, the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, or the annual statistical disclosures of the Clery Act. Additionally, if a timely warning is issued based on a reported sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, the name of the victim and other personally identifiable information about the victim will be withheld. This could include the specific location where an incident is reported to have occurred when reporting the location could inadvertently identify the victim.

Assistance for Victims – Rights and Options

Regardless of whether a victim elects to pursue a criminal complaint or whether the offense is alleged to have occurred on or off campus, the University will assist victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking and will provide each victim with a written explanation of their rights and options. Such written information will include:

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;

- a statement regarding the institution’s provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (referred to as “supportive measures” in ISUPP 3100); and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

It does not matter where the victim experienced the behavior. ISU is here to work with victims regardless of where the crime occurred.

Accommodations and Protective Measures

ISU will promptly offer and implement appropriate and reasonable accommodations or supportive measures to the parties upon notice, complaint, or report of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation, including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Accommodations are referred to as “supportive measures” in ISUPP 3100. Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Idaho State University will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, when available. The written notification will include information regarding the accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the notification will include the name and contact information of the individual or office that should be contacted to request the accommodations).

University offices will work cooperatively to assist the victim in obtaining accommodations at the victim’s request and to the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working, or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim reports the crime to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may be to transfer to a different section of a class or to withdraw and take a class at another time if there is no option for moving to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location, assisting the student or employee with a safety escort, etc. Additional protective measures, including institutional No Contact Directives, may also be requested. To receive assistance with requesting any of these changes, a victim should contact the Title IX Coordinator. Additional information related to resources can also be found in the Resources and Services located in a section below.

Additionally, ISU is committed to providing reasonable accommodations and support to qualified students, employees, or others with disabilities to ensure equal access to the University’s disciplinary and resolution processes. Anyone needing such accommodations or support should contact the Director of Disability Services. The Director of Disability Services will review the request and, in consultation with the person requesting the accommodation and the Title IX Coordinator, determine which accommodations are appropriate and necessary for full participation in the process.

Orders of Protection, No-Contact Orders, or Similar Lawful Orders

Victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking may be able to obtain a protection order, no contact order, restraining order, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court to prevent their alleged perpetrator from contacting them. Both Idaho State University and the University of Alaska Anchorage recognize protective orders entered by the respective state court system. The individual should contact local law enforcement if a protective order is violated. ISU and UAA will assist local law enforcement as necessary in enforcing protection orders. However, the University cannot apply for a legal protective order on behalf of an individual.

University community members who have obtained a protective order are encouraged to provide a copy of the order to the Department of Public Safety and Title IX Coordinator for ISU locations in Idaho or the UAA Police and the Office of Equity and Compliance for the UAA-ISU campus in Alaska. This notification is especially important when that order lists

University locations as protected areas. The individual with the order can meet with the Department of Public Safety (or UAA Police) to discuss any safety concerns to reduce the risk of harm while on campus and work with the Title IX Coordinator (or UAA Office of Equity and Inclusion) to provide supportive measures in an attempt to reduce risk of harm while on campus. ISU will assist local law enforcement as necessary in enforcing protection orders.

Idaho Protective Orders

Type of Order	Rights of Petitioner	Institution's Responsibilities
Criminal No Contact Orders (include temporary orders and orders that expire at the end of a criminal case)	Protection from contact by a respondent who is charged with a criminal offense involving domestic violence or other types of violence against a victim and issued to prevent harm to victims of violence.	Honor and assist in Order enforcement
Civil Protection Order for Domestic Violence (includes 14-day orders and long-term orders, which can last up to one year)	Protection from contact from the respondent in cases where a domestic relationship exists between the complainant and respondent (includes being married, previously married, dating or previously dated, having a child in common, living together or formerly living together, etc.) and an act or threat of physical injury, sexual abuse, or forced imprisonment.	Honor and assist in Order enforcement
Civil Protection Order against Malicious Harassment, Stalking, and Telephone Harassment (includes 14-day orders and long-term orders, which can last up to one year)	Protection for victims (and their minor children, other family members, or household) of harassing behavior, stalking telephone threats, or threats based on race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin, regardless of whether there is a specific relationship with the respondent.	Honor and assist in Order enforcement
Tribal-specific Protection Order	Protection from contact by a respondent, who can be anyone covered by the order.	Honor and assist in Order enforcement

Alaska Protective Orders

Type of Order	Rights of Petitioner	Institution's Responsibilities
Domestic Violence Protective Order (includes 20-day orders and long-term orders, which can last up to 6 months)	Protection from contact by the respondent in cases of domestic violence. The respondent is a "household member," including relatives and dating partners.	Honor and enforces
Stalking Protective Order (including 20-day orders and long-term protective orders, which can last up to 6 months)	Protection from contact by the respondent in cases involving stalking, which consists of repeated acts of non-consensual contact involving the complainant or a family member of the complainant.	Honor and enforces
Sexual Assault Protective Orders (include 20-day orders and long-term protective orders, which can last up to 6 months)	Protection from contact by the respondent who has committed a crime of sexual assault, including illegal sexual contact or penetration	Honor and enforces
Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court	Protection from contact by a respondent, who can be anyone covered by the order.	Honor and enforce

The University may issue an institutional no contact order if deemed appropriate or at the request of the complainant or respondent. Alleged violations of no-contact orders will be referred to the appropriate student or employee conduct processes for enforcement.

University-Based No Contact Directives or Orders

Type of Order	Rights of Parties	Institution's Responsibilities
ISU No Contact Directive (remains in effect until University administrators determine it is no longer necessary)	Reciprocal protection from contact for both the complainant and respondent after an incident involving misconduct and alleged violations of ISUPP 3100. Prohibited contact includes, but is not limited to, face-to-face interpersonal communication or interaction; communication by telephone; social media posts or messages; communication by email or instant messaging programs; third-party contact; and following the other party on or off campus.	Impose on and enforce against both parties.
UAA "No Contact" Orders or "No Trespass" Orders	Protection from contact by a University-affiliated respondent and/or protection from a respondent's (need not be affiliated) presence on University property or at a University-sponsored event	Impose on the respondent; enforce against a respondent.

Resources and Services on and Off Campus for Victims

Many victims or survivors may be unaware of the supportive resources available on campus and within the community. Upon receipt of a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, Idaho State will provide written notification to victims about existing assistance with and/or information about obtaining resources and services, including counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and assistance in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. If an alleged incident should occur on campus, staff on-scene, including Department of Public Safety officers, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

The following tables provide contact information for various service providers or resources available on-campus or within the community, state, or national level. This information regarding "resources" is not provided to infer that those resources are "crime reporting entities" for Idaho State University.

ISU-Pocatello Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Counseling or Mental Health	<u>ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center</u> (208) 282-2130	South East Idaho Behavioral Crisis Center (208) 909-5177
Counseling or Mental Health	<u>ISU Pocatello Counseling Clinic</u> (208) 240-1609	See the State or National resources below for additional options.
Counseling or Mental Health	<u>ISU Psychology Clinic</u> (208) 282-2129	N/A
Medical Care	<u>ISU Health Center</u> (208) 282-2330	<u>Portneuf Medical Center</u> (208) 239-1000 (Provides SANE)
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources.	<u>Family Services Alliance of Southeast Idaho</u> (208) 232-0742 24-hour crisis line: (208) 251-HELP (4357)
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the State or National resources below for additional options.	Shoshone Bannock Tribes Victims Assistance Program, (208) 478-3992 or 72 Navajo Drive Bldg. #115

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	N/A	<u>Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center</u> (208) 235-2412
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	N/A	<u>Bannock County Domestic Violence Court</u>
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho</u> (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A

ISU-Idaho Falls Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Counseling or Mental Health	<u>ISU-Idaho Falls Counseling Services</u> , (208) 282-2130	See the State or National resources below for additional options.
Medical Care	ISU-Idaho Falls does not provide on-campus medical services. Contact the ISU Health Center at (208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	<u>Sterling Urgent Care</u> (208) 542-9111
Medical Care	N/A	<u>Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center</u> (208) 529-6111 (Provides SANE)
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources	<u>Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center, Idaho Falls</u> (208) 529-4352 24-hour crisis line: (208) 235-2412
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho</u> (208) 345-6031 or visit
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A

ISU-Meridian Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Counseling or Mental Health	<u>ISU-Meridian Counseling Services</u> (208) 373-1732	See the State or National resources below for additional options.
Counseling or Mental Health	<u>ISU-Meridian Department of Counseling</u> (208) 373-1719	Contact ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center, (208) 282-2130 for telehealth options or assistance identifying area referrals.
Medical Care	ISU-Meridian students can be seen at Unity Health Center off campus. University Health covers office visit costs for students who present their Bengal ID.	<u>Unity Health Center</u> (208) 895-6729 1130 East Fairview Avenue, Meridian, Idaho
Medical Care	N/A	<u>St. Luke's Meridian</u> (208) 706-5000 (Provides SANE)
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources	<u>Faces of Hope Victim Center</u> (208) 577-4400 (Provides SANE)
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho</u> (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A

ISU-Twin Falls Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU-Twin Falls students who are dual-enrolled at CSI can utilize the CSI Counseling Services at (208)732-6260. Otherwise, contact the ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center at (208) 282-2130 for telehealth options or assistance identifying area referrals.	See the State or National resources below for additional options.
Medical Care	ISU-Twin Falls does not provide on-campus medical services. Contact the ISU Health Center at (208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	<u>St Luke's Magic Valley</u> (208) 814-1000 (Provide SANE)
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	ISU Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources	<u>Voices Against Violence</u> 24/7 Hotline (208) 733-0100 or Text (408) 675-2023 Email help@vavmv.org

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the State or National resources below for additional options.	<u>Crisis Center of South Central Idaho</u> (866) 737-1128 or (208) 772-7825 570 Shoup Ave W, Twin Falls, ID
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208)-746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho</u> (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A

ISU-Caldwell Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Counseling and Mental Health	<u>College of Idaho Counseling Center</u> , (208) 459-5561	Use the <u>SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator</u> to find community resources.
Counseling and Mental Health	College of Idaho Campus Minister, (208) 459-5282	See the Statewide or National resources below for additional options.
Medical Care	ISU-Caldwell does not provide on-campus medical services. Contact the ISU Health Center at (208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	<u>West Valley Medical Center</u> (208) 459-4641 1717 Arlington Ave, Caldwell, ID 83605
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	<u>College of Idaho Student Advocates</u> 24/7 Hotline: (208) 459-5555 Email advocates@collegeofidaho.edu	<u>WCA Rape Crisis Center</u> (208) 345-7273
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	ISU Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources	Caldwell City Victim Witness Coordinator (208) 455-3112
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the Statewide or National resources below for additional options.	<u>Canyon County Victim Witness Unit</u> (208) 454-7391
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208)-746-7541
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho, Treasure Valley Location (Boise)</u> (208) 345-6031
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>College of Idaho International Student Services</u> 208) 459-5868	N/A

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A
Student Financial Aid	<u>College of Idaho Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 459-5380 or Email finaid@collegeofidaho.edu	N/A

UAA/ISU Anchorage, Alaska Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Category	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Counseling, Health, and Mental Health	UAA Student Health & Counseling Center (907) 786-4040, Rasmuson Hall 116/120	ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center offers currently enrolled students living outside Idaho free counseling services through TELUS. Download the free TELUS App, call 1-866-743-7732, or visit us.myissp.com .
Counseling and Mental Health	UAA Psychological Services Center (907) 786-1795, Social Sciences Building 255	Use the <u>SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator</u> to find community resources.
Medical Care	UAA Student Health & Counseling Center (907) 786-4040, Rasmuson Hall 116/120	Providence Forensic Nursing Services (907) 212-8544 (Provides SANE)
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	UAA Center for Advocacy, Relationships, and Sexual Violence (907) 276-7273 Available 24/7 Rasmuson Hall 118 Email advocate@staralaska.org	See the State or National resources below for additional options.
Legal Support	UAA campuses do not offer on-campus legal assistance.	<u>Alaska Legal Services Corporation</u> (907) 272-9431 or Email anchorage@alsc-law.org
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Social Services Refugee Assistance & Immigration Services</u> (907) 222-7348
Visa/Immigration Assistance	UAA International Student Services (907) 786-1027 Email uaa_intlservices@alaska.edu	N/A
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A
Student Financial Aid	<u>UAA Office of Financial Aid</u> (907) 786-1480 University Center 105	N/A

State of Idaho Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Organization	Contact Information	Description
<u>Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance</u>	(208) 332-1540	Promotes accessible and sustainable victim services. Seeks to ensure all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and other violent crimes in Idaho have access to quality trauma-informed and victim-centered services.
<u>Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Program</u>	(208) 334-6080 or 1-800-950-2110	Provides assistance to victims of crime for costs related to treatment for injuries sustained as a result of a crime and for sexual assault forensic examinations.
<u>WCA, Boise</u>	(208) 343-3688	Provides a comprehensive and secure emergency and transitional shelter program in confidential locations for women, children, and men who are fleeing domestic violence and/or sexual assault.
24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline	(208) 343-7025	Available 24/7 for those who are victims of domestic abuse or violence.
24-hour Rape Hotline	(208) 345-7273	Available 24/7 for those who are victims of rape.
<u>Idaho Legal Aid Services Domestic Violence Hotline</u>	(208) 746-7541	Provides legal advice on topics including, but not limited to, cases to obtain, modify, or enforce civil protection orders, divorce-related separations, spousal and child support, child custody, and/or visitation.
Idaho Volunteer Lawyers Program	(208) 334-4510	Assistance with finding a pro bono attorney for those who are victims of domestic abuse or violence.
<u>Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence</u>	(208) 384-0419	Committed to the safety and healing of survivors impacted by sexual assault, domestic abuse, dating violence, and stalking.

State of Alaska Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Organization	Contact Information	Description
<u>Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault</u>	(907) 586-3650	Provides legal advocacy, pro bono attorney services, resources, and statewide coordination for victim advocacy and violence prevention programming.
Alaska Legal Services Corporation	(907) 272-9431	Offers free civil legal services to low-income and disadvantaged people to protect their safety and health and promote family stability.
Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)	(907) 276-7273	Provides comprehensive, collaborative crisis intervention, advocacy, and support to victims/survivors, their families, and the community with the long-term goal of ending sexual violence.

Organization	Contact Information	Description
<u>Alaska Violent Crimes Compensation Board</u>	(907) 465-3040	Provides limited financial help to victims of violent crimes.

National Resources and Services

Disclaimer: The following information was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate. It is recommended that individuals verify this information.

Organization	Contact Information	Description
<u>RAINN</u> (Rape Abuse and Incest National Network)	1-800-656-4673	RAINN is the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization. RAINN provides programs to prevent sexual violence, help survivors, and ensure perpetrators are brought to justice.
<u>National Sexual Assault Hotline</u>	1-800-656-4673	Provides support to anyone who has experienced sexual violence 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
<u>Loveisrespect</u> (National Dating Abuse Helpline)	1-866-331-9474 or Text "LOVEIS" to 22522	Offers support and information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to young adults who have questions or concerns about their dating relationships.
<u>National Domestic Violence Hotline</u>	1-800-799-7233 or Text "START" to 88788	Provides support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for those who have experienced dating or domestic violence.
<u>988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline</u>	988 or 1-800-273-8255	National network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
<u>Victim Connect Resource Center</u>	1-855-484-2846	Referral helpline where crime victims of any crime can learn about their rights and options.
<u>MaleSurvivor</u>	<u>malesurvivor.org/</u>	Provides an online community for men who have experienced sexual assault or abuse to come together to find support, information, and hope.
<u>End Rape on Campus</u>	<u>endrapeoncampus.org</u>	Provides support and resources to all survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, including LGBTQ, international, and undocumented survivors.

Overview of Institutional Disciplinary Action

Idaho State University's disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. In all instances, the process will be conducted consistent with the institution's policy and transparent to the accuser and the accused. ISU makes a good faith effort to complete the resolution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking complaints within a 60-90 business day time period, including appeal. However, each proceeding allows for extensions of time frames as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator, who will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

The institutional disciplinary process will be conducted in the manner described below.

1. The complainant and respondent will have timely notice for meetings at which the complainant, respondent, or both may be present.
2. The complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials will have timely and equal access to any information used during formal and informal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
3. The institutional disciplinary procedures will not be conducted by officials with a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent.
4. The complainant and respondent will have the same opportunities to have an advisor of their choice, or appointed by ISU, to accompany them to all meetings and interviews within the resolution process if they so choose.
5. The parties may select whoever they wish to serve as their advisor as long as the advisor is eligible and available. The University will not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the complainant or the respondent in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding unless that advisor is also a witness to the alleged events or holds an institutionally conflicting role. The University encourages using advisors in the investigation and resolution process, but advisors are not required under Process B. The advisor will perform all questioning for cross-examination during a live hearing under Process A. If a party does not have an advisor for a hearing, the University will appoint a trained advisor for the limited purpose of conducting any cross-examination. Additional information about the role and expectations of an advisor may be found in the Advisor's Procedures and Responsibilities section of ISUPP 3100 *Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-discrimination*.
6. The complainant and respondent will be notified simultaneously, in writing, of any initial, interim, and final decision of any disciplinary proceeding.
7. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the complainant and respondent will be notified, simultaneously, in writing, of the procedures for the respondent and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding. When an appeal is filed, the complainant and the respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result before it becomes final, as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating the University's efforts related to the intake, investigation, resolution, and implementation of supportive measures to stop, remediate, and prevent prohibited conduct under ISUPP3100, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. The Title IX Coordinator manages the Title IX Team and acts with independence and authority, free from bias and conflicts of interest. The members of the Title IX Team are vetted and trained to ensure they are not biased for or against any party in a specific case or for or against complainants and/or respondents generally. University officials involved in investigating or adjudicating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to these crimes and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the victim's safety and promotes accountability.

Title IX Student and Employee Grievance Process: Process A

ISU will act on any formal or informal notice/complaint of an alleged violation of ISUPP 3100 *Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-discrimination* that is received by the Title IX Coordinator, Director of Equity and Inclusion, trained designee, or any other Official with Authority by applying the following procedures, known as "Process A."

Process A applies only to qualifying allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) involving students, employees, or others. Process A is used when the reported conduct is determined to be a qualifying allegation, the complainant wishes to sign a Formal Complaint requesting an

investigation, and/or the Title IX Coordinator initiates an investigation because the conduct reported poses a severe risk to the campus community.

When the jurisdiction of the conduct does not fall within Process A, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator during an initial assessment, the University has procedures referred to as "Process B." Process B can also apply to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking if Process A does not apply. All other misconduct allegations unrelated to incidents covered by ISUPP 3100 will be addressed through procedures elaborated in the ISUPP 5000 *Student Code of Conduct* and/or the employee conduct process through the Office of Human Resources.

All allegations are acted upon promptly by ISU once it has received notice or a formal complaint. Complaints can take 60 to 90 business days to resolve, typically. Any time the general timeframe for resolution outlined in ISU procedures will be delayed, ISU will provide written notice to the parties of the delay, the cause of the delay, and an estimate of the anticipated additional time that will be needed due to the delay. When a notice or complaint is affected by a significant time delay, the University will typically apply the policy in place at the time of the alleged misconduct and the procedures in place at the time of the notice or complaint.

The University utilizes the **preponderance of the evidence standard** to determine whether or not ISUPP 3100 was violated. Preponderance means "to exceed in weight, influence, power or importance." The preponderance standard is met when the evidence demonstrates that a particular fact or event was more likely than not to have occurred. In other words, the respondent is found responsible for the conduct violation when the available information or evidence indicating responsibility outweighs the information and evidence that may indicate a finding of not responsible. The investigation has a simple question: "Is it more likely than not that the respondent did what they are accused of?" If the answer is yes, then the respondent is found responsible. The preponderance of the evidence is a lower standard of evidence than the one used in the criminal justice system, which is beyond a reasonable doubt.

Notice or Complaint

Upon receipt of a complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of ISUPP 3100, ISU initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps the University needs to take. The University will initiate at least one of three responses:

- Offering supportive measures because the complainant does not want to proceed formally with an Informal Resolution or Formal Grievance Process; and/or
- Seeking an Informal Resolution where both the complainant and respondent agree to do so; and/or
- A Formal Grievance Process including an investigation and a hearing.

The investigation and Formal Grievance Process will determine whether or not ISUPP 3100 has been violated. If so, the University will promptly implement effective remedies designed to ensure that it is not deliberately indifferent to harassment or discrimination, their potential recurrence, or their effects.

Initial Assessment

Following receipt of notice or a complaint of an alleged violation of ISUPP 3100, the Title IX Coordinator, or trained designee, engages in an initial assessment. The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- If notice is given, the Title IX Coordinator seeks to determine if the person impacted wishes to make a formal complaint and will assist them to do so if desired. A formal complaint means a document filed or signed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging a violation of ISUPP 3100 by a respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation(s).

- If they do not wish to do so, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether to initiate a formal complaint because a violence risk assessment indicates a compelling threat to the health or safety of an individual or the University community.
- If a formal complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator assesses its sufficiency and works with the complainant to make sure it is correctly completed.
- The Title IX Coordinator reaches out to the complainant to offer supportive measures and ensure they are aware of the right to have an Advisor.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the complainant to determine whether the complainant prefers a supportive and remedial response, an informal resolution option, or a formal investigation and grievance process.
 - If a supportive and remedial response is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the complainant to identify their wishes and then seeks to facilitate the implementation of supportive measures to remedy the situation. No formal grievance process is initiated, though the complainant can elect to initiate one later if desired.
 - If an informal resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the complaint is suitable for informal resolution, determines which informal mechanism may serve the situation best or is available, and may seek to determine if the respondent is also willing to engage in informal resolution.
 - If a Formal Grievance Process is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator determines if the misconduct alleged falls within the scope of Title IX and ISUPP 3100:
 - If it does, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate the formal investigation and grievance process consistent with Process A, directing the investigation to address the incident and/or a pattern of alleged misconduct and/or a culture/climate issue, based on the nature of the complaint.
 - If it does not, the Title IX Coordinator determines that Title IX does not apply (and will “dismiss” that aspect of the complaint, if any), assesses which policies may apply, and refers the matter for resolution under Process B. Dismissing a complaint under Title IX is procedural and does not limit the University’s authority to address a complaint with an appropriate process and remedies.

Informal Resolution Process

Informal Resolutions can include four different approaches:

- **Alternate Resolution** is when the parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternate resolution mechanism.
- **Respondent Accepts Responsibility** is when the respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept agreed-upon sanction(s) and/or remedies and end the resolution process;
- **Negotiated Resolution** is when the Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of both parties, may negotiate or mediate an agreement to resolve the allegations; or
- **Supportive Measures** is when the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures to remedy the situation.

To initiate an Informal Resolution (including any of the four approaches listed above), a complainant must submit a formal complaint, as defined above. A respondent may initiate an Informal Resolution by contacting the Title IX Coordinator. It is unnecessary to pursue an Informal Resolution first to pursue a Formal Grievance Process. Any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

Before implementing an Informal Resolution, the University will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures resulting from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records maintained or shared by the University. The University will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not pressure the parties

to participate in Informal Resolution. More information about each informal resolution process can be found in ISUPP 3100.

Formal Grievance Process

The Formal Grievance Process relies on a pool of individuals (“the Pool”) to carry out the process. Members of the Pool are trained annually. At the direction of the Title IX Coordinator or trained designee, members of the Pool can serve in roles such as Advisor to the parties, investigator for complaints, or Decision-maker regarding the complaint. In necessary situations due to conflict of interest or a lack of adequate pool membership, the University may choose to use externally trained third-party neutral professionals to serve as investigators, hearing facilitators, or hearing decision-makers.

Notice of Investigation and Allegations

When the University has a formal complaint signed by the complainant, the Title IX Coordinator or trained designee will provide written notice of the investigation and allegations to the respondent, including the complainant's identity, upon commencement of the Formal Grievance Process. This notification facilitates the respondent's ability to prepare for the interview and to identify and choose an Advisor to accompany them. The notice of the investigation and allegations is also copied to the complainant, who will be given advance notice of when the notice will be delivered to the respondent.

Resolution Timeline

ISU will make a good faith effort to complete the resolution process within a sixty-to-ninety business-day time period, including appeal. If the resolution process is extended for appropriate cause, the Title IX Coordinator will provide notice and rationale for any extensions or delays to the parties as appropriate, as well as an estimate of how much additional time will be needed to complete the process.

Investigation Timeline

Investigations are completed expeditiously, though some investigations may take weeks or even months, depending on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc. The University will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit and will communicate regularly with the parties to update them on the investigation's progress and timing.

Ensuring Impartiality

Once the decision to commence a formal investigation is made, the Title IX Coordinator appoints Pool members to conduct the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will vet the assigned Investigator(s) to ensure impartiality by ensuring there are no actual or apparent conflicts of interest or disqualifying biases. At any time during the resolution process, the parties may raise a concern regarding bias or conflict of interest, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether the concern is reasonable and supportable. If so, another Pool member will be assigned, and the impact of the bias or conflict, if any, will be remedied. If the source of the conflict of interest or bias is the Title IX Coordinator, concerns should be raised with the Office of Equity and Inclusion Director.

The University operates with the presumption that the respondent is not responsible for the reported misconduct unless and until the respondent is determined to be responsible for a policy violation by the applicable standard of proof.

Steps in the Investigation Process

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses, obtaining relevant evidence, and identifying sources of expert information. All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to fully review and respond to all evidence on the record.

The following actions are conducted by the Title IX Coordinator and/or Investigator(s) if not already completed:

- The Title IX Coordinator will
 - Initiate or assist with any necessary supportive measures
 - Identify all policies implicated by the alleged misconduct and notify the Complainant and Respondent of all of the specific policies implicated
 - Prepare the initial Notice of Investigation and Allegation (NOIA). The NOIA may be amended with any additional or dismissed allegations. The Notice should inform the parties of their right to have the assistance of an Advisor, who could be a member of the Pool or an Advisor of their choosing, present for all meetings attended by the party.
 - Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties) with a secured electronic or hard copy of the draft investigation report. Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator will provide the parties an opportunity to inspect and review all of the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the reported misconduct, including the evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely in reaching a determination. The review and comment period is a ten (10) business day period so that each party may meaningfully respond to the evidence. The parties may elect to waive the full ten (10) business days.
 - Share the final report with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least ten (10) business days before a hearing. The parties are also provided with a file of any directly related evidence that was not included in the report.

- The Investigator(s) will
 - Commence a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation by identifying issues and developing a strategic investigation plan, including a witness list, evidence list, intended investigation timeframe, and order of interviews for all witnesses and the parties.
 - Meet with the Complainant to finalize their interview/statement, if necessary.
 - Provide each interviewed party and witness an opportunity to review and verify the Investigator's summary notes (or transcript) of the relevant evidence/testimony from their respective interviews and meetings.
 - Make good-faith efforts to notify the parties of any meeting or interview involving the other party in advance when possible.
 - When a party's participation is expected, provide that party with written notice of the date, time, and location of the meeting, as well as the expected participants and purpose.
 - Interview all available relevant witnesses and conduct follow-up interviews as necessary
 - Allow each party the opportunity to suggest witnesses and questions they wish the Investigator(s) to ask of the other party and witnesses, and document in the report which questions were asked, with a rationale for any changes or omissions.
 - Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation from the intended timeline.
 - Provide regular status updates to the parties throughout the investigation.
 - Write a comprehensive investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence. Appendices, including relevant physical or documentary evidence, will be included.
 - The Investigator(s) may elect to respond in writing in the investigation report to the parties' submitted responses and/or to share the responses between the parties for additional responses.
 - The Investigator(s) will incorporate relevant elements of the parties' written responses into the final investigation report, including any additional relevant evidence, make any necessary revisions, and

finalize the report. The Investigator(s) should document all rationales for changes made after the review and comment period.

- The Investigator(s) shares the report with the Title IX Coordinator for their review and feedback.
- The Investigator(s) will incorporate relevant feedback and submit the final report.

Referral For Hearing and Notice of Hearing

If the complaint is not resolved through Informal Resolution, once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing. The hearing cannot be less than ten (10) business days from the conclusion of the investigation—when the final investigation report is transmitted to the parties and the Decision-maker—unless all parties and the Decision-maker agree to an expedited timeline. The hearing will convene at a time determined by the Chair or trained designee.

No less than ten business days prior to the hearing, the Title IX Coordinator or the Chair will send notice of the hearing to the parties. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Hearing Procedures

At the hearing, the Decision-maker(s) has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation and may also hear and make determinations on any additional alleged policy violations that have occurred in concert with the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, even though those collateral allegations may not specifically fall within ISUPP 3100. Participants at the hearing will include the Chair, any additional panelists, the hearing facilitator, the Investigator(s) who conducted the investigation, the parties (or an organizational representative when an organization is a Respondent), Advisors to the parties, any called witnesses, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services.

The Investigator(s) will present a summary of the final investigation report, including items that are contested and those that are not and will be subject to questioning by the Decision-maker(s) and the parties (through their Advisors). The Investigator(s) will be present during the entire hearing process but not during deliberations. Neither the parties nor the Decision-maker(s) should ask the Investigator(s) their opinions on credibility, recommended findings, or determinations, and the Investigators, Advisors, and parties will refrain from discussion of or questions about these assessments. If such information is introduced, the Chair will direct that it be disregarded.

During testimony and questioning, the parties and witnesses may provide relevant information in turn, beginning with the Complainant and then in the order determined by the Chair. The parties/witnesses will submit to questioning by the Decision-maker(s) and then by the parties through their Advisors (“cross-examination”). At the request of either party, the Chair will provide for the cross-examination to occur in separate rooms with technology enabling the Decision maker and parties to see and hear the parties asking and answering questions simultaneously. If a party does not have an advisor at the hearing, the University will provide an advisor to that party to ask cross-examination questions to the other party. A party cannot question the other party directly at the live hearing. Only relevant questions may be asked, and the Chair will first determine if the question is relevant before a party answers the question. The Chair will explain any decision to exclude a question as not relevant or to reframe it for relevance.

Any party or witness may choose not to offer evidence and/or answer questions at the hearing, either because they do not attend the hearing or because they attend but refuse to participate in some or all questioning. The Decision-maker(s) may rely on any relevant evidence available through the investigation and hearing to determine responsibility. The Decision-maker(s) may not infer solely from a party’s or witness’s absence from the hearing or refusal to submit to cross-examination or answer other questions.

If a party or witness chooses not to submit to cross-examination at the hearing, either because they did not attend the meeting or they attended but refused to participate in questioning, then the Decision-maker(s) may not rely on any prior statement made by that party or witness at the hearing (including those contained in the investigation report) in the ultimate determination of responsibility. The Decision-maker(s) must disregard that statement. Evidence provided that is something other than a statement by the party or witness may be considered. If the party or witness attends the hearing and answers some cross-examination questions, only statements related to the cross-examination questions they refuse to answer cannot be relied upon.

Deliberation, Decision-making, and Standard of Proof

The Decision-maker(s) will deliberate in a closed session to determine whether or not the respondent is responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. A simple majority vote is required to determine the finding if a panel is used. The preponderance of the evidence standard of proof is used. The Decision-maker(s) will review any pertinent conduct history provided by the Title IX Coordinator or trained designee. They will recommend the appropriate sanction(s) in consultation with other appropriate administrators, as required.

The Chair will then prepare a written deliberation statement detailing the determination, rationale, the evidence used to support its determination, the evidence disregarded, credibility assessments, and recommended sanctions and deliver it to the Title IX Coordinator and/or trained designee. This report typically will be submitted to the Title IX Coordinator within two business days of the end of deliberations unless the Title IX Coordinator grants an extension. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the parties if an extension is granted.

Notice of Outcome

Using the deliberation statement, the Title IX Coordinator will work with the Chair to prepare a Notice of Outcome. The Title IX Coordinator will then share the letter, including the final determination, rationale, and any applicable sanction(s), with the parties and their Advisors within three business days of receiving the Decision-maker(s)' deliberation statement. The Notification of Outcome will then be shared with the parties simultaneously.

Sanctions

A description of the factors considered during sanctioning and sanctions for students and employees can be found in the **Possible Sanctions** section below. The sanctions will be implemented as soon as feasible, either upon the outcome of any appeal or the expiration of the window to appeal without an appeal being requested.

Appeals and Notice of Appeal Outcome

The University will offer both parties the opportunity to appeal. A Request for Appeal must be submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within seven business days of the delivery of the Notice of Outcome. The Request for Appeal will be forwarded to the Appeal Chair for consideration to determine if the request meets the grounds for appeal and is timely filed. The Title IX Coordinator will designate a three-member appeal panel chosen from the Pool. No appeal members will have been involved in the process previously, including any dismissal appeal that may have been heard earlier in the process.

Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available to the appellant at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter; and
- The Title IX Coordinator, Investigator(s), or Decision-maker(s) had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the specific complainant or respondent that affected the outcome of the matter.

When any party requests an appeal, the Appeal Chair will share the appeal request with the other party(ies) or other appropriate persons, such as the Investigator(s), who may file a response within three business days to submit a response to the portion of the appeal that involves them. The other party may also bring their own appeal on separate grounds. If new grounds are raised, the original, appealing party will be permitted to submit a written response to these new grounds within three business days. These responses or appeal requests will be shared with each party. The Appeal Panel will render a decision in no more than three business days using the preponderance of the evidence standard through a majority vote.

The Notice of Appeal Outcome will specify the finding on each ground for appeal, any specific instructions for remand or reconsideration, any sanctions that may result, which the University is permitted to share according to state or federal law, and the rationale supporting the essential findings to the extent the University is permitted to share under state or federal law.

Non-Title IX Resolution Process: Process B

ISU will act on any formal or informal notice or complaint of a violation of ISUPP 3100 *Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-discrimination* that is received by the Title IX Coordinator, Director of Equity and Inclusion, trained designee, or any other Official with Authority by applying these procedures, known as "Process B."

The Non-Title IX Resolution Process, also referred to as Process B, can apply to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking when the complainant does not wish to proceed with the Formal Grievance Process and if Process A does not apply, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator. Process B also applies to offenses administratively dismissed from resolution in Process A. If Process A is applicable, Process A must be applied instead of Process B. All other allegations of misconduct unrelated to incidents covered by ISUPP 3100 will be addressed through procedures elaborated in the ISUPP 5000 *Student Code of Conduct* and/or through the employee conduct process through the Office of Human Resources.

Below is a description of the Resolution Processes and Investigation Process used within Process B to determine violation(s) of ISUPP 3100 and remedy their effects. More information about Process B can be found in ISUPP 3100 *Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-Discrimination*.

Notice or Complaint

Upon receipt of a complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of ISUPP 3100, ISU initiates a prompt initial assessment by the Title IX Coordinator to determine the next steps the University needs to take. Based on the initial assessment, the University will initiate one of two responses:

- Informal Resolution is typically used for less serious offenses and only when all parties agree to an Alternate Resolution or when the Respondent is willing to accept responsibility for violating policy. The Informal resolution process can also include a remedies-only response.
- Administrative Resolution involves investigating a policy violation(s) and recommended finding, subject to a determination by the Title IX Coordinator or Decision-maker and the opportunity to appeal to an Appeal Panel/Appeal Decision-maker. The Administrative Resolution process determines whether the Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-discrimination policy has been violated. If so, the University will promptly implement effective remedies designed to end the discrimination, prevent a recurrence, and address the effects.

The process followed considers the parties' preference but is ultimately determined at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. At any point during the initial assessment or formal investigation, if the Title IX Coordinator determines that reasonable cause does not support the conclusion that policy has been violated, the process will end, and the parties will be notified.

Initial Assessment

Following the receipt of notice or a complaint of an alleged violation of ISPP 3100, the Title IX Coordinator conducts an initial assessment, which can include the following steps:

- The Title IX Coordinator reaches out to the complainant to offer supportive measures.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the parties to provide resources for an advisor.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the complainant to determine whether the complainant prefers a supportive response or an Administrative Resolution.
 - If a **supportive and remedial response** is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the complainant to identify their wishes and then seeks to facilitate implementation. In these circumstances, the Administrative Resolution process is not initiated, though the complainant can elect to initiate it later if desired.
 - If an **Informal Resolution** is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the complaint is suitable for informal resolution and may seek to determine if the respondent is also willing to engage in Informal Resolution. Informal Resolution is typically used for less serious offenses and only when all parties agree to an Alternate Resolution or when the respondent is willing to accept responsibility for violating policy.
 - If **Administrative Resolution** is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator initiates the investigation process and determines whether the scope of the investigation will address the incident, and/or a potential pattern of misconduct, and/or a culture or climate issue. Administrative Resolution is used to investigate a policy violation(s) and recommended finding, subject to a determination by the Title IX Coordinator or Decision-maker and the opportunity to appeal to an Appeal Panel or Appeal Decision-maker.
- In many cases, the Title IX Coordinator may determine that a Violence Risk Assessment should be conducted as part of the initial assessment.

Resolution Options

Proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings per ISU Policy. While there is an expectation of privacy around what is discussed during interviews, the parties have the discretion to share their own experiences with others if they choose but are encouraged to discuss with their Advisors before doing so.

The following related policies will be used as the resolution process and appeal practices to appeal disciplinary action taken against an employee or student for Process B, dependent upon the classification of the respondent:

- ISUPP 3090 Grievance Procedures for Non-Classified Employees
- ISUPP 4041 Grievance Procedures for Institutional Faculty
- ISUPP 3160 Classified Employees Problem-Solving, Due Process, and Appeal Procedure
- ISUPP 5000 Student Code of Conduct

Steps in the Investigation Process

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses, obtaining relevant evidence, and identifying sources of expert information as necessary. All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to fully review and respond to all evidence on the record.

The University aims to complete all investigations within a sixty-to-ninety business day time period, which can be extended as necessary for appropriate cause by the Title IX Coordinator, with notice to the parties as appropriate. The

University will make a good-faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit. It will communicate regularly with the parties to update them on the progress and timing of the investigation.

Once the decision is made to commence an investigation, the Title IX Coordinator appoints Pool members to conduct the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will vet the assigned Investigator(s) to ensure impartiality by ensuring there are no conflicts of interest or disqualifying bias.

Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses, obtaining relevant evidence, and identifying sources of expert information as necessary. All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence, and to fully review and respond to all evidence on the record.

The following actions are conducted by the Title IX Coordinator and/or Investigator(s) if not already completed:

- The Title IX Coordinator will:
 - Initiate or assist with any necessary supportive measures
 - Conduct an initial assessment to determine if there is reasonable cause to believe the Respondent has violated policy.
 - If insufficient evidence supports a reasonable cause, the process is closed with no further action.
 - Prepare the Notice of Investigation and Allegation (NOIA) based on the initial assessment. Notice may be one step or multiple steps, depending on how the investigation unfolds, and potential policy violations may be added or dropped as more is learned. Notice should inform the parties of their right to have an Advisor of their choosing present for all meetings the advisee attends.
 - When completed, provide parties with a copy of the draft investigation report, including all relevant evidence, analysis, and recommended finding(s).
 - Provide each party with a full and fair opportunity to respond to the report in writing within five (5) business days and incorporate that response into the report.

- Investigator(s) will:
 - Meet with the Complainant to finalize their interview/statement, if necessary.
 - Provide the parties and witnesses with an opportunity to review and verify the Investigator's summary notes from interviews and meetings with that specific party or witness.
 - Interview all relevant individuals and conduct follow-up interviews as necessary.
 - Allow each party the opportunity to suggest questions they wish the Investigator(s) to ask of the other party witnesses.
 - Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation from the intended timeline.
 - Write a comprehensive investigation report fully summarizing the investigation and all evidence.
 - Provide the final report to the Title IX Coordinator and include in the report a recommendation to the Title IX Coordinator/Decision-maker on a determination, based on a preponderance of the evidence, whether a policy violation is more likely than not to have occurred.

Determination, Deliberation, Decision-Making, and Notice of Outcome

The Title IX Coordinator, Administrator within the Office of Equity and Inclusion, or a trained, designated Decision-maker reviews the investigation report and all responses and then makes the final determination based on the preponderance of the evidence. The investigation recommendation should be strongly considered but is not binding on the Title IX Coordinator or Decision-Maker.

The Title IX Coordinator then provides the parties with written notice of the outcome, including findings, any recommendations, and a detailed rationale, delivered simultaneously (without undue delay) to the parties. The Title IX

Coordinator provides notification to the parties of the determination, ideally simultaneously, but without significant time delay between notifications. The notice will detail when the determination is considered final and any changes made before finalization. The notice of outcome also includes the grounds on which the parties may appeal and the steps the parties may take to request an appeal of the findings unless the respondent has accepted a violation of the policy.

Sanctions

A description of the factors considered during sanctioning and sanctions for students and employees can be found in the **Possible Sanctions** section below. The sanctions will be implemented as soon as feasible, either upon the outcome of any appeal or the expiration of the window to appeal without an appeal being requested.

Appeals

Following the conclusion of the investigative process and after the investigative report has been completed and a notice of outcome has been communicated to each party, either party has the right to appeal the investigative report's findings unless the respondent has accepted a policy violation.

All requests for appeal must be submitted in writing to the Office of Equity and Inclusion within five business days after the written finding of the Title IX Coordinator or Decision-maker. Any party may appeal the findings only under the grounds described below:

- A procedural error or omission that significantly impacted the outcome.
- To consider new evidence which was unknown or unavailable to the appellant during the original investigation. A summary of the new evidence must be included.

When any party requests an appeal, the Title IX Coordinator will share the appeal request with the other party(ies) or other appropriate persons, such as the Investigator(s), who may file a response within five business days. The other party may also bring their own appeal on separate grounds. If new grounds are raised, the original, appealing party will be permitted to submit a written response to these new grounds within five business days. These responses or appeal requests will be shared with each party. The Appeal Chair or Panel will review the appeal request(s) within five business days of completing the pre-appeal exchange of materials. If grounds are not sufficient for an appeal, or the appeal is not timely, the Appeal Chair or Panel dismisses the appeal.

When the student is a respondent:

- The process is completed if the Appeal Panel upholds a finding of “not responsible” from the Investigative Report and Title IX Coordinator or Administrator.
- If the Appeal Panel upholds a finding of “responsible” from the Investigative Report and Title IX Coordinator, the case proceeds to the policy and procedures outlined in the ISUPP 5000 *Student Code of Conduct*.

When the employee is a respondent:

- The process is completed if the Appeal Panel upholds a finding of “not responsible” from the Investigative Report and Title IX Coordinator or Administrator.
- If the Appeal Panel upholds a finding of “responsible” from the Investigative Report and Title IX Coordinator or Administrator, the case proceeds to Human Resources and/or the respondent’s supervisor for resolution following appropriate disciplinary or grievance procedures available to the party.

Possible Sanctions for Processes A and B

Factors including but not limited to the following are considered when determining a sanction or responsive action as a part of either Process A or Process B.

- The nature, severity of, and circumstances surrounding the violation(s)
- The respondent's disciplinary history
- Previous allegations or allegations involving similar conduct
- The need for sanctions or responsive actions to bring an end to the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need for sanctions or responsive actions to prevent the future recurrence of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation
- The need to remedy the effects of the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation on the complainant and the community
- The impact on the parties
- Any other information deemed relevant by the Decision-maker(s)

The sanctions will be implemented as soon as feasible, either upon the outcome of any appeal or the expiration of the window to appeal without an appeal being requested. The sanctions described in ISUPP 3100 are not exclusive of and may be in addition to other actions taken or sanctions imposed by external authorities.

Student Sanctions

The sanctions for students may be found in the ISUPP 5000 *Student Code of Conduct*. Following a final determination of responsibility regarding sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, ISU may impose sanctions or protective measures. The following sanctions to individuals may be imposed, singly or in combination, upon any student found to have violated ISUPP 5000:

- a. **Written Warning:** A written notice that the student is violating or has violated University policy. A record of the warning is kept in the student's conduct file.
- b. **Probation:** A written reprimand for violation of specified policy. Probation is for a designated period of time. Sanctions may include loss of privileges or benefits. Additional sanctions up to and including suspension or expulsion may occur for additional violations of the Code.
- c. **Loss of Privileges:** Denial of specified privileges for a designated period of time, including the privilege of representing the University in official capacities. However, the Athletic Department administers decisions about eligibility to participate in NCAA intercollegiate competitions.
- d. **Restitution:** Compensation for loss, damage, or injury. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement. Financial penalties may be added to the Student's ISU financial account.
- e. **Discretionary Sanctions:** Work assignments, essays, service to the University or the community, or other related discretionary assignments.
- f. **University Housing Suspension:** Separation of the Student from University Housing for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
- g. **University Housing Expulsion:** Permanent separation of the Student from University Housing.
- h. **University Suspension:** Separation of the Student from the University for a definite period of time, after which the student is eligible to apply to return. Conditions for readmission may be specified, and all sanctions must be completed prior to applying for re-admission. The suspension shall in no case be longer than two (2) calendar years. The suspension will be recorded on the Student's University transcripts.
- i. **University Expulsion:** Permanent separation of the Student from the University. Expulsions will be recorded on the Student's University transcripts.

- j. Revocation of Admission and/or Degree: Admission to or a degree awarded from ISU may be revoked for fraud, misrepresentation, or other violation of university standards in obtaining the degree, or for other serious violations committed by a student prior to graduation.
- k. Withholding Degree: ISU may withhold awarding a degree otherwise earned until the completion of the student conduct process set forth in the Code, including the completion of all sanctions imposed.

Employee Sanctions

The sanctions for employees may be found in ISUPP 3100 *Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-Discrimination*. Responsive actions for an employee who has engaged in harassment or discrimination, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, and/or retaliation, may include:

- Warning – Verbal or Written;
- Performance Improvement/Management Process;
- Required Counseling;
- Required Training or Education; Reassignment;
- Delay of Tenure Track Progress;
- Assignment to a New Supervisor;
- Demotion/Denial of Pay increase;
- Restriction of stipends, research, and/or professional development resources;
- Enhanced supervision, observation, or review;
- Involuntary Transfer;
- Suspension with pay;
- Suspension without pay;
- Termination; or
- Other Actions: In addition to or in place of the above sanctions, the University may assign any other sanctions as deemed appropriate.

Programs to Prevent Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

ISU provides educational programs for its students and employees to help them make informed choices about intimate and sexual relationships. The University engages in educational programming to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that is comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programming to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking includes both **primary prevention and awareness programs** directed at incoming students and new employees and **ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns** directed at students and employees that:

- Clearly communicates that the institution prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (as defined by the Clery Act);
- Provides the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking from the Clery Act;

- Provides the definitions of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking according to any applicable jurisdictional definitions of these terms;
- Defines consent and describe what behaviors and actions constitute consent to sexual activity, as defined by Idaho State University and the purposes for which that definition is used;
- Describes safe and positive options for bystander intervention, as defined in a section below;
- Provides information on risk reduction, as defined below;
- Provides an overview of the information contained in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in compliance with the Clery Act regarding:
 - Procedures victims should follow if a crime of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking occurs (as described in “Procedures Victims Should Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking Occurs” and elsewhere in the annual report);
 - How the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties (as described in “Confidentiality of Victims and Other Necessary Parties” and elsewhere in this document);
 - Existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both in the institution and in the community (as described in “Resources and Services for Victims” and elsewhere in this document);
 - Options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures (as described in “Procedures ISU Will Follow if a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking is Reported” and elsewhere in this document); and
 - Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking (as described in “Institutional Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking” and elsewhere in this document).

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs and Campaigns

Primary prevention programs involve programs, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions. Awareness programs are community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

The University provides primary prevention and awareness programs to incoming students and employees that involve distributing educational materials to new students and participating in and presenting information and materials during new student orientation and employee orientations. New Student Programs at ISU support the academic and social transition of undergraduate first-year and transfer students and require incoming first-year students to participate in an Online Pre-orientation followed by New Student Orientation, which is offered in person for students attending the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses and is offered virtually for those on the Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Anchorage campuses. Transfer students are not required to attend New Student Orientation, although it is highly recommended.

Online Pre-Orientation is mandatory for all undergraduate first-year and transfer students and gives students a critical overview of student support services available to all Bengals. It will encourage students to consider their role in keeping ISU a safe place to live, work, and study.

- **Clarifying Consent** explores the concept of consent and its vital role in a healthy relationship. This reality-driven course explores consent and why it's important, how consent is asked for/given/withheld/withdrawn, how consent is handled in healthy versus unhealthy relationships, and much more. Testimonials about consent from real students convey the importance of the topic.
- **Alcohol and Other Drugs** is a reality-driven course designed to educate students on the risks of abusing alcohol and other drugs and teach successful strategies for handling dangerous situations related to these substances. Each of the four modules provides extensive, research-backed evidence of the detrimental effects alcohol and other drugs can have and how social skills and interactions can help reduce the harm associated with these substances.
- Other online courses facilitated through New Student Programs that are available to incoming first-year students include but are not limited to Sexual Violence Prevention for Non-Traditional Students, Bystander Intervention, Consent and Bystander Intervention, Rethinking Relationships, Sexual Harassment and Stalking, and Verbal Defense and Relationships, etc.

University employees have several training opportunities facilitated by the Office of Human Resources. All faculty and staff are asked to join all other State employees in completing an annual Respectful Workplace Training. The training provides background on Title IX sexual harassment, harassment, discrimination, and bullying. Benefitted employees can also participate in additional online professional development training through ISU's Talent Management System. The Talent Management System has more than 1,000 self-paced modules ranging from business skills and technical training to legal compliance and topics such as Sexual Violence Prevention, Sexual Harassment Prevention, Campus Security Obligations Under Federal Law, etc.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Idaho State University provides ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees on varying topics related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns mean programming, initiatives, and strategies sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using various strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

University departments such as the Janet C. Anderson Gender Resource Center or Title IX Office provide information, training, and programming to address the awareness and prevention of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, stalking, dating, domestic and dating violence, and bystander intervention. Programming is designed to expand knowledge on gender and sexuality, promote healthy relationships, and build a strong community of individuals who care for and support each other with compassion. Below are some of the events and programs held, although this is not an all-inclusive list:

- **Intervene Bystander Intervention Training** includes brief filmed scenarios demonstrating how student bystanders can successfully intervene in problematic situations. Seven different situations are addressed, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence (emotional abuse), hazing, alcohol emergency, emotional distress, and bias. Characters in the film represent the diverse identities of college student populations, including race, nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and ability.
- **Domestic/Dating Violence Awareness Month** is an annual October campaign that includes various activities, events, and resources to acknowledge domestic violence and be a voice for its victims. It is hosted by the Gender Resource Center and Family Services Alliance.
- **Sexual Assault Awareness Month** is an annual April campaign to raise public awareness about sexual assault. The campaign seeks to educate communities and individuals on preventing sexual violence by offering various activities and events to provide insight into sexual assault awareness and prevention issues.

- **Denim Day**, hosted by the Gender Resource Center, supports sexual assault survivors and makes a statement against misconceptions about sexual assault.
- **It's On Us** training allows those on campus and in the community to learn how to prevent sexual assault.
- **Romance is Not** campaign, created by the Title IX Office, addresses some of the less discussed behaviors in dating and student life that are normalized but harmful. The harmful behaviors depicted in the campaign relate to stalking, sexual coercion, consent, sexual harassment, sexual assault, emotional abuse, domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual exploitation.
- **Sexual Assault Awareness Week** provides awareness and education events regarding sexual assault and physical violence.
- **Consent training and healthy relationship education** provide students with the information needed to make good decisions through understanding the legal definition of consent and navigating what is needed to gain consent. Healthy relationships are essential for students to build and encourage open communication skills. Understanding what is necessary for a healthy relationship gives students the tools and resources to make positive decisions throughout their college experience.
- **Healing Trauma After Violence: Hope for Tomorrow:** This training is held by Dr. Tricia Bent-Goodley and focuses on providing trauma-informed and culturally responsive community engagement strategies to prevent domestic violence homicide.
- **It's On Us Resource Fair** is an event to raise awareness of sexual assault and help individuals understand how to be proactive. Those interested can also take the It's On Us Pledge to end sexual assault on campus and have an opportunity to meet the campus care staff.
- **Healthy Relationship Series Behind the Post** is a workshop designed to explore the signs of an unhealthy relationship and provide education regarding digital consent and social media's influence on our decision to stay in unhealthy relationships.
- **Healthy Relationship Series MVP** is a workshop designed to examine the challenges of navigating an unhealthy relationship.
- **Healthy Relationships Series Escalation** is a film designed to tell the story of an abusive relationship involving unhealthy behaviors escalating into violence to recognize and understand the early signs of relationship abuse.
- **What is Dating Violence?** is a panel discussion featuring experts who can illustrate how to recognize the signs of abuse associated with domestic and dating violence. It also covers what to do if you or someone close to you is in a violent relationship, what to expect if you report someone for abuse, and the resources available on campus and in the community.

Other University departments may organize campaigns or provide training throughout the year on topics that overlap with dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Students may also have additional opportunities for education and training through student clubs and organizations and University Housing. University Housing provides programs to students living in residence halls. These programs include security and safety awareness topics, conducted in residence halls, and focused on many topics throughout each semester, including consent, Title IX, drugs, alcohol, personal safety, residence hall and apartment security, and other topics.

University employees have several training opportunities facilitated by the Office of Human Resources. All faculty and staff are asked to join all other State employees in completing an annual Respectful Workplace Training. The training provides background on Title IX sexual harassment, harassment, discrimination, and bullying. Benefitted employees can also participate in additional online professional development training through ISU's Talent Management System. The Talent Management System has more than 1,000 self-paced modules ranging from business skills and technical training to legal compliance and topics such as Sexual Violence Prevention, Sexual Harassment Prevention, Campus Security Obligations Under Federal Law, etc.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

Bystanders are critical in preventing harm from sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. **Bystander intervention** means safe and positive options that individuals may carry out to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking action to intervene. The following list includes some ideas regarding ways to be an active bystander by responding in a way that could positively influence the outcome and reduce the risk of harm.

- Question or condemn ideas that reinforce or validate violence as a way to resolve conflict or cope with emotions;
- Challenge social norms and behaviors that affirm gender stereotypes;
- Report abuse when it is observed or when there is reason to believe it is happening;
- Offer support to those suspected to be a victim of an assault or abuse;
- Challenge a friend who engages in unhealthy relationship behavior or someone who would excuse or dismiss it;
- Don't tell jokes or make statements that minimize violence or involve gender stereotypes; and
- Express dissatisfaction when overhearing statements or jokes that minimize the effect of or celebrate violence or gender stereotypes.

ISU uses multiple training opportunities to facilitate bystander intervention training with the Intervene Bystander Intervention Workshop offered through the Gender Resource Center. Those interested in participating in bystander intervention training should contact the Gender Resource Center.

It should be noted that bystander intervention can be considered a Primary Prevention and Awareness program when the audience includes new students and employees.

Information on Risk Reduction

Risk reduction programs typically focus on identifying potentially harmful situations and risks. **Risk reduction** means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, increase empowerment for victims to promote safety, and help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence. Risk reduction programming includes bringing awareness to tactics perpetrators use to compromise situations and force or coerce attacks.

While risk reduction programming may assist in mitigating some known risks, it cannot prevent an attacker from committing acts of violence. Recognizing that the perpetrator of violence or abuse is the sole party responsible for their behavior and that victims are never to blame, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk (adapted from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN), www.rainn.org):

1. **Be aware** of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you find a way to escape a bad situation.
2. Try to **avoid isolated areas**. It is more difficult to get help if no one is around.
3. **Walk with purpose**. Even if you don't know where you are going, act as you do.
4. **Trust your instincts**. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
5. **Try not to load yourself down** with packages or bags, as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. **Make sure your cell phone is with you** and charged and that you have cab money.
7. **Don't allow yourself to be isolated** from someone you don't trust or don't know.

8. **Avoid putting music headphones in both ears** so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.
9. **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.
10. **Watch out for your friends, and vice versa.** If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.
11. **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.
12. **Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.** 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. Don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers at parties.
13. **If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately** (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
14. 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. **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.
15. **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?
16. **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.

It should be noted that providing information and strategies on risk reduction can be considered an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness program when the audience includes current or continuing students and employees.

Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

Idaho State will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report of the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by ISU against a student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of such a crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased due to such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as an alleged victim for purposes of this disclosure. Disclosure of the results of a proceeding to the charging student and the charged student in compliance with these provisions does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

Sex Offender Registration Information

Section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (42 U.S.C. 16921) provides for the registration and tracking of sex offenders. Institutions of higher education are required to issue a statement advising the campus community of where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The law also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services, or is a student.

In Idaho, convicted sex offenders must register with their local sheriff's office for inclusion in a central registry maintained by the Idaho State Police. Information about registered sex offenders is available on the Idaho State Police website by accessing isp.idaho.gov/sor_id/search.html. In Alaska, convicted sex offenders must register with the State of Alaska Department of Public Safety. Information about registered sex offenders is available on the State of Alaska Department of Public Safety website by accessing dps.alaska.gov/sorweb/. Additionally, other states' registries may be accessed via the US Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website at nsopw.gov/.

Missing Student Notification

Under the Higher Education Opportunity Act, Idaho State University must develop and implement procedures to be followed when students residing in on-campus housing are determined to be missing for 24 hours. Time is of the essence when a person is missing. If you receive information that a residential student cannot be located, please contact the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515, the Office of the Dean of Students at (208) 282-2794, or the University Housing Office at (208) 282-2120, where an investigation will be launched to determine as to whether the student is missing. The missing student procedures apply only to the Pocatello campus, as other ISU campuses do not currently have on-campus student housing facilities.

Registering Information

Students who live on campus, regardless of their age, must designate an individual to be a confidential contact who will be contacted if the residential student is determined to be missing. This is in addition to providing general emergency contact information in BengalWeb the first time a student registers for classes at ISU. The designated confidential contact must be provided each time a student applies to live on campus with University Housing. The registered information will be maintained confidential to the extent permitted by law and accessible only to authorized campus officials. The university will not disclose the identity of the confidential contact except to law enforcement personnel in the furtherance of a missing person investigation. The confidential contact will be notified by Idaho State no later than 24 hours after the time the student is determined to be missing by the designated university officials authorized to make that determination (specifically, the Department of Public Safety) or the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the student went missing.

Reporting a Missing Residential Student

If members of the Idaho State community believe that a resident may be or could be missing, it is critical that they immediately report that information to the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515, the Office of the Dean of Students at (208) 282-2794 or University Housing at (208) 282-2120. If a missing student is reported to a department other than the Department of Public Safety, the department receiving the report is required and will immediately contact the Department of Public Safety to report the missing resident.

Idaho State will notify any missing resident's confidential contact within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. In the event a resident is under 18 years of age and not emancipated, Idaho State must and will notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying the student's designated confidential contact. For all missing students, Idaho State will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that determined that the student is missing.

A student is determined to be missing when their whereabouts are unknown and unexplained for a period of time that knowledgeable parties regard as highly unusual or suspicious in consideration of the residential student's behavior patterns, plans, or routines.

Procedures

All concerns regarding a residential student's unexplained absence or lack of contact that is contrary to the student's normal behavior or when the behavior is unusual based on existing circumstances will be immediately investigated in an attempt to locate the resident and confirm their safety.

After investigating the missing person report, if the Department of Public Safety determines that a residential student has officially been missing for more than 24 hours, the Department of Public Safety, the Office of the Dean of Students, or University Housing officials will collaborate on the following procedures:

1. Notify the Pocatello Police Department or the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area that the residential student is believed to be missing within 24 hours of officially determining that the student is missing if they have not already been notified unless law enforcement was the entity who made the determination the student was missing. The Pocatello Police or other necessary law enforcement agency is notified regardless of whether the residential student has identified a confidential contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor. Idaho State and the Department of Public Safety will assist law enforcement personnel with their investigation as necessary.
2. Notify the residential student's confidential contact person within 24 hours. If the student is under eighteen years of age and is not emancipated, the Department of Public Safety or University Housing officials must and will notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and their confidential contact person within 24 hours.
3. Notify the Vice President for Student Affairs.
4. Make every effort to locate the missing residential student, including contacting the student's Resident Assistants, checking with emergency health care providers, or taking other investigative measures as appropriate under the circumstances.
5. The University will implement these procedures in less than 24 hours if the circumstances warrant a faster implementation.

Alcohol and Drugs

Idaho State University strives to maintain a safe and healthy campus community for its students, employees, and visitors. Therefore, Idaho State prohibits the unlawful use, possession, sale, manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of illegal drugs ("controlled substances" as defined in the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 812) and alcoholic beverages on University property or during University activities in accordance with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, and the States of Idaho and Alaska laws on alcohol and other drugs.

The Department of Public Safety and local law enforcement agencies enforce federal and state laws relative to possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs, including enforcement of State underage drinking laws on University property or as part of any campus activity. The appropriate investigative agency will enforce federal and State drug law violations in cooperation with the Department of Public Safety. All reported incidents involving illegal drugs or alcohol and students or employees received by the Department of Public Safety will be forwarded to the appropriate University department for administrative purposes such as University disciplinary action.

The possession, consumption, and sale of alcoholic beverages are generally prohibited on ISU property except under applicable law and State Board of Education policy. ISUPP 1040 *Alcoholic Beverage Permitting* establishes the requirements and exceptions to ensure alcohol is consumed legally and responsibly at permitted events held on campus and at properties owned or controlled by the University—additional University Housing expectations regarding using, possessing, selling, or distributing alcohol and illegal drugs. For more information, see ISUPP 5000 *Student Code of Conduct*.

Alcohol Laws and Sanctions Overview

All members of the University community and guests are expected to comply with ISU policies and federal, state, and local laws regarding the unlawful distribution, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Violations can result in disciplinary action including suspension or expulsion and termination of employment, as well as local, state, and federal penalties.

Under Idaho law, one must be 21 years or older to purchase, possess, or consume an alcoholic beverage. Idaho law prohibits furnishing and selling alcoholic beverages to persons under 21 or intoxicated individuals. Violations of this law could result in a fine of up to \$1,000 per violation, imprisonment for up to a year, or both. Similarly, it is unlawful to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and a conviction can result in 6 months in jail time, a fine of \$1,000.00, and loss of driving privileges.

In Alaska, you must be 21 years or older to purchase, possess, or consume an alcoholic beverage. Alaska law prohibits furnishing alcohol to persons under 21. Consequences can range from a class A misdemeanor conviction with up to a year in jail and a \$25,000 fine to a felony conviction with up to five years in jail and up to a \$50,000 fine. Any person under 21 who asks another person to purchase alcohol may receive a class A misdemeanor conviction with up to a year in jail and a \$25,000 fine and be responsible for a \$ 1,500 penalty. Alaska law states that illegal sales and distribution of alcohol can result in a penalty, including fines of up to \$10,000 and up to one year of jail time. Similarly, it is unlawful to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and a conviction can result in jail time, fines, and loss of driving privileges.

Drug Laws and Sanctions Overview

Idaho State University prohibits the possession of marijuana and other controlled substances anywhere on university property. Violations can result in disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion and termination of employment, as well as local, state, and federal penalties.

Idaho law prohibits illicit drug use, unlawful possession, or distribution, for which the penalties are both severe and complex. Illicit drugs include but are not limited to LSD, mescaline, crack, cocaine, speed, marijuana, heroin, peyote, and those controlled substances listed in Schedules I - IV in Idaho Code § 37-2731. Violations could result in misdemeanor penalties such as imprisonment up to 1 year and fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or felony penalties, which include imprisonment between 3 to 7 years and fines between \$5,000 to \$15,000.

Idaho penalties for manufacturing, delivering or possessing with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled or counterfeit substance classified as a schedule I or schedule II to include imprisonment not to exceed life, fines up to \$25,000, or both. Trafficking Marijuana, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, and Heroin is punishable under Idaho law. It may result in a minimum penalty including imprisonment ranging from 1-15 years, fines ranging from \$5,000-\$25,000, or both, and a maximum penalty of imprisonment ranging from 15 years - life and fines ranging from \$50,000-\$100,000. Additionally, enforcement authorities can seize property used in drug transactions.

Alaska law prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs. Strict penalties are enforced for drug convictions, including mandatory prison terms for many offenses. Misusing prescription medication and giving or sharing medication with another person is considered unlawful distribution of a controlled substance. Penalties can include jail time and severe fines.

The University of Alaska Anchorage and ISU Alaska campus are federally funded institutions and must comply with federal law. Therefore, no person may possess, consume, cultivate, or be perceptively under the influence of marijuana on University property or at University-sanctioned events. Please note that although Alaska state law allows individuals over the age of 21 to possess and consume marijuana, it is still prohibited on the UAA and ISU-used property and at University activities taking place in Alaska, and violators face serious University sanctions. Violation of the University policy regarding marijuana can result in disciplinary action, including suspension or expulsion and termination of employment, as well as local, state, and federal penalties. For more information on prohibited conduct on the Alaska campus, please see [UAA Marijuana Policy](#), or please visit commerce.alaska.gov/web/amco/marijuanaregulations.aspx for more information on current Alaska marijuana laws.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

Idaho State University recognizes misuse of alcohol and other drugs as a treatable condition and will assist members of the University community who are experiencing problems with alcohol or other drugs. Employees and students are encouraged to seek assistance as appropriate from employee support programs, health centers, and counseling or psychological services available at University locations or through referrals. Information obtained regarding an employee or student participating in such programs or services will be treated as confidential per federal and state laws.

ISU provides a mandatory Online Pre-orientation to support the academic and social transition of undergraduate first-year and transfer students. Online Pre-orientation gives students a critical overview of student support services available and encourages students to consider their role in keeping ISU a safe place to live, work, and study. As a part of the Online Pre-Orientation, students are provided with an alcohol and other drugs course. The course uses research-backed information designed to educate students on the risks of the abuse of alcohol and other drugs and teach successful strategies for handling dangerous situations related to these substances.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Compliance

In line with the requirements of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, Idaho State produced a [Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program](#). It contains information on ISU alcohol and drug policies, standards of conduct, applicable disciplinary sanctions, health risks, and counseling and treatment information. It is available online on the Office of General Counsel's Compliance website or by selecting the linked text above.

Firearms and Weapons Policies

ISU is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment that supports the University's academic mission. According to **ISUPP 9000 Possession of Firearms**, no person shall possess any firearms or dangerous weapons while on ISU property. Exceptions to this policy created by State law or expressly authorized by the University include Law enforcement officers, Public Safety Officers when specifically authorized by the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety, private security guards who may lawfully carry firearms and are required by their job duties to carry firearms and to be on ISU property, and persons attending certain special events, such as on-campus gun shows, where the President authorizes the possession of weapons.

Pursuant to Idaho Code § 18-3309, the possession, carrying, or transporting of concealed firearms and ammunition by persons licensed under Idaho Code § 18-3302H (relating to permits that may be issued to retired law enforcement officers) and Idaho Code § 18-3302K (relating to enhanced concealed carry permits) is allowed, subject to the conditions and limitations set forth in Idaho law and subparts C and D of the ISU policy. State and federal law prohibit carrying firearms and ammunition in certain areas of campus. These areas are marked by appropriate signage, but any person possessing a firearm must be familiar with the prohibited areas.

Areas where firearms are prohibited include:

- All campus apartment buildings, and residence halls (Pocatello campus)
- Albion Hall (College of Education on the Pocatello campus)
- Holt Arena (Pocatello campus)
- Reed Gymnasium (Pocatello campus)
- Davis Field (Pocatello campus)
- The Stephens Performing Arts Center (Pocatello campus)
- The Lillibridge Engineering Building (Pocatello campus)
- Eames Advanced Technical Education and Innovations Complex (Pocatello campus)
- The CAES Building (Idaho Falls campus)
- The Meridian Campus
- The Accelerator Center (Pocatello campus)
- Early Learning Center (Pocatello and Idaho Falls campuses)

The carrying of weapons in these areas may be a criminal act and/or may result in temporary or permanent exclusion from University property. All members of the ISU community should refer to ISUPP 9000 *Possession of Firearms* and Idaho State Code for additional information.

Preparation of the Annual Disclosure of Clery Act Crime Statistics

The Clery Act specifies the categories of crimes and specific geographic locations that must be included in the annual crime statistics. Standardizing the crime and location definitions allows students, parents, and employees to make reasonable comparisons of crime rates at different institutions. All statistics are reported to the University community annually within the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report in crime statistic tables that satisfy the statistical requirements outlined by the Clery Act. The Department of Public Safety also submits the annual crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education on behalf of Idaho State University. The statistical information is available to the public through the Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education's website at ope.ed.gov/security/. On this website, consumers can search for crime statistics for higher education institutions by using the options on-screen.

Statistics are compiled from reports made to the Department of Public Safety, the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office of Equity and Inclusion, and other institution officials designated as a Campus Security Authority as defined by the Clery Act. Although Campus Security Authorities are encouraged to report criminal incidents to the Department of Public Safety in a timely manner, they are also contacted at least annually to request any crime reports that may have not previously been submitted to the Department of Public Safety. Statistical information is not requested from, nor provided by, professional or pastoral counselors, as defined by federal law, performing that function and role during their employment with the University (unless they hold an additional role identified as a Campus Security Authority). Law does not require professional and pastoral counselors to provide statistics for this compliance document. The University does not require pastoral and professional counselors to inform the persons they are counseling about the option to report crimes on an anonymous or voluntary, confidential basis for possible inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. If and when they deem it appropriate, these counselors may inform the persons they are counseling of the option to report any crimes to the Department of Public Safety through anonymous reporting.

Each year, the Department of Public Safety collects and evaluates records of ISU's owned and controlled property from various sources to determine those reportable properties under the Clery Act. With this information, the Department of Public Safety maintains a comprehensive list of ISU's Clery-reportable property and law enforcement agencies exercising jurisdiction over each property. Crime statistics are collected from these agencies either by sending a written request for crime statistics for the previous calendar year or by searching for crime statistics for reportable locations on publicly available crime maps if the data is available. Follow-up requests are made to any agency that does not respond to the first request, and all requests are documented for reporting purposes. ISU made a reasonable, good-faith effort to request and retrieve statistics from all local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over ISU's identified Clery Act geography. The statistical tables below include Reportable Clery Act crime data from agencies responding to these requests. Not all agencies responded to these requests for crime statistics, and some of the responses were not in a usable format and may not have been included in the statistics tables.

Once all statistics are gathered from each reporting source, they are reviewed and calculated following the definitions and standards contained in the Clery Act. The crimes included in the annual statistical disclosure do not have to be investigated or adjudicated to count as reportable statistics. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated or affiliated with ISU and may include information received from an anonymous reporting source. Victims or witnesses may report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics, as described earlier in this report. Crime statistics are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. Incidents reported to, or received by, the Department of Public Safety that fall into one of the required reporting classifications that occur within ISU's Clery Act geography will be disclosed as a statistic in the appropriate crime table below. The statistics do not reflect any reports that may have been made to other departments or individuals at the University unless they informed the Department of Public Safety of the incident.

Reportable Crime Definitions

Idaho State University reports statistical data for the crime classifications identified in the Clery Act, which are primarily based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program or various other FBI manuals and guidelines as described below:

- Murder/non-manslaughter by negligence, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, weapons law violations, drug abuse violations, and liquor law violations are from the "Summary Reporting System (SRS) User Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.
- Fondling, incest, and statutory rape are excerpted from the "National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) User Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.

- Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), simple assault, intimidation, and destruction/damage/vandalism of property are from the "Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual" from the FBI's UCR Program.
- The Clery Act regulations provide dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Crime statistics are reported in four general categories: Primary Crimes, Hate Crimes, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses, and Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action. Statistics must be disclosed separately for each category, meaning that when an incident meets definitions in more than one category, it will be reported in each category.

Primary Crimes

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Statistical data reflects the number of victims in each incident.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Statistical data reflects the number of victims in each incident.

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 victim's consent. This offense includes the rape of males and females and encompasses acts of sodomy and sexual assault with an object. Statistical data reflects the number of victims in each incident.

Fondling: Touching another person's private body parts for sexual gratification without the victim's consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Statistical data reflects the number of victims in each incident.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Statistical data reflects the number of victims in each incident.

Statutory rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Statistical data reflects the number of victims in each incident.

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. Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation.

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury results from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used, which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed. Statistical data reflects the number of victims in each incident.

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 a felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of these offenses. Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft includes any case where an automobile is taken by persons not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, and also includes joy riding. Statistical data represents one count for each stolen vehicle.

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation.

Hierarchy Rule

Idaho State uses the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule to count multiple offenses in the Primary Crimes category. Under the **Hierarchy Rule**, only the most serious offense is counted when more than one criminal offense is committed during a single incident. A single incident means that the offenses were committed at the same time and place (when the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred is insignificant).

The hierarchy for reporting Clery Act crimes, beginning with the most severe offense, is murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. The hierarchy rule does not govern arson, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and arrests or referrals for drug, liquor, or weapons law violations, and statistics for these incidents are reported in these categories in addition to any other crime category covered under the hierarchy rule if applicable.

Hate Crimes

A **Hate Crime** is not a separate, distinct crime. It is the commission of a criminal offense reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that is committed against a person or property that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. The **categories of bias** include the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. Clery-reportable hate crimes include bias-motivated murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Additionally, the law requires any bias-motivated incidents involving larceny-theft, simple assault, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and intimidation, defined below, to be included as reportable hate crimes even though there is no requirement to report it in any other area of the report. All hate crimes are reported in a narrative form, including the type of crime and the category of prejudice.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation.

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except Arson): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation.

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

Federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

The third category of crime statistics disclosed by Idaho State are those added to the Clery Act by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) amendments, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. It is important to note that sexual assault is included by the FBI as a criminal offense and is included in the Primary Crimes category for the disclosure of crime statistics. The Clery Act definitions are as follows:

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses): An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System 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 victim's consent. This offense includes the rape of males and females and encompasses acts of sodomy and sexual assault with an object.
- **Fondling:** Touching another person's private body parts for sexual gratification without the victim's consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or 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.

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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and considering the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

- Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Since the Clery Act definition of domestic violence includes acts of violence committed by any person protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction, and dating violence is covered under both Idaho and Alaska domestic violence definitions, all reports that meet the Clery definition of dating violence are counted as domestic violence in the crime statistics.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Crime of Violence** (according to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code) means
 - An offense that has an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another; or
 - Any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.
- 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 purpose of Clery Act reporting.

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

- Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - A **course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which 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.
 - A **reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Weapons, Drug Abuse, And Liquor Law Violation Arrests and Referrals

The fourth category of crime statistics disclosed by Idaho State is the number of arrests and persons referred for disciplinary action for weapons, drug abuse, and liquor law violations.

Arrest: Persons processed by arrest, citation, or a summons.

Referred for Disciplinary Action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Referrals for disciplinary action include individuals referred to the Office of the Dean of Students and the Office of Human Resources for alcohol law, drug law, and illegal weapons violations. The numbers include incidents reported via the Department of Public Safety incident reports and reports provided directly to the Offices of Student Affairs and Human Resources from other members of the ISU community. Statistical data indicate the number of people referred for University disciplinary action for violation of the law.

Liquor Law Violations: Violating 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. Statistical data indicate the number of people arrested by law enforcement or referred for University disciplinary action for violation of the law.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violating state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for state and local law violations, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, distribution, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. Statistical data indicate the number of people arrested by law enforcement or referred for University disciplinary action for violation of the law.

Weapon Law Violations (carrying, possessing, etc.): The violation of state or local 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 weapon offenses that are regulatory in nature. Statistical data indicate the number of people arrested by law enforcement or referred for University disciplinary action for violation of the law.

Unfounded Crimes

Idaho State must provide statistics for the total number of crimes “unfounded” by sworn or commissioned law enforcement and subsequently withheld from crime statistics. The standard for classifying a report as unfounded is very high. It can only occur after sworn or commissioned law enforcement conducts a full investigation and formally determines that the report is false or baseless. Crime reports can only be false if the evidence from a complete and thorough investigation establishes that the crime reported was not completed or attempted in any manner. Crime reports can only be considered baseless if the allegations reported did not meet the elements of the offense or were improperly classified as crimes in the first place. Unfounded crimes are listed in narrative format, including the total number of unfounded crimes by year.

Reportable Geography Definitions

For the purposes of reporting crime statistics, the University must count criminal offenses according to where they occur. Statistics are reported for each separate campus. A location is identified as a separate campus if the institution owns or controls (uses) the site; it is not reasonably geographically contiguous with the main campus (meaning it is more than one mile away); it has an organized program of study (educational courses leading to a degree, certificate, or other recognized credential); and if there is at least one person on-site acting in an administrative capacity. Institutions with more than one campus must ensure that each campus complies with all of the Clery Act and HEA fire and safety-related requirements.

ISU operates campuses and outreach centers across Idaho and Alaska. Statistics are reported for the following six separate campuses:

- Idaho State University-Pocatello (ISU-Pocatello) is ISU’s main campus and is located in Pocatello, Idaho.
- Idaho State University-Idaho Falls (ISU-Idaho Falls) is located in Idaho Falls, Idaho, and is part of a joint partnership with the University of Idaho.
- Idaho State University-Meridian (ISU-Meridian) is located in Meridian, Idaho.
- Idaho State University-Twin Falls (ISU-Twin Falls) is located on the College of Southern Idaho campus in Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Idaho State University-Caldwell (ISU-Caldwell) is located on the campus of the College of Idaho in Caldwell, Idaho.
- University of Alaska Anchorage/Idaho State University Doctor of Pharmacy program (UAA/ISU) is located in Anchorage, Alaska. It is a partnership between Idaho State and the University of Alaska Anchorage to provide pharmacy education.

For each campus, there are four geographic locations for which statistics must be reported to the extent to which these definitions exist for a given campus. The four Clery Act-defined locations are on campus, on-campus student housing, public property, and non-campus property, each defined below:

On-Campus: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area (generally within one mile of the edge of the core campuses) and used by ISU in direct support of or a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; and (2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the campus, that is owned by the University but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

As used in these definitions, it is **controlled by** means that the institution (or an institution-associated entity) directly or indirectly rents, leases, or has some other type of written agreement to use space. **Reasonably Contiguous** refers to a building or property an institution owns or controls in a location that students consider to be and treat as part of the

“campus.” Generally speaking, it is reasonable to consider locations within one mile from the core or main campus border to be reasonably contiguous with the campus.

On-Campus Student Housing Facility: Any student housing facility owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property owned or controlled by the institution and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus. This category is a subset of the On-Campus category, so statistics for University Housing facilities are recorded in the on-campus and the on-campus student housing categories. The Pocatello campus is the only campus with on-campus student housing facilities.

Public Property: All property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus or on-campus properties/buildings. Public property generally includes but is not limited to, the streets bordering the campus and the sidewalk on both sides of the street. Clery Act crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

Noncampus Building or Property: (1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution (i.e., privately owned fraternity house); or (2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

The Noncampus geography definition includes properties under temporary ISU control during institution-sponsored overnight student trips, such as hotels or other lodging accommodations. A location used by students during ISU-sponsored travel becomes countable when it is used for more than one night or when its use is repeated each year.

Crime Statistics Tables

The following tables include the crime statistics for calendar years 2022, 2021, and 2020, covering the Clery reportable crimes categories by the applicable geographic category for ISU’s six separate campuses. The statistics below represent the number of crimes compiled from reports to the Department of Public Safety, law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over ISU’s reportable Clery Act geography, or University officials identified as Campus Security Authorities. The crime statistics below do not reflect the number of prosecutions, convictions, or the outcome of disciplinary action. Crimes or locations not covered by the Clery Act are not included in the annual crime statistics tables.

ISU-Pocatello Crime Statistics

The Pocatello campus provides on-campus student housing facilities, so Clery Act offenses reported in the On-Campus Student Housing column are also included in the On-Campus column.

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus (Includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing Only	Public Property	Noncampus
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0	0

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus (Includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing Only	Public Property	Noncampus
Rape	2022	1	1	0	0
Rape	2021	5	5	1	0
Rape	2020	2	1	0	0
Fondling	2022	1	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	2	1	0	0
Fondling	2020	2	1	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	1	1	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	1	0	5	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	1	0	2	0
Burglary	2022	19	5	0	0
Burglary	2021	4	3	0	0
Burglary	2020	7	2	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	1	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	4	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	1	0	1	0
Arson *	2022	0	0	0	0
Arson *	2021	0	0	0	0
Arson *	2020	1	0	0	0

* When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense and the Arson are counted.

ISU-Pocatello VAWA Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus (Includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing Only	Public Property	Noncampus
Domestic Violence	2022	1	1	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	8	5	1	0
Domestic Violence	2020	7	6	2	0

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus (Includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing Only	Public Property	Noncampus
Dating Violence **	2022	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2021	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2020	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	12	1	0	0
Stalking	2021	4	3	1	0
Stalking	2020	4	0	3	0

** Per Idaho Statute, Dating Violence is included in the Domestic Violence definition. Due to this, all Dating Violence statistics are counted only in the Domestic Violence category.

ISU-Pocatello Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus (Includes Student Housing)	On-Campus Student Housing Only	Public Property	Noncampus
Weapons Law Arrests	2022	0	0	1	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	1	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2020	0	0	1	0
Drug Law Arrests	2022	0	0	4	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	2	0	5	0
Drug Law Arrests	2020	0	0	7	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2022	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2021	1	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2020	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	10	10	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	5	1	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	6	6	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2022	26	26	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2021	24	20	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2020	0	0	0	0

*** Statistics in these categories do not include Public Drunkenness or Driving Under the Influence (DUI).

ISU-Pocatello Hate Crimes

- 2022: One (1) incident of vandalism occurred in the noncampus category, characterized by religious bias.
- 2021: One (1) incident of intimidation occurred in the on-campus category, characterized by sexual orientation bias. One (1) incident of intimidation occurred in the on-campus student housing category, characterized by sexual orientation bias.
- 2020: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.

ISU-Pocatello Unfounded Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2021: Zero (0) crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2020: One (1) crime was unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer at the Pocatello Police Department.

ISU-Idaho Falls Crime Statistics

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Idaho Falls, so this geography category was omitted from the following tables.

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	1	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	1	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Arson *	2022	0	0	0
Arson *	2021	0	0	0
Arson *	2020	0	0	0

* When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense and the Arson are counted.

ISU-Idaho Falls VAWA Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2022	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2021	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2020	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	2	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0

** Per Idaho Statute, Dating Violence is included in the Domestic Violence definition. Due to this, all Dating Violence statistics are counted only in the Domestic Violence category.

ISU-Idaho Falls Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Weapons Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2022	0	1	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2020	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2020	0	0	0

*** Statistics in these categories do not include Public Drunkenness or Driving Under the Influence (DUI).

ISU-Idaho Falls Hate Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2021: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2020: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.

ISU-Idaho Falls Unfounded Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2021: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2020: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.

ISU-Meridian Crime Statistics

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Meridian, so this geography category was omitted from the following tables.

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Robbery	2021	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0
Arson *	2022	0	0	0
Arson *	2021	0	0	0
Arson *	2020	0	0	0

* When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense and the Arson are counted.

ISU-Meridian VAWA Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2022	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2021	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2020	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0

** Per Idaho Statute, Dating Violence is included in the Domestic Violence definition. Due to this, all Dating Violence statistics are counted only in the Domestic Violence category.

ISU-Meridian Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Weapons Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2020	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	1	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2020	0	0	0

*** Statistics in these categories do not include Public Drunkenness or Driving Under the Influence (DUI).

ISU-Meridian Falls Hate Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2021: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2020: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.

ISU-Meridian Falls Unfounded Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2021: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2020: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.

ISU-Twin Falls Crime Statistics

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Twin Falls, so this geography category was omitted from the following tables.

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0
Arson *	2022	0	0	0
Arson *	2021	0	0	0
Arson *	2020	0	0	0

* When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense and the Arson are counted.

ISU-Twin Falls VAWA Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2022	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2021	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2020	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0

** Per Idaho Statute, Dating Violence is included in the Domestic Violence definition. Due to this, all Dating Violence statistics are counted only in the Domestic Violence category.

ISU-Twin Falls Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Weapons Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2020	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2020	0	0	0

*** Statistics in these categories do not include Public Drunkenness or Driving Under the Influence (DUI).

ISU-Twin Falls Hate Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2021: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2020: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.

ISU-Twin Falls Unfounded Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2021: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2020: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.

ISU-Caldwell Crime Statistics

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Caldwell, so this geography category was omitted from the following tables.

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	0	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Burglary	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0
Arson *	2022	0	0	0
Arson *	2021	0	0	0
Arson *	2020	0	0	0

* When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense and the Arson are counted.

ISU-Caldwell VAWA Crimes

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2022	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2021	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2020	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0

** Per Idaho Statute, Dating Violence is included in the Domestic Violence definition. Due to this, all Dating Violence statistics are counted only in the Domestic Violence category.

ISU-Caldwell Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Weapons Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2020	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2020	0	0	0

*** Statistics in these categories do not include Public Drunkenness or Driving Under the Influence (DUI).

ISU-Caldwell Hate Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2021: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2020: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.

ISU-Caldwell Unfounded Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2021: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2020: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.

UAA/ISU-Anchorage Crime Statistics

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Anchorage, so this geography category was omitted from the following tables.

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2022	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2022	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2021	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2022	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2022	0	0	0
Fondling	2021	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2022	0	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0

Primary Crimes (Reported by Hierarchy)	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Statutory Rape	2022	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2022	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2022	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2021	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2022	1	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2022	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	0	0
Arson *	2022	0	0	0
Arson *	2021	0	0	0
Arson *	2020	0	0	0

* When multiple offenses are committed during the same distinct operation as an Arson offense, the most serious offense and the Arson are counted.

UAA/ISU Anchorage VAWA Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Domestic Violence	2022	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2022	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2021	0	0	0
Dating Violence **	2020	0	0	0
Stalking	2022	0	0	0
Stalking	2021	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0

** Per Alaska Statute, Dating Violence is included in the Domestic Violence definition. Due to this, all Dating Violence statistics are counted only in the Domestic Violence category.

UAA/ISU Anchorage Weapons, Drug, and Liquor Offenses

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action	Year	On-Campus	Public Property	Noncampus
Weapons Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests ***	2020	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2022	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2021	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2022	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2021	0	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals ***	2020	0	0	0

*** Statistics in these categories do not include Public Drunkenness or Driving Under the Influence (DUI).

UAA/ISU Anchorage Hate Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2021: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.
- 2020: Zero (0) hate crimes were reported.

UAA/ISU Anchorage Unfounded Crimes

- 2022: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2021: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.
- 2020: Zero (0) crimes unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer.

2022 Annual Fire Safety Report

The Higher Education Opportunity Act requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards. An on-campus student housing facility is defined as a building owned or controlled by the institution, or located on property owned or controlled by the institution, and is within a reasonably contiguous area that makes up the campus. Therefore, this report only applies to the Pocatello campus due to it having on-campus student housing facilities. A Fire Safety Report is not published for other ISU campuses because they do not currently have on-campus student housing facilities.

The Pocatello on-campus residence halls include the following buildings: Rendezvous Hall, Turner Hall, South Complex (Nichols, Owen, Dyer, and Redfield Halls), and Schubert Heights. The Pocatello on-campus apartments include the following buildings: Ridge Crest, McIntosh Manor, University Courts, Pulling Courts, and 5th Street Apartments. West Campus Building 72 is no longer utilized as a student apartment building and instead holds the University Housing office.

Preparation of the Annual Fire Safety Report

The Annual Fire Safety Report is prepared each year by the Department of Public Safety and University Housing to provide the campus community with current information on fire safety systems and procedures. The Annual Fire Safety Report details all information required by this Act for the Idaho State University campus in Pocatello, including the following:

- Fire statistics for each on-campus student housing facility.
- A description of the fire safety system for each on-campus student housing facility.
- Number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year.
- Institutional policies or rules regarding portable electric appliances, smoking, and open flames in on-campus student housing facilities.
- Procedures for student housing facility evacuation.
- Policies for any fire safety education and training programs provided to students and employees, including procedures students and employees should follow in case of fire.
- List of titles or organizations to which fires should be reported.
- Plans for future improvements.

ISU is committed to providing a fire-safe environment for its faculty, staff, students, and visitors and protecting its property by continuing to enhance fire prevention, protection, preparedness, and response programs. The following policies and practices are in effect to assist the University community in working together to maintain an environment that reduces the risk of fire hazards. Any definitions provided in the Annual Fire Safety Report and used in the remainder of the report were obtained from the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) and [34 CFR § 668.49\(a\)](#) Institutional Fire Safety Policies and Fire Statistics.

Fire Safety Policies

Students, faculty, and staff are expected to maintain the cleanliness of personal space and common areas to ensure maximum protection of people and property, including those living in University housing and the personal belongings of each resident. The University Housing Rules and Regulations provided in ISUPP 5000 *Student Code of Conduct* apply to students residing in on-campus housing, including residence halls and apartments, and their guests. Below is a summary of pertinent fire safety-related standards concerning portable electrical appliances, smoking, open flames, and other fire safety violations in a student housing facility.

Portable Electric Appliances

The University places restrictions on whether portable electrical appliances are allowed and the types of electrical appliances that are permitted in residence hall rooms and apartments to maintain a safe environment for all.

- **Air Conditioners:** With prior approval from a Building Manager, a window air conditioner or self-contained swamp cooler not connected to a water source is permitted in apartments only. A housing staff member must perform all installation and removal. Unauthorized air conditioners will be fined according to established University fees. Dimensions for air conditioners should not exceed 24" wide by 24" depth by 16" height, BTU Max is 12,000 BTU, and Voltage max is 120.
- **Barbeque Grills:** Individual use of barbeque grills is strictly prohibited in residence halls. Barbequing is allowed outside apartment complexes and in cases of University Housing sponsored programs. Barbeque grills must be placed at least four feet away from any structure. Due to safety reasons, gas frills or tanks cannot be stored in individual apartment units or residence hall rooms.
- **Cooking:** No cooking is allowed in residence hall rooms where there are no kitchens. Appliances with open heating elements are a fire hazard and, therefore, not allowed in University Housing facilities (i.e., toasters, toaster ovens, hot cup coil warmers, electric stand-alone burners, electric skillets, etc.). Small microwaves (up to 1200 watts), George Foreman grills, and 3.6 cubic foot refrigerators are allowed.
- **Halogen Lamps:** Due to fire hazards, halogen lamps are not allowed in University housing units.
- **Heaters:** No heating units and appliances with open coils are allowed.
- **Holiday Decorations:** Live Christmas trees are not allowed in residence halls or apartments. All electrical decorations must be UL-approved. When decorating entrance doors to either a residence hall or an apartment, the paper wrapping must not exceed beyond the door frame. Decorating in public areas must be approved by the Residence Director or Building Manager. Spray snow is only allowed on windows.

Smoking

ISUPP 2370 *Smoke-Free Campus* policy prohibits smoking on all property owned, leased, or operated by ISU. This consists of all buildings, including residence halls and apartments, all grounds, including exterior open spaces, parking lots, on-campus sidewalks, University-owned streets, driveways, athletic and practice facilities and recreational spaces, and all University-owned or leased vehicles. The smoking ban does not apply to public sidewalks or streets on the perimeter of campus. Smoking is defined as burning tobacco or other material in any type of smoking equipment, including but not restricted to cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or e-cigarettes.

Open Flames, Candles, or Incense

The burning of candles, incense, and other open flame items are not allowed in any University Housing units as they present a concern for fire safety. In addition, any odors that are offensive to the residence hall or apartment community are not permitted.

Other Fire Safety Violations

The following are prohibited:

- Tampering with fire safety equipment, e.g., emergency exit signs, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and pull stations.
- Tampering with or removal of batteries from smoke detectors. A chirping noise coming from a smoke detector indicates that the battery is low. Contact a Building Manager or the front desk for a replacement immediately.
- Failure to evacuate during a fire alarm.
- Parking in fire lanes.

- Use and storage of fireworks is prohibited in and around all University housing facilities.
- Intentionally or unintentionally igniting a fire or any actions that result in a fire or smoke is prohibited and may result in immediate removal from housing.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

Fire Safety education meetings for all students living in residence halls and campus apartments and all employees associated with on-campus student housing are held at the beginning of each semester. These programs are designed for the following objectives: familiarize everyone with the procedures in each housing facility, provide information on fire safety and what appropriate action to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency, and provide information on the University's fire safety protocols. Additionally, each resident is expected to abide by the established University Housing Rules and Regulations in ISUPP 5000 *Student Code of Conduct* and all regulations established by the University to ensure maximum protection of University property, the lives of individuals in housing, and the personal belongings of each resident. Fire evacuation procedures are posted to direct occupants to primary and secondary exits.

University Housing staff are required to participate in fire safety training each year prior to the start of the fall semester. This training consists of identification and prevention of fire hazards, how to lead and assist residents in safe building evacuations, locations of housing facility areas of rescue, locations of housing facility Areas of Rescue/Refuge for individuals with mobility issues who cannot safely evacuate from a building on their own, and other topics as determined necessary. Resident assistants and building managers receive training on the proper use of fire extinguishers.

Basic fire safety instruction is offered periodically by appropriate staff within the Department of Public Safety or Facilities Services to faculty and staff and by request from individual departments. Educational programs presented to students, faculty, and staff include information about ISU's safe practices and rules. Fire safety programs include information on identification and prevention of fire hazards, actual building evacuation procedures and drills, specific response to fire emergencies by building, office, or area occupants, and use of fire extinguishers.

Fire Evacuation Drills

During the academic school year, every on-campus residence hall and campus apartment building performs four fire evacuation drills to prepare and instruct residents on proper evacuation procedures. A fire drill is defined as a supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire. Pre-planning and rehearsal are effective ways to ensure residents recognize the evacuation alarm and know how to respond. Fire evacuation drills for residence halls and campus apartments are planned and executed by University Housing, with the first drill typically occurring within the first ten days of the start of both the fall and spring semesters. Fire evacuation drills are often coordinated with Department of Public Safety officers or Facilities Services personnel.

During a fire evacuation drill in the residence halls, the fire alarm system is activated, letting occupants know they must exit the building and proceed to the designated Area of Assembly. For a fire evacuation drill at the campus apartments, University Housing staff knock on each unit's door, letting the occupants know that a fire drill is taking place and that they must proceed to the Area of Assembly. When the evacuation is complete in a residence hall or campus apartment, University Housing staff will give the residents a brief safety talk.

Fire Evacuation Procedures

Some buildings are equipped with an audible fire alarm system that can be used to alert occupants to the fire hazard. In buildings that do not have an automatic fire alarm system, occupants may be notified of a fire hazard by word of mouth. In the event of a fire in a campus building, including a student housing facility, never ignore a fire alarm. The first reaction should be to grab essentials, alert others, and evacuate the building.

Upon notification of a fire in a building, all building occupants should:

- Gather essential items, move hastily, but do not run. Essential items include keys, phones, and identification/Bengal card (for housing residents).
- Individuals with disabilities or injuries that prevent them from evacuating on their own should call 911 and notify public safety officials of their location. Indicate the address/building name and location in the building (floor, room number, description).
- When opening doors, feel the doorknob with the back of your hand. If it feels hot, fire may be on the other side of the door, so keep it shut. Clothing or towels can be placed in the door's cracks to keep smoke out and use an alternate exit.
- Doors should be opened slowly, even if they do not feel hot.
- Close doors behind you as you exit, but do not lock them. This helps keep the fire from spreading.
- Be willing to inform others who may not be aware of the emergency to exit. This may include pulling the fire alarm if not already activated.
- Do not use elevators as an escape route.
- In the case of smoke or fumes, stay low to the ground while exiting the building.
- If you are forced to advance through flames:
 - Hold your breath.
 - Move quickly, covering your head and hair. Keep your head down and close your eyes as often as possible.
- If your clothing catches fire:
 - Stop moving immediately. Running and quick movements can spread the fire.
 - Drop to the ground and lie down if possible, covering your face with your hands to help avoid facial injury.
 - Roll back and forth to help deprive the fire of oxygen. If a rug is nearby, it can be used to roll around the body to extinguish the flame further.
 - Other techniques can also be used to help extinguish the flames, like using a fire extinguisher, dousing the fire with water, or fire beating one's skin.
- If trapped in a room:
 - Close as many doors as possible.
 - Seal cracks around the door to prevent smoke from entering. If possible, use a wet cloth.
 - Dial 911 to report the address or name of the building and a description of where you are located.
 - Stay on the phone until help arrives.
 - Use any windows to alert responders to your location by waving your hands or hanging a bright-colored cloth out the window.
 - If a window is opened for exit purposes, be sure other windows in the room are closed tightly to avoid additional smoke or fire being drawn into the room.
- Some doors in corridors or stairwells of buildings and residence halls are designed to stand up to a fire longer than the doors to individual rooms, so it is important to never prop open or tamper with doors that automatically close due to a fire alarm system activation.
- Never prop open exterior doors, as this can cause the fire to spread inside the building more quickly.

- Once outside the building, report to the Area of Assembly and do not re-enter the building until directed to do so by emergency personnel.
- First responders will ensure staff, faculty, and students have cleared the building.
- Wait at the Area of Assembly for further instructions or the All Clear message:
 - For housing units, take a headcount to determine which residences may still be inside the building and report this information promptly to first responders.
 - For all other buildings, if you think someone may still be inside, promptly provide their name and last known location to first responders.

As used above, the **Area of Assembly** is a pre-identified area that is safe from the building and clear of emergency vehicle access. Locations of these areas can be found on the [Areas of Assembly Map](#), which can be found on the Department of Public Safety's Emergency Management website or by selecting the linked text.

Fire Reporting

Students or employees who discover a fire should immediately call 911 to summon emergency services and then contact the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515. Once the Department of Public Safety learns of a fire, they will summon the local fire department for assistance if they have not already been contacted and initiate an emergency response and notification requirements as necessary. A fire is defined as any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

The Department of Public Safety needs to be notified of any instance of a fire on campus, including minor fires not requiring immediate emergency response. Suppose a member of the ISU community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is unsure whether it has been reported. In that case, the individual should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety to investigate and document the incident for disclosure in the University's daily crime and fire log and the annual crime or fire statistics as necessary. The Department of Public Safety will collaborate with the State Fire Marshal's Office, as appropriate, during investigations. When reporting a fire that has already been extinguished, please be prepared to provide as much information as possible about the location, date, time, and cause of the fire, as well as any property damage that occurred and any injuries that may have resulted from the fire.

ISU maintains a combined daily crime and fire log for the Pocatello campus, which is currently the only campus with student housing facilities. The log is available online on the Department of Public Safety's Clery Act and Crime Stats page at isu.edu/clery/crime--fire-logs/ or for public inspection at 625 E Humbolt in Pocatello during regular business hours (typically Monday through Friday from 8 am to 5 pm, except holidays).

Fire Safety Systems in On-Campus Student Housing

On-campus student housing buildings are equipped with various fire safety systems. A fire safety system is any mechanism or system related to detecting a fire, the warning resulting from a fire or controlling a fire. This system may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems; fire detection devices; standalone smoke alarms; devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Residence halls contain fire alarm systems monitored twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week by the Department of Public Safety's dispatch center. Campus apartments contain fire alarms that sound locally in each unit and are not connected to the central monitoring system in the Department of Public Safety. All buildings also have portable fire extinguishers that are sized and located following the adopted building code and fire code. Each facility also has

emergency evacuation plans indicating exit locations, manual fire alarm boxes, and portable fire extinguishers. ISU maintains and tests all fire alarms and automatic fire suppression systems to ensure proper operation and system readiness in a fire emergency.

Plans for Future Improvement in Fire Safety

ISU will continue to assess and upgrade fire systems and equipment as an ongoing process to ensure that all equipment meets National Fire Safety standards. Future improvements will be made as part of this assessment process when the circumstances require and as financial resources become available. New programs and policies are developed as needed to help ensure the safety of all students, faculty, and staff.

Fire Safety Systems Summary

The tables below describe the fire safety systems at each residence hall and campus apartment on the Pocatello campus as of the start of the 2022 - 2023 academic year.

ISU Housing Fire Safety Systems Summary – Residence Halls

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Fire Alarms Monitored by Public Safety	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Type of Fire Alert Device	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Fire Evacuation Drills in 2022
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Road	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Road	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Road	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 E Martin Luther King Jr. Way	Yes	Full	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Turner Hall ¹ and Turner Dining Commons, Building 64	1400 E Terry Street	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Garrison Hall ² , Building 63	802 Memorial Drive	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4

¹ Turner Hall has sprinklers in the basement floor only. The information provided in the table also includes the attached dining hall, Turner Dining Commons.

² Although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the HEOA fire regulations.

ISU Housing Fire Safety Systems Summary – Campus Apartments

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Fire Alarms Monitored by Public Safety	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Type of Fire Alert Device	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (fire) Drills in 2022
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Fire Alarms Monitored by Public Safety	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Type of Fire Alert Device	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (fire) Drills in 2022
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 A	1300 S 5th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1300 S 5th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 E	1300 S 5th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 F	1300 S 5th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 G	1300 S 5th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Fire Alarms Monitored by Public Safety	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Type of Fire Alert Device	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Evacuation (fire) Drills in 2022
University Courts, Building 25 H	1300 S 5th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Avenue	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4

Fire Statistics

Fire statistics must be collected and reported annually in the Annual Fire Safety Report and the U.S. Department of Education’s web-based data collection system. Statistics are compiled from incidents reported to the Department of Public Safety, University Housing, Student Affairs, other institution officials designated as Campus Security Authorities, the Pocatello Police Department, and the Pocatello Fire Department (during an active incident when responding to campus). The statistics do not reflect any reports that may have been made to other University departments or individuals unless they informed the Department of Public Safety of the incident.

Fire statistics must be reported for each student housing facility, and the statistics must reflect information about the following items:

- The number of fires and the cause of each fire. The cause of the fire is defined as the factors that give rise to a fire. The cause categories to be used include:
 - Unintentional Fire: A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread the fire into an area where the fire should not be.
 - Intentional Fire: A fire that is ignited or results from deliberate action when the person knows there should not be a fire.
 - Undetermined Fire: A fire in which the cause cannot be determined.
- The number of persons who received fire-related injuries resulting in treatment at a medical facility. A fire-related injury is defined as any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting a rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term “person” may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or others. The term “person” may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or others. The number of fire-related injuries includes individuals transported to a medical facility (even if they refuse treatment at the facility) and individuals treated at a temporary medical facility set up at the fire site.
- The number of deaths related to a fire. A fire-related death is defined as any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or an accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire, or dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.
- The value of property damage caused by the fire. The value of property damage is the estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents in terms of the cost of replacement in the like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

The following tables depict fire-related statistics for each on-campus student housing facility for the three most recent calendar years (2022, 2021, and 2020).

2022 Pocatello Fire Statistics in On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 E Martin Luther King Jr. Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turner Hall ³ , Building 64	1400 E Terry Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall ⁴ , Building 63	802 Memorial Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 A	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 E	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ Includes fire statistics for Turner Dining Commons (attached cafeteria).

⁴ Although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through the attached cafeteria, Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the HEOA fire regulations.

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
University Courts, Building 25 F	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 G	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 H	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2021 Pocatello Fire Statistics in On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 E Martin Luther King Jr. Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turner Hall ⁵ , Building 64	1400 E Terry Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall ⁶ , Building 63	802 Memorial Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 A	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 E	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 F	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 G	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 H	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2020 Pocatello Fire Statistics in On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁵ Includes fire statistics for Turner Dining Commons (attached cafeteria).

⁶ Although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through the attached cafeteria, Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the HEOA fire regulations.

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Road	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 E Martin Luther King Jr. Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turner Hall ⁷ , Building 64	1400 E Terry Street	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall ⁸ , Building 63	802 Memorial Drive	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 A	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 E	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁷ Includes fire statistics for Turner Dining Commons (attached cafeteria).

⁸ Although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through the attached cafeteria, Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the HEOA fire regulations.

Housing Facility	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Fire	Injuries	Fatalities	Property Damage
University Courts, Building 25 F	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 G	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 H	1300 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Avenue	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Student Consumer Information Idaho State University

The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 (HEOA) requires that postsecondary institutions participating in federal student aid programs make certain disclosures to students. This information is disclosed to you as a student at Idaho State in compliance with federal law.



The Department of Public Safety prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act requirements. The full text of this annual report can be located on our website, and a physical copy will be provided upon request. You may request a copy by calling (208) 282-2515, emailing pubsafe@isu.edu, or visiting the Department of Public Safety office on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses.

Any questions regarding this report may be directed to the Department of Public Safety by calling (208) 282-2515 or emailing clery@isu.edu.