COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

CLERY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

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Introduction

Dear Colorado State University Community,

Safety forms the foundation of everything we do at CSU. When students, faculty, staff, and visitors feel secure, they are free to pursue academic excellence, groundbreaking research, and meaningful connections that define the university experience. The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report provides transparency about safety statistics, policies, and resources available to our community.

We encourage every member of our community to review this report. Understanding our safety resources, knowing how to report concerns, and being aware of emergency procedures are essential components of maintaining a secure campus environment. Your awareness and participation in campus safety initiatives strengthen our entire community.

Our commitment to safety is year-round and multifaceted. The Colorado State University Police Department works tirelessly to patrol our campus, respond to incidents, and build relationships with community members. Our Environmental Health Services team ensures compliance with fire safety regulations in all campus facilities. Student support services provide resources for those who need assistance, and our emergency management team continuously updates protocols to address evolving safety challenges.

However, campus safety is truly a shared responsibility. Each member of our community plays a vital role in maintaining the secure environment that enables CSU to fulfill its mission. We ask that you remain vigilant, report suspicious activities, participate in safety training programs, and look out for one another.

The safety of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors remains our highest priority. By working together and staying informed about campus safety resources and procedures, we can ensure that Colorado State University continues to be a place where academic pursuits, research endeavors, and campus life flourish in an environment built on security, trust, and mutual respect.

Thank you for your continued commitment to campus safety and for being part of the Colorado State University community.

Marc Barker

Assistant Vice President for Safety & Risk Services and Chief Resilience Officer
Colorado State University

About this Report

A landmark federal law adopted in 1990 and amended in 1998 and 2024, now called the *Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act*, section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, requires institutions of higher education to disclose campus crime statistics and security information.

This report contains both the *Annual Security Report* and the *Fire Safety Report*, referred to as the ASFSR which meets the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act (Clery Act) requirements and provides valuable information to current and prospective students, employees, and their families about safety and security at Colorado State University. This report covers the calendar year of 2025 and is released in 2026. This report also outlines the university's policies on drugs, alcohol, and interpersonal violence, among other policies. Interpersonal violence includes sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

This report is created through a collaborative effort across the university. Those involved in compiling statistics and information include these CSU offices:

- Colorado State University Police Department
- Safety and Risk Services
- Office of Title IX Programs
- Division of Student Affairs
    - Housing & Dining Services
    - Support & Safety Assessment
    - Student Resolution Center
    - Fraternity & Sorority Life
- Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center
- CSU Athletics
- CSU Health Network
- International Programs
- Facilities Management
- Office of General Counsel

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report informs the university community about statistics for the types of crimes that the Clery Act requires the university to publish.

These crime categories are:

- Criminal homicide (murder and non-negligent manslaughter)
- Sex offenses (sexual assault, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape)
- Aggravated assault
- Arson
- Robbery
- Burglary

- Motor vehicle theft
- Hate crimes, defined as "a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim," including the above crimes plus larceny – theft, simple assault, intimidation, destruction and damage or vandalism of property
- Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking
- Hazing

Statistics of these crimes are provided for the previous three years. The statistics show these crimes that occurred on university property and certain non-campus property and public property associated with the university.

In addition, statistics are reported for students who are arrested or referred for university disciplinary action for liquor law violations, drug law violations, and carrying and possessing illegal weapons. Referrals are counted when there is not arrest. When there is both a referral and an arrest, only the arrest is reflected in the chart (the referral is not).

CSU reports statistics for Clery crimes that occurred on properties that are within the university's Clery geography, which are geographic areas defined by the Clery Act.

This includes:

- On-campus property: all properties that the university owns or controls within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area that are used in any manner related to the institution's educational purposes, including the residence halls and apartments. This counts all university campuses.
- Public property: all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within a campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from a campus, not including private homes and businesses.
- Non-campus buildings and property: all other property that the university owns or controls that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and that is located outside of the reasonably contiguous campus area, including buildings or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by CSU.

Statistical information is requested from our law enforcement partners within Colorado, in other states, and in international locations, when the property is considered university non-campus property under the Clery Act.

Statistics are maintained for all fires that occurred during the previous three years in on-campus student housing.

A Clery compliance committee requests and compiles statistics for the report each year, based on information received from offices and agencies listed above and from Campus Security Authorities.

Those statistics are counted and compiled into classifications for the report.

The Clery compliance committee works to ensure that the report meets requirements of the Clery Act and provides the most accurate information regarding crime, fire, safety, and related policies at CSU.

The report is sent each year via email to students and employees, and published online to be made available to parents, potential students and employees, and the general public.

The report includes information about procedures, policies and crime prevention programs including:

- How to report a crime to CSU police
- Law enforcement databases of registered sex offenders
- Drug, alcohol, and interpersonal violence disciplinary procedures
- How and when the university issues warnings to students, faculty and staff of potentially dangerous criminal and emergency situations
- University building and grounds evacuation procedures

This report is available online. A printed copy is available by request from the Clery Act Compliance Officer or may be printed from the online PDF version. The police department makes a daily crime and fire log for relevant campuses available to anyone on request and publishes the log online.

This annual report is published no later than October 1 of each year, unless otherwise determined by the U.S. Department of Education, and a notice of its publication with a link is emailed to every current CSU student and current employee on or before that date. The Office of Admissions website notifies prospective students of the report's availability, and prospective employees are notified as they apply through the talent management system.

To provide a clear definition of terms as defined at CSU for all individuals who review this report, there is an appendix of some of the terms contained within the Clery requirements not otherwise defined in the full Annual Security Report. This appendix is located at the end of this report. Within the appendix is reasonable interpretation for some of the terms found within the Clery Act and intend to provide the plain meaning of said terms as we have interpreted them here at CSU with legal guidance and guidance from the Department of Education.

CSU Drug, Marijuana, Alcohol, and Tobacco Policies

CSU's alcohol and drug policy applies to all members of the university community, including staff, faculty, students, affiliates, volunteers, and visitors. The full Alcohol and Drugs policy is available here and the Smoking, Vaping and Tobacco policy is available here.

The university prohibits the following on any university-owned or controlled property, or at university activities:

- Illegally manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, possessing, or using illicit drugs, including marijuana and its derivatives
    - Possessing a medical marijuana permit does not allow for the possession, use or storage of marijuana anywhere on university property, including in residence halls, and university apartments
    - Possessing, selling, or using drug paraphernalia
- Anyone younger than 21 possessing or drinking alcohol on university property
- Intentionally or knowingly selling or furnishing alcohol to anyone younger than 21, or anyone obviously inebriated
- Possessing or consuming alcohol or drugs, or being impaired by alcohol or drugs, while:
    - In a university laboratory, mechanical shop, or other place where the risks of injury are higher than under normal circumstances
    - Driving a university vehicle or machinery
    - Performing university job duties
    - Volunteering for the university
    - Interacting with children while working or volunteering at the university or at a university sponsored event
- Students and employees may not use alcohol, controlled substances or illicit drugs so as to adversely affect academic or job performance, endanger the physical wellbeing of themselves or others, or in a way that leads to property damage or serious misconduct
- All uses of tobacco, and the sale of tobacco and other substances meant for smoking are prohibited in all buildings and on all grounds owned, leased, or controlled by CSU, including, but not limited to:
    - Outdoor spaces
    - Underpasses
    - Recreational facilities and fields
    - Roadways, walkways, and sidewalks
    - Pick-up and drop-off points for campus and public bus transportation

CSU, through University Housing, Student Conduct Services and CSU Police Department enforces the Student Conduct Code, state underage drinking laws, and local, state, and federal drug laws.

CSU does permit the lawful use of alcohol at events and in connection with activities on CSU property, with permission from the University Office of Risk Management and Insurance.

Violating University, State or Federal Drug and Alcohol Policy or Law

Students
All CSU students are required to comply with the Student Conduct Code, which sets behavior expectations for students, including expectations regarding drug and alcohol use.

The Student Conduct Code prohibits student use, possession, manufacturing, and distribution of illegal drugs. This includes:

- Prescription drugs used in a manner other than as prescribed
- Marijuana
- Narcotics, methamphetamine, cocaine, opiates, LSD, mushrooms, heroin, designer drugs such as Ecstasy and GHB, and other controlled substances
- Drug paraphernalia including but not limited to equipment, products, and materials used to cultivate, manufacture, distribute, or use illegal drugs

The Student Conduct Code applies to student behaviors on and off campus.

If a student is found to have violated drug or alcohol conduct expectations, the student may be subject to discipline under the Student Conduct Code, as well as criminal prosecution under federal and state laws.

CSU, through University Housing, Student Conduct Services and CSU Police Department enforces the Student Conduct Code, state underage drinking laws, and local, state, and federal drug laws.

Employees
The university may properly intervene when employee use of alcohol or drugs affects job performance and conduct.

Employees covered by the Alcohol and Drugs policy, may not report to work or be at work while impaired by alcohol or drugs, even those lawfully prescribed, as determined under a reasonable suspicion standard. Employees who violate the university's policies concerning illicit drugs face discipline outlined in university policies and procedures.

Employees may also be subject to criminal prosecution under federal and state laws for drug- related criminal offenses.

Each employee must notify the university's Vice President in writing no later than five days after being convicted for any criminal alcohol or drug statute violation. A conviction is a finding of guilt (including a plea of no contest or *nolo contendere*) or imposition of sentence, or both, by any judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of criminal drug statutes. The university must take disciplinary action within 30 days after receipt of any notice; disciplinary sanctions include reprimand, probation, expulsion, eliminating or lowering salary increases for a period of time, temporary

suspension with or without pay, termination, and referral to civil authorities for prosecution consistent with local, state, and federal law and University policy.

Colorado Immunity from Arrest and Prosecution Law

Colorado law protects people from criminal prosecution for certain drug and alcohol violations if they call for help in an alcohol- or drug-related emergency, including marijuana (C.R.S. §18-1- 711).

The caller will be immune from criminal prosecution if they comply with the following:

- The caller must provide their name to police or emergency medical services.
- The caller must remain on scene until help arrives.
- The caller must cooperate with police and emergency medical services.

Immunity also extends to the person in need of medical attention if that person complies with these same requirements.

CSU Responsible Action Exemption Policy for Students

Students or registered student organizations, both on and off campus, who seek medical attention for themselves or on behalf of another student related to the use of drugs or alcohol will not be charged with violations of the Student Conduct Code for that incident under this exemption.

- The student seeking exemption for the emergency must comply with the recommendations of the Student Conduct Services hearing officer. These may include an assessment related to drug or alcohol use and treatment recommendations.
- Failure to complete an assessment may result in charges for non-compliance against the student.
- The university may notify the parents or guardians of students if a student involved in the situation is younger than 21 and was transported to the hospital for medical attention.

Marijuana Use and Possession on University Premises

The use and possession of marijuana is prohibited on all property owned or controlled by the university and during all activities sponsored by the university, wherever located. The potential health and behavioral impacts of marijuana are not compatible with CSU's mission as an academic institution and a safe, fast-paced, high-functioning work environment. Federal agencies continue to enforce federal law against those who facilitate the illegal use of marijuana, regardless of state law.

Amendment 64 of Colorado's Constitution legalizes certain activities related to marijuana under Colorado law, yet Amendment 64 specifically authorizes the university – as a school and an employer – to prohibit the possession and use of marijuana.

In addition, although Amendment 64 passed in Colorado, marijuana remains illegal under the federal Controlled Substances Act, which prohibits marijuana possession and use. This federal law applies to recreational and medical uses of marijuana. It is not a defense that the person holds a medical marijuana card.

Students and employees who violate this policy are subject to university discipline.

Federal laws such as the Drug-Free Workplace Act and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act also restrict use of marijuana in the workplace. These federal laws require the university to prohibit the use of marijuana on campuses. The CSU Police Department, along with Student Conduct Services, enforces the university-wide prohibition of marijuana.

CSU strives to maintain a safe workplace. Employees who are under the influence of marijuana, just like with alcohol, create serious safety risks when operating machinery or working with potentially hazardous materials or substances in the workplace.

While performing their job duties:

- CSU employees are prohibited from consulting or assisting with the cultivation, sale, distribution, or use of marijuana.
- Any employee who provides such assistance shall be acting outside the scope of his or her employment and assumes personal liability for such action.
- CSU is not required to accommodate an employee's medical or recreational use of marijuana.
- Illegal drug use is a bar to acquisition or renewal of a federal security clearance.

CSU Employee Drug, Alcohol Treatment and Educational Programs

Colorado policy is that treatment may be more appropriate for alcoholics and intoxicated individuals than criminal prosecution. Employees should be afforded a continuum of treatment to help them lead normal lives as productive members of society [C.R.S. §27-81-101(1)].

The state supports the following kinds of treatment facilities and services [C.R.S. §27-81-101(2)]:

- Screening centers for alcoholics
- Medical detoxification
- Intensive treatment
- Halfway-house care
- Outpatient rehabilitative therapy, orientation, education, and in-service training
- Patient transportation

To find a mental health or substance abuse treatment facility in your area, visit this list.

Colorado State University's Employee Assistance Program offers on-site assessment and referrals,

third-party counseling and support in linking to treatment and counseling for employees struggling with mental health and substance related issues. More information can be found at the Employee Assistance Program website.

A CSU employee can learn more about the Employee Assistance Program and engage in services by contacting the Employee Assistance Coordinator at 970-491-3437.
More information about community resources can be obtained by viewing the CARE Program website or contacting the Community Resources Coordinator by phone at 970-491-4839.

More information on health effects, usage trends, and marijuana regulation:

- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
- CSU Health Network cannabis resources

Student Drug and Alcohol Treatment and Educational Programs

New students younger than 23 must complete an online alcohol and drug misuse prevention training module. This is an interactive, online program designed to inform students about how alcohol and other substances affect the body, mind, perception, and behaviors. The research-based course offers accurate information in a non-judgmental tone, while providing personalized feedback that encourages students to consider their own substance use decisions and those of their peers.

The CSU Health Network is a student-fee funded service that provides medical, mental health, and health education and prevention services to support CSU students in becoming the healthiest versions of themselves. CSU students have access to services, regardless of their insurance plan.

Students do not need to be enrolled in the CSU Student Health Insurance Plan to access services. The CSU Student Health Insurance Plan provides additional benefits. Any student enrolled in fewer than six credits can elect to pay these fees for access.

Drugs, Alcohol and You (DAY) is a specialty counseling service offered through the CSU Health Network. DAY supports students who are exploring their substance use or behavioral concerns, considering change, seeking treatment, or recovery. Services are available for voluntary, mandated, or referred students.

DAY offers:

- Individual assessment and counseling
- Groups and workshops
- Live Safe: a three-hour interactive education and discussion group grounded in harm reduction principles.
- Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS): helps students understand risk factors related to alcohol and other substance use and

develop strategies for reducing risk

- Taking Steps: a six-week individualized harm reduction program for students required to engage in treatment. Students participate in individual clinical sessions, peer support, and personalized goal setting focused on reducing the consequences of substance use and supporting academic success.
- Open to Change: a twelve-week program that includes weekly individual counseling, a peer harm reduction group, academic support, and weekly progress reviews. The program includes approximately six weeks of abstinence from mood-altering substances, verified through random drug testing.

DAY services are available to students who are curious about their substance use, seeking information, or looking for treatment and recovery resources. Programs emphasize personal autonomy, harm reduction, and non-judgmental, dignified care.

For more information about alcohol and drug education programs and individual support, contact the CSU Health Network at (970) 491-7121 or visit https://health.colostate.edu/.

Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Compliance

The Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program webpage and document developed in accordance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act — called DFSCA — of 1989 hold all the information related to our Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program and DFSCA compliance.

This includes standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees, a list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol, a description of the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol or use of illicit drugs, a list of drug and alcohol programs that are available to employees or students, and a clear statement that CSU will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees for violations of the standards of conduct and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution.

This information is sent to all students and employees three times during the year including the issuance of this report. The Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program (DAAPP) can be viewed at any time at the following website: Drug and Alcohol Prevention Program webpage.

More information about alcohol and drugs educational programs and individual assistance can be obtained by contacting:

Manager of Substance Misuse Prevention
CSU Health Network
151 W Lake St, Fort Collins, CO 80524
(970) 491-7121 health.colostate.edu

CSU Police Department and How to Report a Crime

The Colorado State University Police Department (CSUPD) serves as the primary law enforcement agency for Colorado State University. CSUPD operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and is responsible for preserving public safety, preventing and investigating crime, responding to emergencies, and supporting the educational mission of the university. CSU police officers work closely with university departments and local public safety agencies to identify and address campus safety concerns.

CSU Police Qualifications and Authority

About CSUPD

The Colorado State University Police Department operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The department includes:

- Patrol Services
- Investigations
- Records Management
- A 911 Communications and Dispatch Center

CSUPD has primary law enforcement authority and responsibility for responding to and investigating crimes occurring on property owned, leased, or controlled by Colorado State University.

Mutual Aid and Law Enforcement Partnerships

CSUPD collaborates with Fort Collins Police Services, the Larimer County Sheriff's Office, Poudre Fire Authority, the Office of the District Attorney, and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

When an alleged criminal offense occurs on property subject to CSU's Clery reporting responsibilities, CSUPD and the other law-enforcement agencies will coordinate regarding investigative responsibility and exchange information regarding reported incidents necessary for CSU to meet its federal campus-safety reporting obligations.

CSUPD maintains mutual aid agreements with local, county, state, and federal agencies. These agreements facilitate coordinated responses to emergencies, criminal investigations, natural disasters, civil disturbances, major incidents, and pursuits of offenders that extend beyond university jurisdiction. Copies of these agreements are available from the CSU Police Department.

As part of these partnerships, CSUPD works closely with other law enforcement agencies when a crime occurs within their jurisdictions and assists with investigations as appropriate.

CSU Police Officers

Colorado State University police officers are fully commissioned peace officers and are armed while performing their duties.

CSUPD officers:

- Possess peace officer commissions from the State of Colorado.
- Are commissioned officers in Larimer County and the City of Fort Collins.
- Have full law enforcement authority on all property owned, leased, or controlled by Colorado State University.
- Have authority to make arrests on and off university property as authorized by Colorado law and applicable commissions.
- Successfully complete a Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST)-approved police academy and field training program prior to assuming independent patrol responsibilities.

Colorado State University police officers complete a minimum of 860 hours of academy and field training in preparation for their law enforcement duties.

CSUPD's Jurisdiction

The Colorado State University Police Department's primary jurisdiction includes all property owned, leased, or controlled by Colorado State University.

Although CSUPD officers maintain commissions from Larimer County and the City of Fort Collins, the department's primary responsibility is providing law enforcement services and public safety protection for university-owned, leased, and controlled properties.

CSUPD does not routinely patrol non-university areas within Fort Collins or Larimer County. However, officers may respond to in-progress incidents, assist with regional law enforcement initiatives, conduct joint investigations, or provide support when requested by Fort Collins Police Services, the Larimer County Sheriff's Office, or other partner agencies.

About the CSU Police Department's work on campuses

Colorado State University police officers routinely patrol all areas of the university, including academic buildings, administrative facilities, residence halls, parking areas, and campus grounds.

Officers patrol campus using a variety of methods, including:

- Foot patrol
- Bicycle patrol
- Marked police vehicles

These patrol efforts are designed to enhance visibility, deter criminal activity, foster positive community engagement, and promote a safe campus environment.

Campus Service Officers are student employees who support safety initiatives, assist at university events, and provide SafeWalk services. Campus Service Officers receive specialized safety and security training but do not possess law enforcement authority or arrest powers.

The Blue Envelope program is designed to enhance communication between law enforcement and community members who may have a condition or disability that may impact communication. The bright blue envelope serves as a tool to organize important vehicle operating documents and signals the individual may benefit from additional accommodations or awareness during interactions with law enforcement.

How to Report an Emergency or Crime

The Colorado State University community is strongly encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes, suspicious activity, emergencies, and public safety concerns to the CSU Police Department. CSUPD works closely with Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), university officials, and local law enforcement agencies to receive reports, investigate incidents, issue Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications when appropriate, and compile crime statistics in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act).

If you witness or experience a crime or emergency, report it as soon as possible to CSU police by calling 911. The CSU Police Department is in Green Hall at the corner of Laurel Street and Meridian Avenue. CSUPD operates 24 hours a day. The non-emergency number is 970-491-6425.

It is important to report what you observe even if others have already made a report.

- To report a crime in progress or immediate threat to campus safety call or text 911 from any phone. If you are on a campus, tell the dispatcher so immediately.
- To report a crime that is no longer in progress and is not an immediate threat, call (970) 491-6425 or visit the CSUPD website. Crimes may be reported anonymously online.
- To report a fire, call or text 911 from any phone. If you are on campus, identify your location as Colorado State University first, and the campus location of the fire.
- To report any other emergency in progress, call or text 911.

Tips for Reporting an Emergency when Contacting 911

- Call 911 from any phone or call or text from a cell phone.
- CSUPD dispatchers have an enhanced system that allows the dispatcher to see where the call is from. This does not work for cell phones without location services turned on.
- The dispatcher will need to know the address of the emergency, which is not necessarily where the call is coming from.
- 911 calls made from cell phones from within the city may be routed first to Fort Collins Police Services, so if you are calling from a CSU campus, be sure to tell the dispatcher that right away.
- When you are reporting a crime, it is important to report it immediately from a safe location.
- When speaking to a dispatcher, stay on the line and, as accurately as possible, tell the dispatcher everything you can remember about the incident. If reporting about a

suspect, try to recall details such as the suspect's clothing, if they were driving a vehicle, what it looked like, and direction of travel either on foot or in a vehicle.

- If you can give first aid to someone or to relay information to another rescuer, CSU and other local dispatchers are prepared to tell you what to do until emergency responders arrive.
- If reporting a fire or someone in need of an ambulance, CSU police will immediately notify fire or emergency medical personnel, then help with emergency measures such as evacuation and managing traffic so that fire trucks and ambulances can access the scene. Report all campus fires to CSU police immediately by calling 911.

How to Report an Incident of Sexual Harassment or Interpersonal Violence

In addition to the option of making a report to law enforcement, anyone may report an incident of sexual harassment, interpersonal violence, or gender-based discrimination to the Office of Title IX Programs as follows:

In-person during business hours:
Office of Title IX Programs
123 Student Services Building (corner of University Avenue. and Libby Coy Way) Fort Collins, CO, 80523
Telephone: (970) 491-1715
Email: titleix@colostate.edu
Online: The Office of Title IX Programs reporting website and reporting form
Postal Mail:
Office of Title IX Programs 0160 Campus Delivery
Fort Collins CO 80523-0160

For definitions of interpersonal violence including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and more information about reporting, please see the section on Reporting Interpersonal Violence in this report.

Report a Crime Anonymously

To remain anonymous and report a crime to the CSU Police Department, you may fill out the online anonymous crime report form.

- Information you submit will be sent securely to CSU police without your identity being revealed.
- Include as much detail as possible.
- If the crime you are reporting is an emergency, please call or text 911.
- Crimes reported anonymously to CSU police will be included in the Annual Security and

Fire Safety Report as required by the Clery Act.

Confidentiality of Crime Reports

If you are the victim of a crime or want to report a crime, but do not want to pursue action within the university or criminal justice system, we ask that you still consider filing a report. Depending upon the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able file a report while maintaining your privacy.

To make a voluntary, confidential report to the CSU Police Department, call 970-491-6425 and ask to make a confidential report. The CSU Police Department will do all it can to comply with your wish to keep your personally identifying information confidential, while also taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. This also allows the university to compile accurate records on the number and types of incidents occurring on campuses. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, without personally identifying information.

In limited circumstances, the police department may not be able to assure complete confidentiality and will inform you in those cases.

The university will not publish the names or other identifying information such as addresses or ID numbers of victims of sexual or gender violence crimes in any public record unless required to do so by law. Confidentiality is maintained in daily crime and fire logs, timely warnings, and emergency notifications. CSU also will not publish any accommodation or supportive measure provided to a victim unless such confidentiality impairs the effectiveness of the measure.

Other Voluntary, Confidential Reporting Options

In addition to the above reporting options, students and employees may seek support and guidance from confidential university or community resources that maintain the confidentiality of the victim or other person reporting.

While confidential resources may encourage a victim to report the incident to police, these offices will maintain confidentiality and not share identifying information with police.

- The Victim Assistance Team, through the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center, provides confidential advocacy support to Colorado State University students who have experienced sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, or stalking on or off campus, 24 hours a day, every day of the year. This resource also supports family or friends who are impacted by a student's experiences of interpersonal violence. Call 970-492-4242. During regular university business hours, their offices are open to visit in person at 112 Student Services Building or in the satellite office in Room 234 of the Lory Student Center.
- The Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center provides statistical

information for this report but does not provide any personally identifiable information and maintains confidentiality with all clients.

- Confidential reports may also be made to pastoral and professional counselors, licensed psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, or graduate student staff in the CSU Health Network Counseling Services Office, and these reports are considered confidential. CSU's pastoral and professional counselors inform clients of the institution's policy as to maintaining confidentiality. While counselors can assist their clients with reporting to law enforcement when requested, no university policy or procedure exists that encourages counselors to inform their clients of voluntary, confidential reporting procedures at Colorado State University. Counselors assist clients on a case-by-case basis and discuss options and resources as may be appropriate for each individual client.
- Pastoral and professional counselors are not considered Campus Security Authorities when acting in their official duties and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in these annual crime statistics. Crimes reported to pastoral or professional counselors are not assessed for a timely warning.
- The CSU Health Network Counseling Services office is in the Health and Medical Center at the corner of College Avenue. and Prospect Road. Counseling Services may be reached during regular business hours by calling 970-491-6053. Emergency after-hours counselors are also available at 970-491-7111.

For employees, confidential resources include:

- Office of the Ombuds
  970-491-1527
  https://ombuds.colostate.edu/

- Employee Assistance Program
  https://hr.colostate.edu/employee-assistance-program/
  970-491-3437

- ComPsych
  https://hr.colostate.edu/employee-assistance-program/compsych-guidance-resources/
  (800) 497-9133

Non-university confidential resources include:

- Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center Fort Collins Office
  970-472-4204
  https://savacenter.org/

- 24-hour Rape Crisis Hotline
  970-472-4200 or 1-877-352-7273
- Crossroads Safehouse
  https://crossroadssafehouse.org/
  970-482-3502 or 1-888-541-SAFE (7233)
- RAINN - Rape, Abuse & Incest
  National Network
  https://www.rainn.org/
  1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

Campus Security Authorities

The Clery Act classifies certain individuals as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) and as such, have specific responsibilities for reporting Clery crimes. A Campus Security Authority as defined under the Clery Act is anyone who meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Any individual who works for the CSU Police Department in any capacity.
- Any individual who does not work for the CSU Police Department but has assigned responsibility for campus security in some other respect (for example, an individual who is responsible for monitoring the entrance into a university building, someone who works for a security service contracting with CSU, emergency responders employed by CSU, etc.).
- Any individual or organization specified by CSU as one to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. In addition to those in the CSU Police Department, some employees in the Office of Title IX Programs fall within this category.
- A CSU official who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An "official" is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution. This definition is broad, but some examples of such individuals are:
    - a dean of students or director who oversees student housing, the student center or student extracurricular activities
    - a director of athletics, all athletic coaches (including part-time employees and graduate assistants)
    - an advisor to a student group
    - a leader of some study abroad trips or other overnight trips
    - a student resident advisor or assistant
    - a student or employee who monitors access to residence halls or buildings that are owned or controlled by CSU or a recognized student organization
    - a coordinator of Fraternity and Sorority Life
    - a Title IX coordinator
    - the director of a campus health center
    - victim advocates or others who are responsible for providing victims with advocacy services, such as assisting with housing relocation, disciplinary action or court cases, etc. (but victim advocates *do not* report the identities of victims to the Clery committee without the victim's consent)

Because the definition of a Campus Security Authority is quite broad, some employees who may be considered Campus Security Authorities may not realize this fact. If you are involved in any aspect of campus security and safety, student affairs, or direct interaction with students as part of your assigned duties, you may be a Campus Security Authority.

Each year the Clery Act Compliance Officer will analyze and maintain a working document of all Campus Security Authorities, adjusting as needed with the assistance of the Clery Compliance Committee and the university community.

Campus Security Authorities are required to:

- Take and pass the annual Campus Security Authority online training.
- Report information of alleged crimes that are reported to them in good faith by others, as well as information of alleged crimes that they personally witness. Under the Clery Act, a crime is “reported” when it is brought to the attention of a Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party, or even the offender. It doesn't matter whether or not the individuals involved in the crime, or reporting the crime, are associated with the University.
- Record information about crimes reported to them. To record information about a crime reported, the Campus Security Authority completes a crime statistic report form.
- Submit all completed Campus Security Authority incident report forms for inclusion in the annual statistics.

For more information about Campus Security Authorities, see the Clery website.

Hazing Policy and Prevention

Definition of Hazing

Colorado State University prohibits all forms of hazing, defined as any expressed or implied action, activity, or expectation imposed on an individual seeking to join or participate in a group or student organization that humiliates, degrades, abuses, or endangers them—regardless of expressed willingness to participate. CSU's definition also explicitly incorporates violations under the Student Conduct Code, Colorado state law, and federal definitions of hazing. Please see the full policy for more information.

How to Report Hazing

Reports of hazing can be submitted by any individual, including students, employees, and community members. CSU encourages accurate and prompt reporting to help ensure student and employee safety and accountability. Reports can be made:

- Online: Through the End Hazing Website Reporting Tool
- Anonymous Reporting: Colorado State University System's Compliance Reporting Hotline at 1-866-384-4277 or CSU System Integrity Hotline
- In-Person, online form, or email:
    - Student Resolution Center (SRC)
    - Student Conduct Services Incident Report
    - CSU Police Department
    - Human Resources (for employees who witness or experience hazing in the workplace).
- Campus Security Authorities (CSA):

All Campus Security Authorities must report hazing for the purpose of reporting statistics in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, and to ensure the university can respond appropriately to hazing. Use the designated CSA Reporting Form available on the CSU Clery Compliance website.
Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) are required to report hazing incidents using the designated CSA Reporting Form (available on the Clery Compliance site) to ensure accurate data inclusion within Clery geography.

Investigation Process & Disciplinary Procedures

Students: All reports of alleged hazing by students or in student organizations are investigated by the Student Conduct Services, as follows:

- Initial Assessment: SCS reviews the complaint to determine if the report falls under hazing.
- Notification: Relevant individuals and organizations are notified of the investigation.

- Evidence Collection: Includes interviews, written statements, and documentation review.
- Evidence Review: The evidence will be reviewed to determine if the matter should proceed to a hearing.
- Hearing (if applicable): A hearing officer reviews the evidence and conducts a hearing.

Findings Issued: The hearing officer provides a written outcome and issues sanctions, if applicable. If an individual or organization is found responsible for hazing, the following sanctions may apply:

- Individual Sanctions:
  - Educational sanctions
  - Restorative justice actions
  - Probation, suspension, or expulsion from CSU
  - Referral to law enforcement for criminal investigation
- Organization Sanctions:
  - Warning or probation
  - Loss of campus privileges
  - Revocation of official recognition
  - Dissolution or disbandment

Sanctions are imposed in accordance with the Student Conduct Code and relevant CSU policies.

Employees: Reports of alleged hazing by employees will be reviewed by Human Resources, in consultation with relevant campus partners, to determine appropriate next steps consistent with university policy and expectations in the workplace.

Students and employees can access our biannual Campus Hazing Transparency Report, which summarizes findings regarding recognized student organizations.

Applicable Laws and References

- Hazing is prohibited under Colorado law (C.R.S. § 18-9-124) and the Student Conduct Code. The federal Stop Campus Hazing Act establishes additional institutional requirements concerning the reporting, disclosure, and prevention of hazing. There are no tribal laws relevant to CSU jurisdiction.

Prevention and Awareness Programs

CSU prioritizes hazing prevention and community education through ongoing programming, resources, and outreach, informed via research (University of Main Study Link), including:

- Online Modules on Hazing Awareness and Bystander Intervention Training: All CSU community members (those with an @colostate email address) have access to a research-informed hazing

awareness and prevention training module through our partners United Educators. Participants will learn how to recognize, intervene in, and prevent hazing in their groups. Participants will also identify healthy strategies for building group cohesion and belonging.

- Workshops: Students and student groups can request tailored workshops for their organizations designed to help them address unhealthy group dynamics and build stronger groups. To request a workshop, students and students groups can contact the Assistant Director of Student Conduct Services at Tyler.Kieffer@colostate.edu.

- National Hazing Awareness Week - The Campus Hazing Workgroup hosts various events through the month of September and during NHAW to spread awareness and offer support on the topic of hazing. This has included engagement incentives for participating in workshops, trainings, assessments and more, tabling days on the plaza during NHAW and National Campus Safety Awareness Month, and facilitating trainings and workshops with student groups like Sport Clubs, the Marching Band, and Fraternity and Sorority Leaders.

To learn more about hazing prevention resources or to request a workshop or training, please visit the End Hazing website. Workshop requests are typically coordinated through the department or program with which the group is affiliated (e.g., Athletics, Sport Clubs, Fraternity and Sorority Life).

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs

General Programs

CSU police, residence hall staff, Support and Safety Assessment, and the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center are among groups on campus that provide safety and crime prevention educational programs in a variety of settings.

General university educational programs include fire safety, personal safety, interpersonal violence prevention, alcohol and drug awareness, and computer crimes. Many programs can be tailored to fit the needs of the audience. Interpersonal violence trainings include information about the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

For more information about educational, outreach and events related to interpersonal violence, or to request a program contact:

CSU Police Department
(970) 491-6425
750 Meridian Avenue - Green Hall (at the corner of Laure Street and Meridian Avenue)
Police.colostate.edu

Title IX Programs
(970) 491-1715
123 Student Services Building (at the corner of University Avenue and Libbie Coy Way)
titleix.colostate.edu

The Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center
(970) 491-6384
112 Student Services Building (at the corner of University Avenue and Libbie Coy Way)
safecenter@colostate.edu

Support and Safety Assessment
(970) 491-7407
226 Student Services Building (at the corner of University Avenue and Libbie Coy Way)
https://supportandsafety.colostate.edu/

In 2025 the CSU Police Department delivered safety and awareness programs or presentations to almost 10,000 people.

All training courses can be for staff or students. Each course is lecture based and can incorporate a physical aspect if needed for educational purposes. Trainings can be customized to accommodate groups who may

need specific services. However, all training courses should be group based.

To request and schedule a training, visit the CSUPD Trainings website.

All training courses are offered year-round, and if a group would like a post-training follow-up, that is always an option. However, classes are not scheduled unless requested. All courses are free of charge and are listed below.

Alcohol/Drug and Amnesty Education: Introduction to the amnesty law to encourage students to call 911 during times of extreme need.

Run Hide Fight: The training equips faculty, staff, and students with practices most likely to keep you safe if confronted with a dangerous intruder. We offer this training by request to all members of the university community.

Safe and Legal Commuting on Campus: General education on effects of alcohol on the body and alcohol laws.

Intro to US and Colorado Laws for International Students: Introduction to laws to help international students be safe and successful at CSU.

Welcome to CSU for New Student Families and Friends: Brief introduction on Colorado Laws, CSU policies, and how to keep you and your belongings safe.

CSUPD and You: Introduction to CSUPD covering officer training, equipment and guardian-centric model of policing.

Realistic Safety Strategies: Provide the attendees with risk reduction tools to help with their self-awareness, self-defense technique, and empowerment.

Panic Button Training: Training for faculty, staff, and students to determine when to use on-campus panic buttons.

The CSU Police Department also implements the following crime prevention strategies on campus:

- Regularly patrolling residence halls.
- Regularly patrolling all buildings on campus and checking doors and windows for security concerns, particularly after hours.
- Reporting facilities issues such as lights and door locks that do not work correctly.
- Surveying university grounds for security and safety issues.
- Presenting educational programs to students, parents, and employees about general

safety, sexual violence safety, DUI enforcement, substance abuse, bike safety and education.

- Offering SafeWalk, a CSUPD service that provides a security escort from any campus location to another campus location or a location within three blocks of campus, year-round, from dusk to dawn.
- Educating the university community about proactive reporting options to connect people who are struggling with mental health issues or who may be a risk to themselves or others with university resources and alerting campus offices that can address safety concerns presented by these individuals.
- Providing a comprehensive resource to all employees regarding university offices that can help them address people who present safety concerns.
  Collaborating with committees and individuals across the university to identify and address safety and security needs for special events, new buildings, and concerns.

In 2025 Support and Safety Assessment held 9 presentations and 3 tabling events and 706 people attended.

Support and Safety Assessment's presentations are intended for all members of the CSU community and are offered on request. They were also held at the Professional Development Institute, a continuing education opportunity for CSU employees.

Tell Someone: How to report to the university if you are concerned about safety or mental health – your own or someone else's.

Threat Assessment, Student, and Employee Consultation Teams: These teams work to prevent, identify, assess, intervene, manage, and coordinate a response to situations involving students and employees that may pose a threat to the safety and well-being of themselves, other individuals and the university community.

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

CSU is committed to preventing interpersonal violence, and increasing awareness of interpersonal violence, as well as being a thought-leader in helping other communities prevent and respond to interpersonal violence.

New students are required to complete Vector Solution's RespectEdu Foundations for College/Graduate Students, which is the university's online sexual assault awareness and prevention program. Respect Edu, which educates students on jurisdictional definitions of, and issues associated with consent, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence and stalking.

Students learn about consent, including how alcohol and drugs impair a person's ability to give or receive consent, as well as how to help a friend, and how to intervene in a situation that might escalate to sexual assault. It also includes information about the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as the procedures a victim should follow if one of these crimes has occurred.

New employees are required to complete Vector Solution's Preventing Harassment and Discrimination Training program, which includes jurisdictional definitions of, and issues associated with consent, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence and stalking in addition to information regarding discrimination and harassment. It also includes information about the procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, as well as the procedures a victim should follow if one of these crimes has occurred.

Included in both the employee and student modules is robust information regarding safe and positive options for bystander intervention. The modules provide students and employees with realistic sexual assault and relationship violence scenarios to help them identify problematic situations and practice intervention strategies. The scenarios escalate through each of four scenes, each getting increasingly problematic.

Students and employees are then asked which scene they started to feel uncomfortable with the behaviors, how they would feel about doing something to address this situation, and what they would do to intervene. Students and employees are provided with a range of intervention options and a toolbox of skills to practice increasing their confidence as bystanders. Students receive tailored feedback supporting their response and providing them with additional perspectives and strategies to reinforce intervention.

The key message is that it does not matter so much what students do in problematic situations, it is that they do something.

Also included in both the employee and student modules is information regarding risk reduction information. Learners explore many characteristics of health relationships, including jurisdictional definitions of consent, and how to recognize relationship abuse both in person and online. This programming helps learners identify strategies intended to stop relationship violence and abuse before it occurs by encouraging positive and health behaviors that foster health, mutually respectful relationships. The Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center at CSU is also available to offer in-person and virtual educational programs, workshops, and more to enhance the efforts of the modules.

This primary prevention programming includes a clear statement that the institution prohibits sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in its policies.

CSU's Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center works to educate the university community about interpersonal violence, bystander intervention, primary prevention, healthy relationships, and more to prevent sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking before it occurs. This work is done through ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns and educational programs which are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing consent, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This programming highlights the impact of changing social norms, risk reduction strategies and other approaches.

These programs, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns are designed to be comprehensive, intentional to end domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault. These programs:

- 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.
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.
- Decrease perpetration and bystander inaction and increase empowerment for victims to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
- Are offered in a multitude of formats (print, digital, in person, etc.) and to the full spectrum of university community members (students, faculty, staff, etc.).

Risk reduction tips that are shared include information about keeping yourself safe in situations that sometimes lead to interpersonal violence. Examples include parties and dates. The tips shared include:

- Victims of sexual assault are not at fault for what has been done to them, whether drugs, alcohol or other intoxicants were used or not. The perpetrators of this crime are fully responsible for their illegal behavior.
- Allow people to make decisions for themselves – resist making them feel that they "owe you" something, including intimacy.
- Be alert for unhealthy dynamics in relationships.
- Because of the frequency of acquaintance sexual assaults in campus communities, it is best to be very explicit with dates about how intimate you expect the relationship to be.
- The vast majority of sexual assaults reported within the CSU community are committed by someone the survivor knows (more than 95%).
- Do not assume that you have consent. Some people believe that consent to any level of intimacy implies consent to sexual intercourse. This is not true – anyone can say "no" or "stop" at any time. Silence never equals consent.
- Often, assailants target victims who have been using drugs, alcohol or other intoxicants because of their increased vulnerability. Some people also intentionally coerce their intended victim to become intoxicated on alcohol or drugs.

- In Colorado, it is a criminal offense to have sexual contact or intercourse with someone who has been using drugs, alcohol or other intoxicants if they are unable to indicate their consent or lack of consent.
- In some instances, drugs are used that impair someone's ability to know what is going on and to subsequently make them more vulnerable to sexual assault. Drugs like GHB or Rohypnol (roofies) can be secretly slipped into a beverage, nonalcoholic and alcoholic drinks alike. The drug has no smell or taste and generally no color. These drugs can be present at bars and clubs, but also at parties and intimate gatherings. The reality is that date rape drugs can be slipped into a drink by a perpetrator at any social setting.

The Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center reports that in 2025, they provided 80 ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns or presentations that reached thousands of community members in person and online.

The programs from 2025 included:

Interpersonal Violence Programs: These programs aim to educate attendees on interpersonal violence such as sexual violence, relationship violence, and stalking, and how societal norms allow it to continue. These programs help raise awareness to decrease perpetration.

Consent: Help students learn about consent and better understand the nuances of what is and isn't consensual. Colorado jurisdictional definition of consent is utilized in these programs. The SAFE model (Say it, again, firm, exit) is often used in these trainings and it helps participants learn how to be explicit with their wants, empowering them and promoting safety.

Sexual Assault 101: Attendees learn more specifically about sexual assault than general interpersonal violence programs. These programs help raise awareness to decrease perpetration.

Healthy Relationships: Help attendees understand what is healthy, unhealthy, and abusive in a relationship and how to navigate unhealthy and abusive behaviors. These programs help raise awareness to decrease perpetration.

Stalking: Illuminates realities of stalking behaviors and encourages participants to consider if their behaviors are stalking or cute. These programs help raise awareness to decrease perpetration.

Supporting Survivors: These programs aim to directly support survivors and coach others on how to better support survivors in their lives whether or not they know survivors are around them. Several versions of these programs were offered with topics regarding coping with triggers, navigating boundaries during a pandemic, workshops and discussions. These programs empower survivors.

Masculinity: Discuss healthy and unhealthy masculinities and behaviors and help students to identify the difference. These programs address conditions that may facilitate violence.

Body Liberation: Helps attendees build community, end harmful societal body norms, and reduce body shaming behaviors.

Bystander intervention: Bystander intervention means safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Among other topics, trainings teach learners about the "Five Ds of bystander intervention," which are tools that can be used to support someone who is being harmed. This includes training participants on how to use a spectrum of different intervention options. The spectrum ranges from the most engaged to the least (while noting that any are helpful).

The Five Ds are:

- Direct - directly intervene in a situation.
- Delegate - get help from someone else.
- Delay - after the incident is over, check in with the person who was harmed.
- Distract - take an indirect approach to de-escalate the situation.
- Document - if someone is already intervening and you believe the person causing harm behavior is escalated, document the situation.

These allow for varying levels of intervention based on the situation and the bystanders level of safety. 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.

When it comes to sexual violence on college campuses, CSU believes that bystander intervention complements prevention efforts that focus on potential perpetrators (as they are the only ones, through making the conscious choice to not perpetrate, who can truly prevent sexual violence) and risk reduction strategies which focus on potential victims.

Peer Education: Through the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center, students are trained to provide interpersonal violence education programs to their peers. These efforts include TEAL (Transformational Education and Advocacy Leadership) which provides peer education on a broad range of topics over the academic year and MVP (Mentors in Violence Prevention) which occurs during summer orientation to help provide general healthy relationship and consent-based prevention education to incoming students.

Victim Assistance Team (VAT): The Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center also offers confidential victim advocacy to survivors of interpersonal violence as part of the University's response efforts in the aftermath of sexual assault/harassment, dating/domestic violence, and stalking. Students can access this 24/7 resource to support with needs like crisis intervention, support, and resource referral. The VAT hotline can be reached at (970) 492-4242.

Safety information is available to CSU students and employees on the university's safety site. During

new employee orientation, employees are also provided with this link. Students receive information about the safety website during Ram Welcome.

More information about crime on campuses:

- the university's safety website
- Emails from the university, which are received by all students, faculty and staff.
- Printed safety alert bulletins describing specific crimes or perpetrators
- Social media posts to the shared CSUPD and Public Safety Team accounts.

Campus Security Programs

University Building and Facility Access and Security

- Most university buildings and facilities are accessible to members of the university community, guests, and visitors during normal business hours Monday through Friday, excluding holidays and when the university is closed, such as during a snow day.
- Some buildings are open for designated hours on weekends.
- Exterior doors on university buildings are locked each evening by Facilities Management. Most buildings are locked manually, and others are secured remotely and accessible by key cards.
- The remaining buildings are always locked and accessible by keycards, prox key, and punch codes.
- Buildings may be secured at different times based on factors such as night classes, special events, or computer lab times.
- Do not prop building doors open or allow strangers into university buildings that have been secured.
- Do not lend keys or key cards or leave them unattended in your work or living space.
- Do not give door entry or alarm codes to anyone you don't know or who doesn't have an authorized reason to have the code.
- Report unlocked buildings after hours, problems with locks or security devices, and any other building security or safety issues to the responsible building proctor, or Facilities Management dispatch, 970-491-0077.
- Emergencies and situations posing an immediate threat to safety should be reported to CSU police immediately by calling 911.
- CSU's policy on building access, security and keys provides more detail on these matters.
- CSU Police Department regularly patrols campus buildings to enhance relationships with faculty, staff, and students and to increase security and safety awareness.

Residence Hall Security

Residence hall security includes the following measures:

- Lobbies and common areas are unlocked during hours when front desks and dining halls are open and then accessible only by residents and staff of the building or Housing and Dining Services after hours via keycard access.
- Floors and rooms are only accessible by residents and staff of the building or Housing and Dining Services with keycard access.
- All common bathrooms on the floors are also secured.
- Residents and staff should not allow strangers access to the building, either by propping doors, lending keys, or opening doors for anyone waiting outside the building.

- Visitors and delivery drivers during the day can enter the building and talk to front desk otherwise the resident must meet the driver or visitor at the front once the building is locked.
- All residence hall staff are trained on emergency response and have knowledge of evacuation and safety protocol in the event of an emergency.
- All lobby doors and common areas can be locked down during an emergency to permit access to residents of the building only. The option of locking buildings down entirely to prevent any access into the building is also available.
- CSU Police Department partners with Housing & Dining Services to develop a community- oriented policing program. A full-time, certified police officer patrols outside residence hall buildings and inside public common areas and works to engage and enhance relationships with students and increase security and safety awareness.

Campus Planning and Safety

Safety is an important consideration in planning, maintaining, designing, and remodeling of facilities on campuses.

Exterior lighting is an important part of the university's commitment to university safety. The CSU Police Department monitors exterior lighting and reports issues to Facilities Management.

Once a year, a comprehensive survey of all exterior lighting, building safety, and security is conducted by CSU police, Facilities Management, Risk Management and Environmental Health Services.

The university community is encouraged to call the CSU police (970-491-6425) or Facilities Management dispatch (970-491-0077) when they see a light out. Light posts have numbers on them that help repair people find them. If possible, provide the number when reporting a light out.

Facilities Management monitors door and security hardware daily. CSU police officers also report defective locking mechanisms to Facilities Management as soon as they are discovered.

Shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation on campuses are trimmed on a regular basis. Fencing, roadway, and sidewalk repairs are reviewed and completed at least annually.

The CSU Public Safety Team coordinates university emergency preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. This team, made up of members from several university departments, also recommends safety and security policy for campuses.

Emergency Blue Light Phones

More than 60 emergency blue light phones are located throughout Main Campus. These emergency phones ring directly into the CSU Police Department dispatch center by simply pushing a button. Visit

the Health and Safety layer of the Colorado State University-Fort Collins campus map for emergency blue light phones for locations.

Crimes on Non-Campus Property

Sororities and fraternities

Greek houses are located off campuses and are not owned by the university, although they are designated as non-campus for Clery reporting purposes (see appendix for more definitions). Because they are located off campuses, they are under the jurisdiction of Fort Collins Police Services.

Security in sorority and fraternity houses is managed by a variety of methods and people, and that information is available through the Office of Fraternity & Sorority Life at 970-491-0966.

CSU Student Conduct Services receives reports of crimes that occur in fraternities and sororities that are recognized as student organizations by Colorado State University from the CSU Police Department (which in turn receives crime information from Fort Collins police). Crimes occurring in fraternities and sororities are included in CSU's crime statistics for purposes of reporting under the Clery Act.

Crimes committed in other non-campus locations of officially recognized student organizations are reported to the CSU Police Department by law enforcement agencies from those jurisdictions. In addition, crimes occurring in fraternities and sororities and other recognized student organization locations must be reported to CSU police by Campus Security Authorities who have knowledge of them.

Off-campus locations

The CSU Police Department annually receives reports from Fort Collins police of all crimes that occurred within CSU's Clery geography, including CSU property that is not on campus. CSU police officers and dispatchers monitor Fort Collins police radio traffic and view daily crime logs from that agency. Student Conduct Services also regularly receives reports of crimes reported to Fort Collins Police that involve students.

For all other CSU property that is not on a campus, the CSU Police Department regularly requests annual crime reports from law enforcement agencies, including for any international locations that fall within CSU's Clery geography at any time.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

CSU offers a robust safety infrastructure that protects and provides essential resources to every member of our community. CSU's Emergency Management unit, housed within Safety & Risk Services, plans and coordinates the mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for natural and man-made hazards occurring on, near, or possibly approaching CSU campuses to include Main Campus, Foothills Campus, South Campus, Spur Campus, and Mountain Campus. This work is a cooperative effort among all university aspects, departments, and divisions including police, academics, student government, Facilities Management, Athletics, and local fire, law enforcement, and public safety agencies.

Colorado State University has an Emergency Operations Plan is an all-hazards document that outlines how the institution will respond to and manage incidents utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) principles through the CSU Emergency Operations Center (EOC). It provides organization, frameworks, thresholds, definitions, and support the effective use of resources. The EOP is designed to be scalable and flexible, serving as a guide for users to adapt to meet the requirements of the emergency.

Major university emergencies will be coordinated from an Emergency Operations Center, depending on the nature of the emergency, using either a primary or secondary physical location, or a virtual center if deemed necessary by leadership. Strategic decision making will rest with university executive leadership, coordinated by the Assistant Vice President of Safety and Risk Management, in consultation with the university president and their policy group.

The EOP is supported by a portfolio of annexes containing detailed plans and procedures for specific scenarios, such as Canvas Stadium Evacuation plan, Wildfire Evacuation plan for Mountain Campus, and the CSU Emergency Response Guide. The CSU Emergency Response Guide is a quick reference aid that provides basic instructions for what to do in various emergencies to reduce injuries, minimize damage to property, and effectively deal with an incident.

CSU Department, College, and Building safety procedures, plans, and policies support the entire community through preparedness by creating safer environments and creating efficient and effective response and recovery processes and structures.

Colorado State University conducts emergency response exercises each year, including tabletop exercises, field exercises, and emergency notification systems tests to assess and evaluate university emergency plans and response. Five tabletop exercises were conducted in 2025. The university tests its notification systems twice per year. Notification system tests help the university prepare for emergencies and dangerous situations. The university will publicize its emergency evacuation procedures in conjunction with one of these tests through the university-wide online newsletter sent via email.

The university schedules fire drills and evacuation exercises by its Fire Safety Program Coordinator within Environmental Health Services communicating with local agencies, university departments and residence hall staff. CSU documents, for each test, a description of the exercise, the date, the time and whether it was

announced or unannounced. Documentation is available from the Fire Safety Program Coordinator, who can be reached at (970) 491-4803.

Lightning poses a significant risk to outdoor sports and special events, endangering participants, spectators, and staff. Nationally, sporting events and recreational activities account for a disproportionate share of lightning-related injuries and fatalities each year, making proactive planning and rapid response essential components of any outdoor event safety program.

Colorado State University addresses this risk through a layered approach combining technology, trained decision-makers, pre-identified safe locations, and scalable response procedures. CSU utilizes DTN WeatherHub, a lightning prediction monitoring and alerting platform that leverages global lightning detection networks to display real-time strike data and issue automated alerts. When lightning is detected within a defined threat radius, DTN WeatherHub activates a siren and beacon warning system providing an immediate, audible and visible cue to initiate protective action eliminating reliance on visual observation alone.

Lightning is often an overlooked hazard, yet when DTN activates, precautions must be taken to prevent exposure to lightning. Although most lightning occurs in the summer, people can be struck at any time of year.

When DTN is activated, all CSU students, employees, and guests must seek safe shelter, and all CSU sanctioned events must cease operations and encourage participants to seek safe shelter.

DTN Warning Signal Activation Procedures
When DTN goes into Warning Signal:

- All outdoor activities cease.
- Seek lightning-safe location nearby. The safest location is inside a large, enclosed structure with plumbing and electrical wiring.
- If no buildings are available, then an enclosed metal vehicle such as an automobile, van, or school bus makes a decent alternative.

NOTE: If conditions appear unsafe and a Warning Signal has not sounded, utilize sound judgement to assess your safety and guide decision making to cease activities despite the absence of a DTN Warning. If you hear thunder, get to a safe place immediately.

The Colorado State University Police Department have received training in responding to critical incidents on a campus.

When a serious incident occurs on a campus, CSUPD is usually the first emergency responder on scene. Depending upon the nature of the incident, Fort Collins Police Services, Larimer County Sheriff's Office, Poudre Fire Authority and UCHealth Emergency Medical Services, CSU Safety & Risk Services/ Emergency Management, CSU Environmental Health Services, or other regional or federal agencies may respond.

Every employee is responsible for:

- Helping notify the university about risks in buildings and on university grounds and educating colleagues about risks in their areas.
- Knowing and understanding the building safety plan for buildings they primarily occupy.
- Learning the locations of exit routes, exit stairwells, pull stations, fire extinguishers and automatic external defibrillators, called AEDs.
- Knowing emergency phone numbers.
- Participating in all fire drills, treating every alarm as an actual emergency and evacuating a building during an alarm.
- Learning the needs of anyone for whom you are responsible who may need assistance during an emergency.
- Knowing assembly area locations.
- Calling 911 immediately during an emergency.

The Building Proctor Program at CSU provides a space for each building to develop a plan that addresses risks, hazards, and specific building pieces such as evacuation that can be shared with building occupants and supports the larger CSU Emergency Operations Plan. General building evacuation procedures are shared across the university and each building has a responsibility to educate occupants on evacuation routes, areas of rescue, and assembly area locations.

In general, evacuation procedures include:

- Faculty and lab assistants who are teaching classes at the time of an emergency are responsible for the orderly evacuation of class participants and should be the last one out of the classroom to verify evacuation for responders.
- DO NOT take time to turn off computers, printers or office lights. Close, but DO NOT lock, office door and windows.
- Gather your personal belongings if it is safe to do so. (Reminder: take prescription medications out with you if possible; it may be hours before you are allowed back in the building.)
- Exit the building through the closest exit. DO NOT use the elevator.
- All personnel should be familiar with exit paths for their areas. Refer to your floor plan and be familiar with the shortest path possible and a secondary exit.
- Proceed in an orderly manner as quickly as possible to the nearest exit and then to the designated assembly area. Be alert for individuals with disabilities or injuries who may need assistance. However, under no circumstances should an individual risk or jeopardize his or her personal safety attempting to rescue another person. All occupants who are physically incapable of exiting the building without assistance should go to the nearest stair tower or area of refuge or area of rescue and await rescue. Notify the building proctor or responding emergency personnel of any known individual that may be unable to independently exit the building.

- Stay at the designated assembly area until you are instructed to leave. This way an accurate head count can be taken. Faculty and lab assistants who are teaching classes at the time are responsible for the students. Keep streets, fire lanes, hydrant areas and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and personnel.
- Upon arrival of CSUPD police or other first responders dependent on the location of the emergency, the proctor will assist them in as requested or directed. Poudre Fire Authority staff or Colorado State University police will clear the building, checking elevators, areas for the physically disabled and laboratory areas.
- Emergency alarms being turned off DOES NOT mean the building is clear and safe to re- enter. They are silenced so that emergency response personnel can communicate with each other. DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING for any reason until instructed to do so by fire department, Environmental Health Services, or police officials. In case of a full campus evacuation:
    - Evacuate as instructed in emergency announcement.
    - Leave by vehicle unless instructed otherwise.
    - Do not return to the area until instructions are received saying it is safe.
    - Move to evacuation point announced in emergency notification if unable to go home or if you are instructed to do so.
- Also see the evacuation procedures for fire emergencies described in the section on fire safety in Campus and Evacuation Procedures.

Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings

Students and employees are strongly encouraged to sign up for the university's emergency text alert system, and to periodically check to make sure that their mobile number in the system is correct. To sign up or check your mobile number, employees can go online to the university's safety website and click the link for text message alerts. Students can enroll and verify their information through RamWeb. It only takes a few moments to sign up for emergency alerts and doing so may help save your life or the life of another.

Colorado State University, in partnership with a local billboard sign company, has 10 digital billboards on university property that can be quickly overridden in an emergency to display urgent safety messages, such as severe weather alerts, police activity, or other critical updates, providing a highly visible way to share information without requiring people to actively check phones, email, or apps.

Emergency Notifications

Under the Clery Act, the university issues emergency notifications to students and employees when certain threatening events take place within CSU's Clery geography.

When is an emergency notification necessary?
Under the Clery Act, the institution is required to notify the university community as soon as there is reasonable confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on a campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. The university is not required to alert the university community if a threat is immediately contained.

An immediate threat includes an imminent or impending threat, such as an active assailant, approaching tornado, or fire currently raging in one of our buildings. To report an emergency that presents such a threat, call 911 immediately and identify your location to the dispatcher.

Additional emergency responders or university officials may raise the need and decide to notify the university community about non-police related emergencies, such as an infectious disease outbreak.

How does CSU determine if an emergency notification should be issued due to a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to health and safety?

Police-related emergencies:
CSU police immediately gather information upon responding to a report of an emergency or dangerous situation and evaluate the situation as quickly as possible for any immediate risk to the university community.

Information can be limited in the first moments of a police response, but officers will work to quickly gather initial information from as many people as possible, visually assess the situation, and look for evidence of a crime. If the information available indicates that there is an immediate risk to health and

safety of campus, even if a report has not been verified as credible, the responding CSUPD officer or officers will alert their supervisors to request a review for an emergency notification. Supervisors will immediately contact the chief of police or designee with known information for immediate consideration. The chief or designee will initiate the process of sending an emergency notification. Designees may be the highest-ranking supervisor (corporal to chief) on duty at the time.

When initiating the process for considering an emergency notification, the chief or designee will consider the overall safety of the university community. The chief or designee also will provide information appropriate to include in the notification about the incident to the public information officer or the information officer's backup to craft the alert. The chief of police or designee will, without delay, and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate and send through 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. Information that may harm the victim or compromise emergency response will not be included in a notification.

When an emergency or dangerous situation is reported to the CSU Police Department, the chief of police or designee will consider the facts known at that time to assess the nature of the emergency, its severity, and the areas or segments of the university community that are endangered.

The decision to issue an emergency notification may be made by the CSU chief of police, an officer expressly authorized by the chief of police, or by the University Policy Group. Because of the urgent nature of these notices, the university's primary objective will be to confirm whether emergency conditions exist as quickly as possible, and considering the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system without delay.

When it is confirmed by the university that a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees is occurring on or nearby a campus or other locations as required by the Clery Act, the university will issue an emergency notification.

During extreme circumstances, such as an active assailant, CSUPD dispatch may send an emergency alert and then the chief of police or designee and the Public Information Officer will coordinate follow up message content and the public information office will send those messages, leaving dispatch available to manage emergency calls.

The university weighs possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts or endangering a victim of a crime before sending an emergency notification.

If a threat has been immediately contained by law enforcement, or if the incident appeared to be targeted toward specific individuals known to the assailant and there is no threat to other individuals, no warning is issued.

The only reason that CSU would not immediately issue a notification for a confirmed ongoing emergency or dangerous situation would be if doing so would compromise efforts to:

- Assist a victim.
- Contain the emergency.
- Respond to the emergency, or
- otherwise mitigate the emergency.

This determination will be re-evaluated and, if situations change, an emergency notification may be issued.

Non-police related emergencies:
University officials should gather information about non-police related emergencies, such as an infectious disease outbreak. These officials include public health employees, environmental health employees, etc., who have knowledge of emergent situations and the risks they present.

Information can be limited in the early stages of an evolving situation, but university officials will work to quickly gather initial information from as many people as possible, assess the situation, and look for confirmation of an emergency. Emergency Notifications sometimes are issued before complete information is available, and before police can determine if a report is credible.

If information available indicates that there is an immediate risk to health and safety of campus, the s senior associate vice president for operations or designee will determine, along with responding offices and the Clery Act Compliance Officer, if a notification should be issued.

The assistant vice president will provide information appropriate to include in a notification or notifications about the risk or threat. The public information officer will, without delay, and considering the safety of the community, work with the associate vice president and other responding units to determine the content of the notification. The public information officer will write, initiate and send the notification through the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Information that may compromise emergency response will not be included in a notification.

Some examples of situations in which an emergency notification would be considered include:

- Approaching tornado or other extreme weather conditions.
- Large scale gas leak or chemical spill on, near, or possibly approaching a campus.
- Armed intruder, active assailant or active shooter on, near, or possibly approaching a campus.
- Explosion or large fire on, near, or possibly approaching campus.

Determining Segments of the University Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

University and local first responders provide information that may be included in an emergency notification and will help determine what segments of the university community should receive the notification.

Most emergency notifications will be sent to the entire university community. Some messages may be segmented through a variety of communications channels to include polygons drawn to capture specific locations, verbal instructions or flyers to individuals in a specific building or area, or through message lists to segmented populations, such as individuals living in a specific residence hall.

These notifications can be expanded to include other segments or the entire university population as the situation unfolds. The entire university will be notified if a threat is not contained in one geographical location or one population. The university's text and other electronic alert systems generally do not segment populations but send to all university members who are enrolled to receive them. In addition, most alerts and notifications are copied verbatim and shared on social media and the university's safety website.

These notifications are sent any time an emergency is reported that meets the criteria for an emergency alert, including in the middle of the night.

CSU may target specific areas or buildings on a campus with emergency notification or timely warning information in addition to or instead of mass notification or may select only specific buildings in which to share an emergency alert.

The university may also post messages about the dangerous condition on the Safety website and the shared CSUPD and Public Safety social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter). If assistance is needed from additional law enforcement or emergency response agencies, they will be contacted by CSUPD to request assistance. If local media is helpful or necessary to disseminate any alerts, such outlets will be contacted for assistance.

In some cases, the main university social media accounts also will share emergency information.

Emergency notifications may be issued to the entire university community through some or all of the following:

- CSU uses the Everbridge notification system that is supported by the Larimer Emergency Telephone Authority (LETA) and activated for CSU-related emergencies by CSU personnel. This system issues email notifications to all CSU students and employees who maintain an @colostate.edu email address. Text alert notifications are also made to employees and students who have a telephone number on file with the university.
- To sign up for alerts from other agencies or for more information, please visit the LETA Website.

- Students and employees cannot opt out of emailed emergency messages.
- Emergency alerts, safety alerts and safety advisories are posted to the Safety website other appropriate university websites like CSU's online newsletter, SOURCE.
- Fliers or printed notices may be sent to specific offices or university community members where the threat is targeted and not immediate.
- Alerts and advisories are posted on one or more of the university's social media channels.
- Mass notifications may be made via recorded emergency telephone calls.
- In-person notifications may be made by police officers or members of the Safety and Risk Services team to specific audiences
- Alerts and advisories may be shared via outdoor and/or indoor digital signs located on campus
- Parent and Family online newsletter and social media accounts (called Colorado State Parents & Families on Facebook)
- Local media outlets may also share alerts and advisories at CSU request.

Depending upon the level of threat and context of the emergency, emergency notifications may also be shared via:

- University homepage
- Main university social media accounts
- University's online newsletter SOURCE
- Timely Warnings

When is a timely warning necessary?

When a Clery crime which occurred on Clery geography is reported to CSUPD or the Title IX office, the report is assessed for whether a serious or continuing threat is present. CSU is responsible for issuing a timely warning if a Clery Act crime has been reported on Clery geography and CSU determines there is a serious or continuing threat to the university community. The Clery Act does not define "timely," but the intent of the warning is to promptly provide information to people to help them prevent or protect themselves from similar crimes. Timely warnings sometimes are issued before complete information is available and before police can determine if a report is credible.

How are timely warnings issued?

Once an initial report of a crime has been received that may fit the criteria for a timely warning, a determination will be made if a timely warning should be issued using an established Timely Warning matrix. Determining if a timely warning will be sent depends on the information reported, the timing of the report, and if continuing threat to the university community is present. These determinations may be made by the Chief of Police or their designee, the Clery Act Compliance Officer or their designee, the Assistant Vice President for Safety and Risk Services or their designee, or the Vice President for University of Operations.

Timely warnings may be issued to the entire university community through:

- CSU uses the Everbridge notification system that is supported by the Larimer Emergency Telephone Authority (LETA) and activated for CSU-related emergencies by CSU personnel.

This system issues email notifications to all CSU students and employees who maintain an @colostate.edu email address. Text alert notifications are also made to employees and students who have a telephone number on file with the university.

- To sign up for alerts from other agencies or for more information, please visit the LETA Website.
- Students and employees cannot opt out of emailed emergency messages.
- Emergency alerts, safety alerts and safety advisories are posted to the Safety website other appropriate university websites like CSU's online newsletter, SOURCE.
- Fliers or printed notices may be sent to specific offices or university community members where the threat is targeted and not immediate.
- Alerts and advisories are posted on one or more of the university's social media channels.
- Mass notifications may be made via recorded emergency telephone calls.
- In-person notifications may be made by police officers or members of the Public Safety Team to specific audiences
- Alerts and advisories may be shared via outdoor and/or indoor digital signs located on campus
- Local media outlets may also share alerts and advisories at CSU request.

Depending upon the level of threat and context of the emergency, emergency notification and timely warning messages may also be shared via:

- Cable television messages
- University homepage
- Main university social media accounts
- University's online newsletter SOURCE

Emergency email and text notification systems will be tested throughout the year, using test messages.

Determining the Content of the Emergency Notification or Timely Warning

Those issuing the notifications will use the following guidelines when determining the contents of the emergency message:

- Initial alerts warn all or part of the university community of danger and the actions they should take to safeguard their safety.
- Information pertaining to the reported incident will be screened to include the most information possible, based on what occurred, where it occurred, and when it occurred.
- To achieve this, notifications may include available information such as descriptive phrases or words about the incident (such as robbery, assault, or hazardous materials spill), the location where an incident was reported to have occurred, the time of the incident or threat, and information that may assist with emergency response, such as a suspect description.

- Messages distributed in the early stage of a rapidly unfolding emergency will generally be short, precise, and directive. Examples include: “CSU Alert: Assault reported outside of the south entrance to the Lory Student Center. Suspect is white female wearing a pink shirt, jeans. May be armed with a tire iron.”
- Subsequent messages may be sent to inform the university community about additional details of the situation if new information becomes available, or to clarify initial information that has already been shared. These messages are generally distributed once first responders have additional information about the reported situation. Examples include: “CSU Alert 2: Suspect last seen running south through Lory Student Center plaza. Call 911 if suspect seen. When available updates at www.safety.colostate.edu.”
- When possible, an all-clear notice is sent once the situation is nearly or completely resolved.
    - The purpose of this message is to reassure the community that the university is working diligently to resolve the dangerous situation.
    - It can also be used to provide additional information about the situation and where resources will be available.
    - The notification goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.
    - Some situations do not reach a clear resolution, such as the location and arrest of a suspect, so it is not possible to always issue an all-clear.

In all emergency notifications and timely warnings, the university will follow procedures to assure that the names or identifying characteristics of crime victims are not publicly disclosed, including a review of the content of notifications by the CSU Police Department Chief.

Sharing information with the community outside of the university

- When all students receive an emergency notification, Student Affairs may share the content of that notification through its Parents and Family email list.
- The university also may post the text of all emergency notifications that are shared with the majority of the university community on its safety website.
- Emergency notifications shared with only a geographical or segmented portion of the university population will generally not be shared online.
- The content of emergency notifications is generally also shared via the CSU Police Department social media account.

Missing Student Policy and Official Notification Procedures

CSU's missing student notification policy and official notification procedures apply to students who reside in on-campus and university housing.

If anyone believes that a CSU student who resides in on-campus or university housing is missing, or if there is evidence of a credible risk to the student's safety, they should immediately notify the CSU Police Department (CSUPD) at 970-491-6425. Under SB26-120 Missing Person Training & Higher Ed Reporting, institutions must either conduct a preliminary wellness assessment within six hours or immediately notify law enforcement, and law enforcement must be notified immediately when there is a credible risk to the student's safety.

Any university employee who receives information that causes them to believe a student may be missing should immediately notify CSUPD. Employees should not independently conduct a wellness assessment or attempt to determine whether a student is missing prior to notifying CSUPD. CSU guidance directs faculty and staff to contact CSUPD immediately rather than conducting their own assessment.

A person may also report concerns to a residence hall advisor, residence hall director, or the Residence Life main office at 970-491-4719. Any university office receiving a missing student report should immediately refer the matter to CSUPD. Housing and Dining Services will immediately notify CSUPD upon receiving information indicating a student may be missing.

Upon receiving a report, CSUPD, in coordination with appropriate university officials, will conduct and document a preliminary wellness assessment and any subsequent investigation as appropriate. The preliminary wellness assessment will include, at a minimum, a digital contact attempt, residential verification, and academic and social inquiry as required by Colorado law.

When a student who resides in an on-campus or university housing facility is reported missing, CSU may take any or all of the following steps to locate the student:

- Contact the student via phone, email, or other available communication methods.
- Conduct a welfare check of the student's room, suite, or apartment.
- Contact the student's designated confidential contact person or emergency contact.
- Contact parents, guardians, roommates, friends, floor mates, club advisors, club members, or other individuals who may have information regarding the student's whereabouts.
- Contact employers or associates.
- Contact the student's professors or academic departments.

- Attempt to locate the student's vehicle.
- Search campus locations where the student may be present.
- Share the student's photograph and request assistance from the campus community when appropriate.
- Review publicly available social media activity.
- Review residence hall access records and proximity card activity.
- Review meal plan usage records.
- Conduct any other investigative measures deemed appropriate by CSUPD and university officials.

CSUPD may consult with university offices in determining whether a student is missing, who is the appropriate party to contact the student's confidential or emergency contact person, and what additional actions may be appropriate.

CSU notifies all students residing in on-campus and university housing that they may designate a confidential contact person to be notified if the student is determined to be missing. Students may designate and update a confidential contact through university housing processes. Confidential contact information is accessible only to authorized university officials and law enforcement personnel and will not be disclosed except as permitted by law.

If a student does not designate a confidential contact person, CSU may notify the student's listed emergency contact. The university will contact the parent, custodial parent, or guardian of any unemancipated student under the age of 18 who resides in on-campus or university housing, in addition to contacting the student's designated confidential contact.

Official Missing Student Notification Procedures

If a student residing in on-campus or university housing is determined to be missing:

- The university will notify the confidential contact person designated by the student no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing.
- If the student is an unemancipated minor under the age of 18, the student's custodial parent or guardian will also be notified within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.
- CSUPD will be notified immediately upon receipt of a missing student report if it has not already been notified.
- If another law enforcement agency has jurisdiction or should be involved based on the circumstances or location of the student, CSUPD will coordinate notification and investigative efforts with that agency.

Interpersonal Violence: Definitions and Reporting Options

Colorado State University prohibits sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking (collectively "interpersonal violence").

Definitions You Should Know

Sex-Based Harassment is a form of Sex Discrimination that includes harassment on the basis of a person's sex including, but not limited to:

- *Quid Pro Quo Harassment*: An employee, agent, or other person authorized by the University to provide an aid, benefit, or service under an Education Program or Activity of the University, explicitly or impliedly conditioning the provision of such an aid, benefit, or service on a person's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct; or
- *Hostile Environment Harassment*: Unwelcome sex-based conduct that, based on the totality of the circumstances, is subjectively and objectively offensive and is so severe or pervasive that it limits or denies a person's ability to participate in or benefit from a University Education Program or Activity.

Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in laws and regulations and set forth below.

Sexual assault as defined by the Clery Act is an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

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

Sexual assault is also defined in Colorado by statute C.R.S. § 18-3-402 as follows: Any actor who knowingly inflicts sexual intrusion or sexual penetration on a victim commits sexual assault if:

- The actor causes submission of the victim by means of sufficient consequence reasonably calculated to cause submission against the victim's will; or
- The actor knows that the victim is incapable of appraising the nature of the victim's conduct; or
- The actor knows that the victim submits erroneously, believing the actor to be the victim's spouse; or
- At the time of the commission of the act, the victim is less than fifteen years of age, and the actor is at least four years older than the victim and is not the spouse of the victim; or
- At the time of the commission of the act, the victim is at least fifteen years of age, but less than seventeen years of age and the actor is at least ten years older than the victim and is not the spouse of the victim; or
- The victim is in custody of law or detained in a hospital or other institution and the actor has supervisory or disciplinary authority over the victim and uses this position of authority to coerce the victim to submit, unless the act is incident to a lawful search; or
- The actor, while purporting to offer a medical service, engages in treatment or examination of a victim for other than a bona fide medical purpose or in a manner substantially inconsistent with reasonable medical practices; or
- The victim is physically helpless, and the actor knows the victim is physically helpless and the victim has not consented.

Domestic violence as defined in the Clery Act includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by someone who is a:

- Current or former spouse or partner of the victim.
- Person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- Person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or partner.
- Person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of Colorado.
- Or 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 Colorado, the criminal law definition of domestic violence is found in C.R.S. § 18-6-800.3, as follows:

- **Domestic violence** means an act or threatened act of violence upon a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. Domestic

violence also includes any other crime against a person, or against property, including an animal, or any municipal ordinance violation against a person, or against property, including an animal, when used as a method of coercion, control, punishment, intimidation, or revenge directed against a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship.

- **Intimate relationship** means a relationship between spouses, former spouses, past or present unmarried couples, or persons who are both the parents of the same child regardless of whether the persons have been married or have lived together at any time.

It is notable that Colorado law requires a mandatory arrest in certain circumstances. Where an officer has probable cause to believe that an individual has violated a valid restraining order, or where an officer has probable cause to believe that a crime of domestic violence has been committed an arrest is mandated; officers have no discretion. Often, police receive calls from the victims, from friends, or from concerned neighbors who hear the noise of an argument or fight.

Dating violence as defined by the Clery Act means 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 based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of:

- Length of the relationship
- Type of relationship
- Frequency of interaction between the people involved in the relationship

Colorado does not define the term **dating violence** in its statutes. However, the definition above for **domestic violence** is broad enough to encompass interpersonal violence between persons in an intimate relationship.

Within Title IX, the delineation of dating violence vs domestic violence is whether the reported parties have been engaged in a romantic/intimate relationship but have never lived together, been married or share children, and no arrest occurred regarding the reported incident. If there is an arrest and a charge of domestic violence it is counted toward domestic violence.

Stalking as defined by the Clery Act means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for a person's safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

- 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.

- 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.

Stalking is a crime in Colorado and is on the rise in many academic settings. Colorado law (C.R.S. §18-3-602) defines stalking as follows:

A person commits stalking if directly, or indirectly through another person, the person knowingly commits one or more of these acts:

- Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, or places under surveillance that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship.
- Makes a credible threat to another person and, in connection with the threat, repeatedly makes any form of communication with that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship, regardless of whether a conversation ensues.
- Repeatedly follows, approaches, contacts, places under surveillance, or makes any form of communication with another person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship in a manner that would cause a reasonable person to suffer serious emotional distress and does cause that person, a member of that person's immediate family, or someone with whom that person has or has had a continuing relationship to suffer serious emotional distress. For purposes of this paragraph, a victim need not show that he or she received professional treatment or counseling to show that he or she suffered serious emotional distress.

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

Consent is defined under Colorado law as "cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will and with knowledge of the nature of the act. A current or previous relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent under the provisions of this [statute]. Submission under the influence of fear shall not constitute consent." [C.R.S. §18-3-401(1.5)].

It is the responsibility of every individual to ensure they have the consent of others to engage in sexual activity. Communication regarding consent consists of mutually understandable words or actions that indicate an unambiguous willingness to engage in specific sexual activity at the

same time, in the same way. In the absence of clear communication or outward demonstration, there is no consent. Lack of protest, lack of resistance, or silence do not alone constitute consent.

Consent must be all of the following:

- **Knowing:** All individuals understand, are aware of, and agree as to the "who" (same partners), "what" (same acts), "where" (same location), "when" (same time), and "how" (the same way and under the same conditions) of the sexual activity.
- **Active:** Consent must take the form of "clearly understandable words or actions" that reveal one's expectations and agreement to engage in specific sexual activity. This means that silence, passivity, submission, or the lack of verbal or physical resistance (including the lack of a "no") should not – in and of themselves – be understood as consent. Consent cannot be inferred by an individual's manner of dress, the giving or acceptance of gifts, the extension or acceptance of an invitation to go to a private room or location, or on a date.
- **Voluntary:** Consent must be freely given and cannot be the result of respondent's intimidation (extortion, menacing behavior, bullying), coercion (severe or persistent pressure causing fear of significant consequences from respondent if one does not engage in sexual activity), force (violence, physical restraint, or the presence of a weapon), threats (indications of intent to harm, whether direct or indirect), or fraud (misrepresentation or material omission about oneself or the present situation in order to gain permission for sexual or intimate activity).
- **Present and Ongoing:** Consent must exist at the time of sexual activity. Consent to previous sexual activity does not imply consent to later sexual acts; similarly, consent to one type of sexual activity does not imply consent to other sexual acts. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not constitute consent to engage in sexual activity with another person.

Consent may also be withdrawn at any time, for any reason, provided the person withdrawing consent makes that known in clearly understandable words or actions. Even if a person agreed to a sexual interaction or continued sexual interaction, that person has the right to change their mind, at any time, irrespective of how much sexual interaction may have already taken place.

Consent to any one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. The existence of a dating relationship or past sexual relations between the individuals involved is not conclusive evidence of consent in another instance (nor will subsequent sexual relations or dating relationship alone suffice as evidence of previous consent).

Reporting Interpersonal Violence

Victims are not required to report to law enforcement to receive assistance. However, reporting enables the university to act to prevent a recurrence and protect both the victim and the university community. Anyone who may be the victim of sexual harassment, sexual misconduct, relationship violence, or stalking, or who is a bystander observing such behavior, is encouraged to report it.

Procedures Victims Should Follow

When an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is reported, victims are informed in writing that it is important to preserve evidence so that a successful criminal prosecution remains an option. This also aids in any action to obtain a protective order. The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical exam – which is important both to address any health issues that may arise and so that evidence may be collected. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper, not plastic, bag to be given as a part of the evidence collection process.

When an incident of interpersonal violence occurs, consider taking one or all of the following steps.

- Reporting to Office of Title IX Programs through the following options:
  - https://titleix.colostate.edu/
  - Email Titleix@colostate.edu
  - (970) 491-1715

Document evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries, by taking photographs.

Save evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, text messages, emails, voice mail or other communications should be saved. Do not alter these messages by forwarding them or changing them in any way.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking who engage with the Office of Title IX Programs are informed, in writing, that they have several options available to them for involving law enforcement and university authorities.

Additional options and how to complete them are as follows:

Report the incident to the police:

- The victim or bystander may make a report to the CSU Police Department whenever a person has been impacted by one of these crimes. In an emergency or when threat of harm is imminent, immediately call 911. In non-emergencies, contact CSU police at 970-491-6425, or file a report online at police.colostate.edu/report-crime/. You may also go

in person to the CSU Police Department in Green Hall.

- For crimes occurring off-campus, contact law enforcement for the local jurisdiction. Fort Collins Police Services may be reached at 970-221-6540. When a police report is made, the police will interview the person making the report, the victims, any witnesses, and the person or people alleged to have committed a crime.

Receive assistance in reporting the incident to the police:

- For help in making a report to law enforcement, contact the Office of Title IX Programs by calling 970-491-1715. They will explain the steps required and what is involved and will assist with contacting the appropriate law enforcement agency on your behalf to help you make the report, if requested.
- Assistance in the form of being accompanied by an advocate to report to law enforcement may also be obtained by contacting the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center at 970-492-4242.

Decline to contact law enforcement, but still get help:

- A victim of a crime may decline to contact law enforcement.
- The Office of Title IX Programs provides victims with written notice of their rights and options and can help obtain supportive measures such as no-contact orders. A no-contact order is issued by the University to a student or employee requiring them to stay away from the other party, while a restraining order, also known as a "civil protection order," is a court order which protects one party by prohibiting another from certain conduct, communications, or requiring them to stay a certain distance away from the protected person's home, school or workplace. Violation of the protection order is a criminal offense.

Victims are informed in writing that the Office of Title IX Programs can issue no- contact orders to a student who is alleged to have committed discrimination, harassment, sexual harassment, sexual assault, interpersonal violence, stalking, or retaliation. The Office of Title IX Programs can be reached at (970) 491-1715 or email titleix@colostate.edu.

No-contact orders and other interim and supportive measures may be issued by the Office of Title IX Programs (see "Accommodations and Supportive Measures against Interpersonal Violence" in this report).

Criminal and civil courts can also issue restraining orders and other protective orders to crime victims, whether before, during, or after a criminal or civil trial (for example, by prohibiting the alleged perpetrator of the crime from having any contact with, or being within a certain distance of, the victim).

CSUPD can assist in enforcing a restraining order, while on campus. While the University is not responsible for enforcing a restraining order issued by the court, the existence or violation of a court order may be considered by the University when determining if interim measures or disciplinary action may be warranted under University policy. Restraining orders are obtained by petitioning the local court for the jurisdiction, and assistance with the process may be provided through Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center by calling 970-491-6384 or emailing safecenter@colostate.edu.

Any accommodations or supportive measures provided by the University to the victim will be maintained as confidential, to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide such measures. Information is shared with university officials on a need-to-know basis as determined by the Office of Title IX Programs.

To file a request for an accommodation or supportive measure, students should contact the Office of Title IX Programs online at https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?ColoradoStateUniv&layout_id=17, via email at titleix@colostate.edu, by phone at 970-491-1715, and in person at the Office of Title IX Programs, 123 Student Services Building, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

The Office of Title IX Programs also assists employees who have been impacted by these crimes.

Procedures the University Will Follow When a Crime of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking is Reported

The university has procedures in place to help victims report sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, domestic violence or dating violence, or stalking. Victims are encouraged to report sexual misconduct to CSUPD or the Office of Title IX Programs.

Procedures taken when a report is made include informing individuals of their right to file or not to file criminal charges; the availability of counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance referrals, visa and immigration assistance, and other university and non-university services; and additional remedies to prevent contact between a complainant and an accused party, such as no-contact directives or housing, academic, transportation, or working accommodations, if reasonably available.

The university will make accommodations, if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement.

Victim Confidentiality

CSU recognizes the often-sensitive nature of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking incidents. CSU offers confidential resources and protects the privacy of any individual who makes a report to the extent possible, while also meeting any obligations related to the investigation and response to known reports to protect the victim, prevent a recurrence or protect campus safety.

Information about reports will only be shared with university personnel as needed to effectively respond to the report. Every effort will be made to limit the scope of information shared on an as-needed basis.

Reports made to medical professionals, licensed mental health counselors, and Victim Assistance Team members from the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center will not be shared with any third parties except in cases of imminent danger to the victim or a third party, or when abuse of someone currently under 18 is reported.

Advocates receive special training in the physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of sexual assault and domestic violence. Advocates are bound by state statute to maintain strict confidentiality. All publicly available records, including crime statistics published in this report or on the daily crime log, given by advocates to other offices at the university will keep the confidentiality of the victim and any other necessary parties, to the extent allowed by law.

Advocates will provide information about options related to crime reporting, but the final decision is up to the individual victim.

Information about Registered Sex Offenders

Pursuant to federal law, including the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 and the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, information concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained through the following resources:

CSU Police Department Records Section can provide information about sex offenders currently registered at the university by calling 970-491-6425 during normal business hours.

The Larimer County sex offender registry can be found at https://www.larimer.org/sheriff/sexoffenders#/app/agree.

The Colorado convicted sex offender search website (https://apps.colorado.gov/apps/dps/sor/) includes information regarding sexually violent predators, multiple offenders, persons who have been convicted of a felony sex offense, and those sex offenders who have failed to register.

Disciplinary action in cases of alleged interpersonal violence

CSU strictly prohibits all acts of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking (interpersonal violence).

Colorado State University ("CSU" or "University") is committed to equal educational and employment opportunities and to the elimination of all forms of Sex Discrimination, including Sex-Based Harassment, and Retaliation. To this end, the University has implemented a Sexual Harassment and Sexual Misconduct Policy to address the types of conduct which are prohibited by CSU in order to maintain its longstanding commitment to a campus environment free from these types of misconduct.

This policy applies to all University Community Members and others who are subject to the jurisdiction and authority of the University to impose Disciplinary Sanctions with respect to matters of Sex Discrimination, including Sex-Based Harassment, and Retaliation.

The University has jurisdiction and authority to investigate and impose disciplinary sanctions, using the preponderance of the evidence standard in all proceedings, for:

- Sex Discrimination that occurs within the United States when the Respondent is a Student, is eligible to return as a Student, or is an employee of the University, and that is alleged to have occurred on or after August 1, 2024. Complaints received at any time by the University concerning conduct that is alleged to have occurred prior to August 1, 2024 are covered under a prior version of this policy that is available from the Title IX Coordinator upon request.
- Sex-Based Harassment, even when some of the conduct occurred outside of the University's Education Program or Activity or outside of the United States, when 1) the effects of the conduct limit or deny access to the University's education program, activities, 2) the conduct would constitute a violation of law, or 3) the conduct is otherwise prohibited by this Policy, regardless of the status of the Complainant.
- Reports of alleged Sexual Misconduct by a Student against a person who is not a University Community Member and does not fall within the jurisdiction of Title IX regulations may also be addressed under this policy and as set forth in the Grievance Procedures.

Interpersonal violence incidents reported to have occurred prior to August 1, 2024 fall under the policy in place at the time of the reported incident(s).

In cases involving employees, the complaints are reviewed under the Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Policy as well as the CSU Policy on Harassment. Individuals may also face criminal investigation and prosecution in addition to any actions under CSU policies and procedures.

The university may receive reports of interpersonal violence from a variety of sources including:

- Victims and witnesses
- Campus Security Authorities
- Responsible employees
- Other law enforcement agencies
- University offices such as the Office of Support & Safety Assessment
- Members of the community who are not Campus Security Authorities but who learn of an incident and choose to report it

A formal complaint to initiate disciplinary the disciplinary process can be made online, via email at titleix@colostate.edu, by phone at 970-491-1715, and in person at the Office of Title IX Programs 123 Student Services Building Colorado State University Fort Collins, CO, 80523.

In all cases, whether involving a disciplinary process for students or employees, the university will provide a prompt, equitable, fair and impartial process from the initial receipt of report to the final resolution.

Any proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with Colorado State University's policies and transparent to the complainant (accuser) and respondent (accused); includes timely notice of meetings at which the complainant or respondent, or both, may be present; and provides timely and equal access to the complainant, the respondent, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings. They will be conducted by officials who have no conflict of interest or bias.

Proceeding means all activities related to a noncriminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

Information About Disciplinary Proceedings for Students Under the Title IX Policy

In the case of a report of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking that occurs on campus or as part of CSU education programs and activities, proceedings are governed under the CSU policy on Title IX Sexual Harassment and the related procedures for investigating and responding to complaints of sexual harassment under Title IX Laws and Regulations.

The main steps in the disciplinary process for students when handled by the Title IX office and anticipated timelines for each include:

- Report received. Office of Title IX Programs is responsible for receiving and reviewing reports of interpersonal violence.
- Preliminary inquiry. Office of Title IX Programs is the responsible decisionmaker and determines if the reported behaviors may constitute a policy violation. The approximate timeline for this step is 30 days.
- Investigation and issuance of investigation report is the responsibility of Office of Title IX Programs. This step may take approximately 90 days.
- Informal resolution, where applicable involving student responding parties. Student Resolution Center may work with the Title IX office in assisting in informal resolution (defined below) within approximately 60 days.
- All parties (complainant and respondent) are given 10 business days to review and respond to the investigation report.
- Formal hearing or issuance of findings is the responsibility of a hearing officer. This process may take up to 45 days.
- The complainant and respondent are provided 10 business days to file appeals.
- If an appeal is filed, an appellate officer will review and consider the decision.

The informal resolution process is voluntary. It is designed to resolve complaints without a hearing while meeting the needs and interests of the parties. It is available only after a formal complaint has been filed and at any time during the investigation. It is not available in cases where there is a student complainant and employee respondent.

All parties and the Title IX Coordinator or designee must agree in writing to participate for an informal resolution procedure to be used, and all parties must agree in writing to the proposed resolution. If the parties are unable to agree, or if any party chooses not to engage in or to withdraw from the informal resolution procedure before it concludes, then the informal resolution procedure will terminate, and formal grievance procedures will be followed.

Pursuing an informal resolution does not preclude later use of a formal investigation if new information becomes available or if the informal resolution does not achieve its intended purpose. The Title IX Coordinator or designee may initiate an investigation at any time that the Title IX Coordinator deems it appropriate, solely at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator.

Extensions of time are granted in circumstances where there is good cause. Every situation is different, and many factors can affect the timeline.

Procedures for institutional disciplinary action in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking when governed under the Title IX Sexual Harassment policy include the following:

- A complaint made by a complainant outlining allegations requesting CSU conduct a formal investigation into the allegations.
- Complaint is reviewed by the Title IX Coordinator who issues a determination to open investigation or dismiss complaint.
- The need for accommodations or protective measures is assessed and these measures are issued if needed.
- A notice of investigation is issued simultaneously to both complainant and respondent.
- Both the complainant (or victim) and respondent (the accused) are entitled to updates throughout the investigation.
- Both parties are afforded the same rights during the investigation, adjudication, and appeal stages of the proceedings.

If disciplinary proceedings are appropriate, written notice will be provided to both parties and a hearing will be scheduled.

A Hearing Officer will conduct a live hearing. The parties will have the opportunity to cross examine each other and witnesses by submitting relevant questions to the hearing officer to be ruled on and asked. At no time may parties conduct cross examination. All cross examination will be conducted by the hearing officer.

In all proceedings, including any related meetings or hearings, both the complainant and respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present at the hearing. This includes the right to be accompanied by a support person of their choice as well as an advisor. A support person is any individual who provides the party support, guidance or advice and may, but need not be, an attorney. An advisor is someone who during a live hearing will conduct cross-examination of the other parties and witnesses through the hearing officer; a party cannot personally conduct cross-examination of the other party. If during the hearing a party does not have an advisor present the university will appoint one to conduct cross examination on their behalf.

Both parties are informed simultaneously in writing of the outcome of the proceeding and the procedure and timeframe in which to file an appeal of the outcome, of any change to the results that occurs because of the appeal, and when such results become final.

Responding parties found responsible for interpersonal violence face university disciplinary action. Remedies will be issued to the complainant.

All investigations and proceedings are conducted by officials who receive annual training on interpersonal violence investigation and adjudication, how to investigate fairly and impartially, and how to conduct a proceeding in a manner that protects the safety of the parties and promotes accountability.

Information About Interpersonal Violence Disciplinary Proceedings for Students Under the Student Conduct Code

The student conduct process is used when the alleged incident falls outside the federal Title IX jurisdiction, which means it does not occur on property owned or controlled by the university or does not occur in the context of an official university program or activity. It begins when Student Conduct Services receives a written report of an incident. These reports include but are not limited to police reports, investigation reports from the Office of Title IX Programs, or incident reports from faculty, staff, or students. A Hearing Officer will review the information available to decide next steps. If a Hearing Officer reviews a report and determines that alleged behaviors do not violate the Code, no action will be taken. If, however, it appears the student may have engaged in prohibited conduct as identified in the Code, a Hearing Officer may assign charges and schedule a hearing or pursue an alternative resolution process.

If a hearing is necessary, it is facilitated by a Hearing Officer authorized by the Director of the Student Resolution Center. The purpose of the student conduct hearing is to discuss alleged violations of the Code. As part of this process, students will be asked to share their perspective related to the alleged violations and discuss personal responsibility as well as community impact. Those charged with engaging in prohibited conduct will have the opportunity to receive a fair hearing. The formal rules of process, procedure and evidence used by the criminal justice system do not apply to the student conduct process.

The standard of proof for code violations is a preponderance of the evidence standard. The evidence must demonstrate that it is more likely than not that the violation occurred. The Hearing is conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, as well as how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

Named Parties involved in the hearing may bring a support person and/or advisor to the hearing, at their own expense. The support person or advisor may be an attorney. The support person or advisor may not speak directly on the student's behalf. The support person or advisor may not serve in a dual role as a witness in the hearing.

The parties may bring or request relevant witnesses. A request for witnesses must be made at least five business day prior to a scheduled hearing. Witnesses may be present only when they are giving information. Witnesses may not serve in the dual role as a support person. The Hearing Officer has the discretion to ensure questions are relevant to the case.

Student Conduct Services is committed to providing necessary accommodations to ensure a fair and safe process for participants. Accommodations will take into consideration disabilities, personal safety and language differences.

The Hearing Officer decides and determines the finding of responsibility for each charge based on the preponderance of information standard. All parties are notified simultaneously of outcomes. If found responsible for engaging in prohibited conduct as outlined in the Student Conduct Code, the Hearing Officer from the date of the hearing to provide a decision to a responding party. The number of days may be extended at the discretion of the hearing officer, who will notify all parties of any delay. The hearing outcome will include the findings of responsibility, rationale for the findings, sanctions (if applicable), and information on the appeal process.

An appeal must be submitted online within ten business days after the hearing officer's decision is sent to the involved parties. A hearing officer's decision is considered final if an appeal is not submitted within the specified time.

Once an appeal is submitted, it is reviewed by the chair of the Appeal Committee. An appeal is limited to a review of the record of the hearing and supporting information that was evaluated in the decision-making process. New information will only be considered if the chair determines that the information was not available at the time of the hearing.

Information About Interpersonal Violence Disciplinary Proceedings Involving Employees

Investigation of interpersonal violence incidents are coordinated between the Title IX Office and the Office of Equal Opportunity. Incidents that occur on campus or as part of University education programs and activities are addressed under the Sexual Harassment and Sexual Misconduct Policy, as set forth above. Incidents that are not subject to the Policy are reviewed under CSU's Discrimination and Harassment policy and Sexual Harassment Complaint Procedures.

All proceedings involving employees will:

- Include a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
- Be conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to investigate and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
- Provide the accuser and the accused with the same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice.
- Not limit the choice of advisor or presence for either the accuser or the accused in any meeting or institutional disciplinary proceeding; however, the institution may establish restrictions regarding the extent to which the advisor may participate in the proceedings, if the restrictions apply equally to both parties.

- Provide for simultaneous notification, in writing, to both the accuser and the accused, of:
    - The result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.
    - The institution's procedures for the accused and the victim to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding if such procedures are available.
    - Any change to the result.
    - When results become final.
    - Options for appeal.

Tenured faculty members found responsible for policy violation may be entitled to additional due process pursuant to Section E.15 of the Faculty Manual.

If a tenured faculty member does not accept disciplinary action in response to a finding of responsibility for a policy violation, the matter may proceed to formal hearing, which includes:

- Notice of the alleged violation
- A discussion to determine if an agreement may be reached on appropriate discipline (within 3 days of notice)
- If no agreement is reached, the faculty member may provide a written response to the allegations (within 10 days of notice)
- A hearing committee will be convened and a hearing will be conducted
- Following the hearing, if 2/3 of the committee believe disciplinary action is appropriate, the committee will make a recommendation for disciplinary action
- The applicable academic supervisor will review the recommendations and make a recommendation to the appliable dean of the college
- The dean will make a recommendation for disciplinary action to the provost
- The provost will then make a recommendation to the university president for final disciplinary action

Discipline of state classified employees is governed by state personnel board rules.

Prior to imposing discipline, the appointing authority for the University must meet with the employee to present information about the reason for potential discipline, disclose the source of that information unless prohibited by law, and give the employee an opportunity to respond.

The purpose of the meeting is to exchange information before making a final decision. The appointing authority and employee are each allowed one representative of their choice. Statements during the meeting are not privileged. The employee will be allowed up to five business days after the meeting to

provide the appointing authority any additional information relating to issues discussed at the meeting. The appointing authority must provide written notice of the meeting at least three business days prior to the meeting.

The written notice must contain the date, time, and location of the meeting; the purpose of the meeting; general information about the underlying reasons for scheduling the meeting; the employee's right to present information at the meeting; and the right to have a representative of choice accompany the employee to the meeting.

If reasonable attempts to hold the meeting fail, the appointing authority may send written notice advising the employee of the possibility of discipline and stating the alleged reasons. The employee has 10 days from receipt of the notice to respond in writing. After the meeting or review of any information submitted by the employee, discipline may be imposed.

Disciplinary Sanctions for Students

For a student found responsible for interpersonal violence, sanctions may be imposed, up to and including expulsion from CSU.

Disciplinary sanctions include:

- Disciplinary standings
    - Disciplinary probation
    - Loss of good standing
    - Disciplinary suspension
    - Deferred disciplinary suspension
    - Disciplinary expulsion
    - Loss of student organization recognition
- Discretionary sanctions
    - Alcohol and drug education, intervention, or treatment
    - A continuum of conflict resolution processes
    - Withholding or revocation of a degree
    - Educational sanctions
    - Restorative sanctions
    - Temporary or permanent University Housing modification including removal from University Housing
    - Interpersonal violence evaluation/treatment
    - Parent or guardian notification (student under the age of 21)
    - Compliance with court-ordered sanctions

Disciplinary Sanctions for Employees

For an employee found responsible for violating a university policy, disciplinary sanctions may be imposed pursuant to applicable policies and procedures, up to and including termination from university employment.

Disciplinary sanctions for employees may include:

- Coaching
- Verbal reprimand, documented conversation
- Pay reduction
- Suspension without pay
- Demotion
- Facilitation or mediation
- Change in job responsibilities
- Letter of expectation
- Termination
- Loss of tenure, if applicable

For state classified employees, this may include a corrective action, which is intended to correct and improve performance or behavior and does not affect current base pay, status, or tenure.

Additional disciplinary actions include:

- An adjustment of base pay to a lower rate in the pay grade
- Base pay below the grade minimum for a specified period not to exceed 12 months
- Prohibitions of promotions or transfers for a specified period of time
- Demotion
- Dismissal
- Suspension without pay

Notification of Victims' Rights and Options

Every reported victim of an incident of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking covered by university policy, whether the incident occurred on or off campus, will receive written notification of options and rights regardless of whether a formal complaint is filed. These options and rights apply to both students and employees, although the specific options may be different in each case. These include:

- Both parties receive a copy of the policy and procedures and notice of the specific nature of the allegations against the responding party if the university is pursuing disciplinary proceedings.
- Victims receive information about:
    - Supportive measures.
    - The resources available to victims as noted above and below.
    - How to make a report to the police if the victim has not already done so.

The university provides support to people who have been the victims of any crime or violation of university policy. People who have been victimized by a university community member may choose to report the incident to the CSU police or to the Office of Title IX Programs to initiate criminal or disciplinary action. In addition to any action deemed necessary by CSU police, a report will also be forwarded to the Office of Title IX Programs for consideration of disciplinary action against a CSU community member.

Colorado State University will provide victims of crime, including crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, with the best possible care and services. CSU will provide written notification to students and employees about support and services available to them, including:

- Physical, mental health, and counseling services
- Victim advocacy services
- Legal assistance
- Visa and immigration assistance
- Student financial aid
- Help with academic issues that may arise
- Changes to living situations
- Help with transportation
- Help with employment situations
- Protective measures
- Supportive measures
- Other services available for victims, both within the university and in the community

The above support and services are available to victims whether or not they choose to report the incident to law enforcement. To learn more about these support services and the option to have changes made to a victim's situation, contact The Office of Title IX Programs.

Resources and services at Colorado State University include:

CSU Police Department
970-491-6425
750 Meridian Ave. Fort Collins, CO https://police.colostate.edu/

Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center provides confidential advocacy to all members of the CSU community.
Office number: 970-491-6384
24/7 Victim Assistance Team (VAT) Hotline: 970-492-4242
https://safecenter.colostate.edu/

CSU Health Network (available to students who pay fees)
970-491-7121
151 W. Lake Street (corner of College Avenue and Prospect Road) Fort Collins, CO
https://health.colostate.edu/

Counseling Services (available to students who pay fees)
970-491-6053
151 W. Lake St. (corner of College Avenue and Prospect Road) Fort Collins, CO
https://health.colostate.edu/about-counseling-services/

Support and Safety Assessment
970-491-7407
226 Student Services Building, Fort Collins, CO
https://supportandsafety.colostate.edu/

Student Resolution Center
970-491-7165
501 W. Lake St., Suite A, Aggie Village, Walnut Hall Fort Collins, CO
https://resolutioncenter.colostate.edu/

Student Legal Services
970-491-1482
284 Lory Student Center, Fort Collins, CO https://sls.colostate.edu/

Student Legal Services assists students who are victimized by crime, including assistance with non-immigrant visas through a free initial consultation and a referral to an immigration attorney.

Student Legal Services will advise victims regarding legal and university processes, victim impact statements for the prosecutor's office, no contact orders, civil protection or restraining orders, and other options.

When Student Legal Services has a conflict of interest preventing assistance for a victim, the office will assure that the student is put in contact with the victim advocacy program through the District Attorney's office.

If there are other areas of need not served by that program, Student Legal Services may refer a victim for an initial advisement by a community attorney at no charge to the student.

Office of International Programs
970-491-5917
Laurel Hall Fort Collins, CO
https://international.colostate.edu/

The Office of International Programs can help with visas to return to the United States after an absence, and referrals to immigration attorneys.

Office of Financial Aid
970-491-6321
Centennial Hall, 1000 Libbie Coy Way, Fort Collins, CO https://financialaid.colostate.edu/

Office of the Registrar
970-491-4860
Centennial Hall, 1000 Libbie Coy Way, Fort Collins, CO https://registrar.colostate.edu/

Office of the Ombuds
970-491-1527
316 General Services Building, 1251 S. Mason St., Fort Collins, CO https://ombuds.colostate.edu/

Employee Assistance Program
970-491-3437
316 General Services Building, 1251 S. Mason St., Fort Collins, CO
https://hr.colostate.edu/employee-assistance-program/

Resources available in the community include:

SAVA - Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center
970-472-4204
https://savacenter.org/

Crossroads Safehouse
970-530-2353
https://crossroadssafehouse.org/

Alternatives to Violence

970-669-5150
https://alternativestoviolence.org/

Summit Stone Crisis Line
970-494-4200
https://www.summitstonehealth.org/

Rocky Mountain Victim Law Center
303-295-2001
https://www.rmvictimlaw.org/

CSU police will investigate reports of crimes and can provide options for pursuing criminal or civil charges, or university discipline against the assailant. Crimes reported anonymously will also be investigated.

Victims who receive personal support from university resources can expect:

- To be treated with respect
- To have confidentiality maintained (within the bounds of the law and university policy)
- To have university or criminal proceedings fully explained
- To receive assistance in relocation within or to other housing if desired
- To receive referral information for support services
- At the victim's request, to receive university assistance to deter harassment or retribution

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

- To be notified of scheduled disciplinary proceedings
- To be apprised of potential hearing outcomes
- To attend the disciplinary hearing if the victim desires to do so
- To be accompanied by an adviser or support person at the hearing
- To provide a victim impact statement
- To be informed of the outcome of the hearing
- At the victim's request, to be informed (to the extent permitted by law) of the impending return of the perpetrator to campus, if the conditions of the suspension or dismissal were met prior to the victim's departure from campus

The university will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution as it pertains to the victim. If the alleged victim is deceased because of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be provided notice.

Brochures detailing victims' rights in crimes, published by the Larimer County District Attorney, are available at all local law enforcement agencies including CSUPD. CSUPD also carries information about

university resources for students.

About Support Offered by the CSU Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center

The CSU Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center (970-491-6384, https://safecenter.colostate.edu/) provides ongoing advocacy for survivors of interpersonal violence and their support systems. The center provides support around legal, medical, emotional, academic, and university disciplinary options and concerns and will go with a survivor to on-campus or off-campus services, including to the police or hospital.

The Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center also trains and oversees the CSU Victim Assistance Team (https://safecenter.colostate.edu/involvement/victim-assistance-team-volunteers/).

The Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center staffs the Victim Assistance Team which serves students who are the victims of interpersonal violence and their support system. In some circumstances employees can receive services as well.

- Team members receive special training in physical, psychological, and legal ramifications of interpersonal violence.
- Team members are bound by state statute to maintain strict confidentiality.
- Any information a victim's advocate learns while supporting a victim must be treated confidentially and cannot be released without the victim's permission with a few exceptions.
- Team members will provide information about options related to crime reporting, medical needs (including forensic nurse exams that can help preserve evidence in case the victim decides at a later date to report to the police, departments on campus, or obtain a protection order), and other resources but the final decision to report is up to the individual victim.
- The Victim Assistance Team confidentially supports community members who have experienced interpersonal violence.
- Team members are on call 24 hours a day, every day of the year.
- Request an advocate by calling or texting 970-492- 4242, or by email or in person.
- The Victim Assistance Team hotline can be used in situations resulting from interpersonal violence, including coping skills and sensory grounding.
- Team members can perform safety assessments and help create a safety plan.
- Contacting the team does not require the caller to make a police, university, or Title IX report.
- General information regarding Victim Assistance Team can be obtained by calling the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center at 970-491-6384.

The advocates in the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center can provide all the support found above. In addition, advocates within the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center:

- Strive to support survivor self-actualization, meaning making, and sense of control over both their experiences with services and broader life circumstances.
- Aim to address the significant mental and physical impact of trauma caused and exacerbated by violence.
- Increase knowledge of and access to basic needs, academic resources, criminal and/or civil legal systems, and health and psychological services both on and off campus.
- Work to reduce isolation by supporting students in identifying, building, and repairing formal and informal support networks.
- Help survivors with academic safety planning and support in addressing the educational impact of experiencing interpersonal violence.
- Improve survivor outcomes by educating the whole university community on trauma informed care and the intersections of interpersonal violence with other forms of oppression, thus increasing the understanding of services, promoting survivor needs, and minimizing harm.

Fort Collins Police Services provides a free, non-confidential advocacy service that can assist employees and other members of the community who are engaged in reporting to that law enforcement agency.

Accommodations and Protective or Supportive Measures against Interpersonal Violence

CSU is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment. Reasonable and available accommodations and supportive measures are available to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking regardless of whether a report is made to law enforcement, or the victim wishes to pursue formal action through the university.

Student accommodations and supportive measures

Following an alleged offense of interpersonal violence CSU will offer a student supportive measures. Supportive measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, university escort services, referrals for medical services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campuses, and other similar measures.

The victim will also be referred to community resources such as legal resources for assistance in obtaining court-ordered protection and assistance with transportation and other needs. Students may contact the Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center for assistance at 970-492-4242.

Employee supportive measures

Employees of CSU who are victims of alleged crimes will also receive information regarding supportive measures that CSU may take to protect and aid the employee through:

In-person during business hours:
Office of Title IX Programs
123 Student Services Building (corner of University Avenue. and Libby Coy Way) Fort Collins, CO, 80523
Telephone: (970) 491-1715
Email: titleix@colostate.edu

Survivor Advocacy and Foundational Education (SAFE) Center
112 Student Services
Office number: 970-491-6384
24/7 Victim Assistance Team (VAT) Hotline: 970-492-4242
Email: https://safecenter.colostate.edu/

Supportive measures that may be available to employees are: counseling, extensions of work deadlines, modifications of work schedules, campus escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, referrals for medical services, changes in work or housing locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring of certain areas of campuses, and other similar measures.

Interim measures

During the investigation and disciplinary process, interim measures may be required of the responding party (the person accused of interpersonal violence behaviors).

Interim measures, which are temporary, may include:

Interim no-contact order: The parties are prohibited from having any contact with each other until the conclusion of the disciplinary process. This may prohibit a party from attending specific events, activities or classes.

Interim trespass order and emergency removal: The responding party may be prohibited from being in or around specifically identified locations, events, activities or classes until the conclusion of the disciplinary process. A responding party can be restricted from residence halls, dining facilities, and all university properties.

Interim university suspension: The responding student is denied access to campus, classes, and university activities and privileges until the conclusion of the disciplinary process.

Other actions the university may take are:

- Interim transcript notation
- Interim registration hold
- Interim degree hold
- Request for academic adjustments
- Change to dining and/or transportation arrangements
- Adjustment to on-campus working arrangements
- Limitation or prohibition regarding participating in University activities absent written authorization from an appropriate University official

Any responding party who is a student will be referred to Student Case Management and Counseling Services for support and assistance in accessing accommodations. Responding parties who are employees will be referred to the Ombuds and the Employee Assistance Program for support and assistance in accessing accommodations.

Crime Statistics for Colorado State University

Crime statistics tell us what has been reported to officials. Statistics may or may not be representative of what is actually occurring. The *Chronicle of Higher Education* has noted that colleges and universities that have comprehensive resources and services experience an increase in crime reporting, which is not necessarily a factor in determining the frequency of a crime. The university works hard to provide a safe environment in which to report crime and a culture encouraging our community to do so.

Crime, and specifically violent crime, is said to occur on most campuses in the United States. Colorado State University has been committed for decades to the safety, protection, education, and awareness of its students, faculty, staff, and community. Long before it was required by law, CSU made crime statistics available through this publication and other campus and community communications. In doing so, the university community has become aware of safety concerns and what is happening to address those concerns.

Through close working relationships with area law enforcement, including Fort Collins Police Services, CSU is informed and responds, typically via the student conduct system, to incidents involving students in the community, including any criminal activity by students at non-campus locations.

This report contains disciplinary and crime statistics for Colorado State University. Student Conduct Services summary report is a compilation of the total number of disciplinary referrals.

NOTE: For an incident to be classified as a hate crime, it must first meet the definition of a crime. Crimes that can be classified as hate crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, vandalism, destruction, damage of property, aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation, and arson. To be classified as a hate crime, the incident must first be determined to be a criminal act, and evidence must also exist that the crime was motivated by the offender's bias against the victim based on one or more of these identities, as defined by law: disability (physical, psychological, cognitive and chronic health); ethnicity; gender; gender identity; race; national origin; religion; and sexual orientation. The Clery Act requires the university to report in this document incidents that fall within select, specific categories of hate crimes that occurred on university property, public property that is within campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus, not including private homes and businesses, as well as noncampus locations owned or controlled by recognized student locations. It is important to note that the incidents reflected in these charts do not count non-criminal acts of bias and hate reported to the university's bias reporting system or CSUPD.

2025 Clery Crime Statistics

Colorado State University	All On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	**Total**	On-Campus Residential Only
Reportable Criminal Offenses					
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**0**	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	**0**	0
Robbery	0	0	0	**0**	0
Aggravated Assault	3	0	1	**4**	0
Burglary	8	2	0	**10**	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	0	1	**9**	0
Arson	4	0	0	**4**	4
Hazing	3	0	0	**3**	1
Sexual Assault, including:					
Rape	16	0	0	**16**	14
Fondling	11	0	0	**11**	7
Incest	0	0	0	**0**	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	**0**	0
VAWA Offenses					
Domestic Violence	2	0	0	**2**	1
Dating Violence	6	1	1	**8**	4
Stalking	14	0	0	**14**	4
Liquor, Drug & Weapon Violations					
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	21	0	10	**31**	3
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	489	0	4	**493**	455
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	14	0	16	**30**	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	101	0	8	**109**	90
Arrests: Weapon Violations	3	0	4	**7**	2
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapon Violations	0	0	0	**0**	0

Footnotes

Hazing: Statistics are included for the first time in this 2026 report for the calendar year of 2025 as hazing was not a Clery Act reportable crime for calendar years 2023 & 2024.

Unfounded: There were **2** unfounded crimes reported in 2025.

Hate Crimes: There were **7** hate crimes reported in 2025 that met Clery definition.

1. On-Campus – Intimidation based on Gender.
2. On-Campus – Intimidation based on Race – 3 Victims.
3. On-Campus – Intimidation based on Race – 3 Victims.

2024 Clery Crime Statistics

Colorado State University	All On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	**Total**	On-Campus Residential Only
Reportable Criminal Offenses					
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**0**	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	**0**	0
Robbery	0	0	0	**0**	0
Aggravated Assault	4	2	0	**6**	1
Burglary	10	0	0	**10**	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	2	0	**11**	0
Arson	3	0	0	**3**	2
Sexual Assault, including:					
Rape	23	1	0	**24**	22
Fondling	9	1	0	**10**	7
Incest	0	0	0	**0**	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	**0**	0
VAWA Offenses					
Domestic Violence	4	0	1	**5**	4
Dating Violence	12	0	0	**12**	12
Stalking	36	0	0	**36**	14
Liquor, Drug & Weapon Violations					
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	12	0	6	**18**	3
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	645	2	0	**647**	578
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	15	2	12	**29**	1
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	171	5	0	**176**	171
Arrests: Weapon Violations	1	0	0	**1**	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapon Violations	0	0	0	**0**	0

Footnotes

Unfounded: There were **0** unfounded crimes reported in 2024.

Hate Crimes: There were **5** hate crimes reported in 2024 that met Clery definition.

1. On-Campus – Intimidation based on Religion.
2. On-Campus/Residential Facility – Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property based on Gender Identity and Expression.
3. On-Campus/Residential Facility – Intimidation based on Gender Identity and Expression.
4. On-Campus – Intimidation based on Religion.
5. On-Campus– Simple Assault based on Gender Identity and Expression.

2023 Clery Crime Statistics

Colorado State University	All On-Campus Property	Non-Campus Property	Public Property	**Total**	On-Campus Residential Only
Reportable Criminal Offenses					
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	**0**	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	**0**	0
Robbery	3	1	0	**4**	1
Aggravated Assault	7	0	1	**8**	3
Burglary	23	3	0	**26**	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	9	2	0	**11**	0
Arson	2	0	0	**2**	1
Sexual Assault, including:					
Rape	20	0	0	**20**	19
Fondling	16	1	0	**17**	12
Incest	0	0	0	**0**	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	**0**	0
VAWA Offenses					
Domestic Violence	5	1	0	**6**	4
Dating Violence	17	0	0	**17**	12
Stalking	20	0	1	**21**	5
Liquor, Drug & Weapon Violations					
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations	3	0	1	**4**	2
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations	627	0	7	**634**	534
Arrests: Drug Law Violations	11	0	4	**15**	0
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Law Violations	155	0	0	**155**	133
Arrests: Weapon Violations	7	0	0	**7**	3
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapon Violations	2	0	0	**2**	1

Footnotes

Unfounded: There were **3** unfounded crimes reported in 2023.

Hate Crimes: There were **2** hate crimes reported in 2023 that met Clery definition.

1. One on-Campus Intimidation incident characterized by sexual orientation bias.
2. One on-Campus Intimidation incident characterized by racial bias.

Fire Safety on Campuses and Evacuation Procedures

In University Housing, including residence halls

Housing & Dining Services works with Poudre Fire Authority, CSU Emergency Management, CSU police and the university's Environmental Health Services department to ensure a safe environment for residence hall and apartment life students and their families. Housing staff and other university health and safety officials monitor all standards. Student rooms are periodically inspected to help promote fire-and life-safety awareness, as well as identifying any noncompliance with safety standards.

Poudre Fire Authority and CSU:

- Provide fire safety education
- Schedule fire drills at all residence halls each semester
- Jointly investigate fires on campus
- Provide fire safety training to all residence hall staff
- Perform fire code inspections for building remodels and new construction

To maintain safe campus environments in university housing, smoking, candles, and open flames are not allowed in residence halls and only safe, low wattage, UL-approved electrical appliances without open coils may be used. More detailed information about fire safety policies can be found on the Housing & Dining Services website or by calling University Housing at 970-491-4719.

University Housing Policies

Housing policies related to fire safety include but are not limited to the following.

- Halogen lamps are prohibited.
- Candles and open flames are not allowed. Due to fire safety and the Poudre Fire Authority's adoption of the 2021 International Fire Code, candles -- including unburned or decorative -- and any items with an open flame or exposed heating coils, are not allowed in residence hall rooms. Incense burning is also not permitted.
- Flammable liquids such as kerosene, gasoline, lighter fluid, and other flammable liquids are NOT permitted in the residence halls.
- Appliances are allowed on a limited basis. The misuse and illegal use of electrical appliances create serious hazards in residence halls. Only safe, relatively low-wattage appliances are permitted in your room. These include hair dryers, shavers, hot curlers, study lamps, radios, televisions, DVD and CD players, electric blankets, thermostatically controlled coffee makers, popcorn poppers, small microwave ovens, and compact refrigerators. Do not cook with open flames or coils. Toasters, toaster ovens, or electric coil cook tops are not allowed. Do not leave food in an appliance unattended. Fires have even been caused by popcorn burning in a microwave.

- Electrical light fixtures are not to be modified in any way. If additional outlets are needed, special multiple-outlet boxes with built-in breakers (power strips) can be purchased at a hardware store.
- Each power strip used must be plugged into a wall outlet – do not plug power strips into other power strips. Appliances such as microwaves and refrigerators must be plugged directly into a wall outlet, not an extension cord or power strip.
- Fire extinguishers are located on every floor as well as in the main office of each residence hall.
- Each residence hall conducts four drills per year. Drills prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency. During the drills, students learn the locations of the emergency exits and how to exit the building.
- Plans for future fire safety improvements are considered when residence halls are constructed or remodeled, and CSU conducts health and safety inspections to constantly monitor the fire safety systems to be sure they are working and makes repairs as needed. There are no future plans at this time.

There are various levels of fire suppression safety systems within the different residence halls and facilities. These include partial suppression systems and full suppression systems. Partial is defined as having systems in the individual rooms only. Full is defined as having systems in both the common areas and the individual rooms. A description of which system a specific hall has is located on the fire statistic page in this report.

Colorado State University residence halls are equipped with:

- Smoke and heat detectors
- Smoke alarms
- Fire rated doors on all rooms and hallways
- Fire alarm pull stations
- Fire sprinkler flow switches
- Alarm notification devices
- Fire extinguishers

Housing & Dining Services staff receive significant fire and life safety training, including, but not limited to:

- All Housing & Dining Facilities staff are required to complete the EHS online training “Right-to Know HazCom Fire Safety Training.”
- All Housing & Dining Facilities staff participate in weekly safety huddles, and topics covered include, but are not limited to emergency action plans, fire prevention, fires: fight or evacuate, carbon monoxide, fire extinguisher usage, first aid for burns, and first aid for health emergencies.
- Residential Dining Services staff who perform certain roles in kitchens receive kitchen hood systems training to mitigate fire hazards.

- All residential spaces are inspected at least annually while occupied to check for fire safety hazards and educate residents on fire safety as needed.
- All residential facilities have a minimum of four fire drills per year.
- Administrative buildings undergo fire drills at least once a year.
- Fire safety resources – including fire alarm system sounds – are on our website at. A hall evacuation safety video is also on the website.
- ADA accommodations pertaining to fire safety (such as strobe light systems for the hearing impaired, specific evacuation plans, etc.) are provided to students with disabilities.

On campuses in all buildings

- All fire alarm panels display a detailed graphic map pinpointing the exact location of the device in alarm or trouble in the building for CSUPD.
- Fire extinguishers and suppression systems are regularly tested.
- Fire extinguisher training is available to building proctors, housing staff (Residential Coordinators, Assistant Residential Coordinators, Community Coordinators, & Resident Assistants), and faculty and staff.
- Annual evacuation drills are conducted in university buildings including identifying the location of fire alarm pull stations, AEDs, alternate exits and areas of refuge.
- Annual evacuation drills are coordinated by the University Emergency Manager for academic buildings.
- Evacuation drills may be done in collaboration with CSUPD and Poudre Fire Authority.
- Drills are to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of a fire or other emergency.
- During a drill, occupants learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and the direction to travel when exiting the building.
- Each university building has an assigned building proctor, an assistant proctor, and a building safety plan, developed with the assistance of building proctors.
- Building proctors are trained to assist in emergencies and drills.

To report a fire

To report an active fire, call 911 or pull a fire alarm pull station.

To report a fire that has previously occurred you may contact:

- Colorado State University Police Department at 970-491-6425

General evacuation procedures and university emergency response:

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

- Before an emergency arises, make sure you know the location of exits and your meeting area.

In a fire situation:

- Do not panic; stay as calm as possible. You will need to think clearly to make the right decisions.
- If you are inside of a room with a door with a doorknob, feel the doorknob with the back of your hand or palm to test for heat.
- If the door is cool, brace yourself against it, and open it slowly to check for flames or smoke.
- If there is smoke in the air, stay low and move quickly in a crouched position or crawl to the nearest exit. The most breathable air is always near the floor.
- If one exit is blocked, try the next nearest exit.
- Alert others by shouting or knocking on doors as you make your way to an exit.
- Always escape via stairs – never use elevators during a fire.
- Once you evacuate, move to your buildings designated evacuation assembly area. follow directions of fire and police personnel and never re-enter the building until authorized.

Failure to evacuate a building is a serious act that could result in disciplinary action. Fire extinguishers are placed in academic and office buildings according to fire code.

Abusing fire equipment, intentionally creating a false alarm, or intentionally setting a fire are serious crimes. Violators are subject to fines, university disciplinary procedures, and criminal prosecution.

If a potential or active hazard has been identified and a building evacuation is required

Leave: Evacuate the building immediately using the nearest safe exit.

Before opening doors, feel the door first using the back of your hand. If the door is hot, do not open it. If it is not hot, brace yourself against it and open it slowly to check for flames and smoke.

- Do not waste time gathering belongings, but if within your reach, gather essential items such as keys, phone, medications, and jacket.
- Use stairs to exit the building.
- Always know multiple ways out of a building in case an exit is blocked.
- Close doors behind you if it is safe to do so, but do not delay evacuation.
- NEVER ignore a fire alarm or assume it is a false alarm.

Alert: Direct others to evacuate by knocking on doors and shouting while you are leaving.

- DO NOT delay your evacuation to alert others.

Go: Go to designated emergency evacuation assembly area.

Inform: Call 911 if you have information about the cause of the building evacuation.

Shelter-in-Place

If safe evacuation is not possible, stay in room and shelter-in-place:

- Shut the door.
- Call 911.
- Prevent smoke from coming into room by taping or stuffing items around door and vents.
- Get the attention of emergency responders out a window.

Individuals with Disabilities

Individuals with disabilities who cannot evacuate the building using stairwells should seek shelter in the nearest exterior or enclosed stairwell and remain there. Once in the stairwell, call 911 and provide dispatch with the location of the stair tower (level and direction) which is indicated on a sign hung in the stairwell. If possible, the person should notify an individual of their location. If evacuation to a stair tower is not possible, shelter-in-place and call 911. Provide dispatch with the location of the room.

Fire Statistics for Colorado State University

As required by the Clery Act, CSU publishes the last three years' statistics for fires occurring in on-campus University housing, including residence halls.

2025 Residence Hall Fire Statistics and Safety Systems

Residence	Address	# Fires	# Injured	# Deaths	Fire Drills	Fire Alarm	Fire Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Maps
Allison Hall	551 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
LV Alpine Hall	910 W. Plum St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Aspen Hall	800 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Braiden Hall	1101 Braiden Dr.	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett Hall	801 W Laurel St.	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Cottonwood	511 W. Lake St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward Hall	1001 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards Hall	900 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	816 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Honors	810 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Ingersoll Hall	1001 W. Pitkin St.	2	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
International House	1400 W. Elizabeth St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Lodgepole	521 W. Lake St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Newsom Hall	700 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee Hall	701 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
LV Pinon Hall	900 W. Plum St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Summit Hall	963 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Walnut	501 W. Lake St.	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Westfall Hall	1009 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Aggie Village Family	501 W. Prospect Rd.	1	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No
University Village	1500/1600/1700 W Plum St.	0	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No

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

Property damage from fires:

Ingersoll Hall – 1 intentional fire: bush burned – damage $0-$99
Ingersoll Hall – 1 intentional fire: bathroom trash – damage $0-$99
Walnut – 1 unintentional fire: stove fire – damage $250000 - $499999
Corbett – 1 intentional fire: door decorations - damage $0-$99
Braiden – 1 intentional fire: door decorations - damage $0-$99
Aggie Village Family – 1 unintentional fire: stove fire - damage $0-$99

2025 Residence Hall Fire Statistics and Safety Systems

Residence	Address	# Fires	# Injured	# Deaths	Fire Drills	Fire Alarm	Fire Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Maps
Allison Hall	551 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
LV Alpine Hall	910 W. Plum St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Aspen Hall	800 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Braiden Hall	1101 Braiden Dr.	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett Hall	801 W Laurel St.	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Cottonwood	511 W. Lake St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward Hall	1001 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards Hall	900 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	816 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Honors	810 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Ingersoll Hall	1001 W. Pitkin St.	2	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
International House	1400 W. Elizabeth St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Lodgepole	521 W. Lake St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Newsom Hall	700 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee Hall	701 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
LV Pinon Hall	900 W. Plum St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Summit Hall	963 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Walnut	501 W. Lake St.	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Westfall Hall	1009 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Aggie Village Family	501 W. Prospect Rd.	1	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No
University Village	1500/1600/1700 W Plum St.	0	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No

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Property damage from fires:

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Walnut – 1 unintentional fire: stove fire – damage $250000 - $499999
Corbett – 1 intentional fire: door decorations - damage $0-$99
Braiden – 1 intentional fire: door decorations - damage $0-$99
Aggie Village Family – 1 unintentional fire: stove fire - damage $0-$99

2023 Residence Hall Fire Statistics and Safety Systems

Residence	Address	# Fires	# Injured	# Deaths	Fire Drills	Fire Alarm	Fire Sprinkler	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguishers	Evacuation Maps
Allison Hall	551 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
LV Alpine Hall	910 W. Plum St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Aspen Hall	800 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Braiden Hall	1101 Braiden Dr.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Corbett Hall	801 W Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Cottonwood	511 W. Lake St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Durward Hall	1001 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Edwards Hall	900 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Engineering	816 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
AV Honors	810 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Ingersoll Hall	1001 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
International House	1400 W. Elizabeth St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Lodgepole	521 W. Lake St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Newsom Hall	700 W. Pitkin St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Partial	Full	Throughout	Yes
Parmelee Hall	701 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
LV Pinon Hall	900 W. Plum St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Summit Hall	963 W. Pitkin St.	1	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Walnut	501 W. Lake St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Westfall Hall	1009 W. Laurel St.	0	0	0	4	Yes	Full	Full	Throughout	Yes
Aggie Village Family	501 W. Prospect Rd.	0	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No
University Village	1500/1600/1700 W Plum St.	2	0	0	0	No	No	Full	Throughout	No

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

Property damage from fires:

Summit Hall – 1 intentional fire: burn marks on doors – damage $1000 - $9999
University Village – 1 unintentional fire: cooking (microwave) fire – damage $0 - $99
University Village – 1 unintentional fire: machinery/industrial fire – damage $500000 - $999999

Appendix: Definitions

To provide a clear definition of terms as defined at Colorado State University for all individuals who review this report, we have created an appendix of some of the terms contained within the Clery requirements not otherwise defined in the full Annual Security Report. We have developed a reasonable interpretation for some of the terms and intend to provide the plain meaning of said terms as we have interpreted them here in this appendix.

- **Campus Security Authority:**
    - A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution – members of CSUPD staff, sworn and civilian.
    - Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or a campus security – a building proctor.
    - Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses – Title IX Coordinator.
    - An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor, the official is not considered a Campus Security Authority when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.
        - **Pastoral counselor:** A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.
        - **Professional counselor:** A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification.
        - **Significant responsibility:** CSU reasonably defines this term to mean a level of leadership or consistent involvement, thus, significant refers to the significance of the responsibility within the institution not the significance within their role**.** For example, a CSA in offices within student affairs and inclusive excellence would include all staff at the level of a director and above. There are some rare instances in athletics, conduct, Title IX, and case management where the threshold may be slightly lower and include assistant or associate directors. This will be noted and re-evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- **Clery Geography –** For the purposes of collecting statistics and inclusion in an institution's annual security report, Clery geography includes—**:**
    - **On-campus property**: all properties that the university owns or controls within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area that are used in any manner related to the

institution's educational purposes, including the residence halls and apartments. This counts all university campuses.

- **On-campus property further defined**: At CSU our on-campus property boundaries are W Laurel St to the north, S College St to the East, W Prospect Rd to the South, and S Shields St to the west. Branches to note are the Howes Street Business Center and various properties directly to the north, University Center for the Arts and Trial Gardens to the east, the Vet teaching hospital and various properties leading up to W Drake Rd to the south, and University Village/International House to the west.

- **Public property**: all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within a campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from a campus, not including private homes and businesses.
- **Non-campus buildings and property**: all other property that the university owns or controls that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and that is located outside of the reasonably contiguous campus area, including buildings or property owned or controlled by a student organization officially recognized by CSU.
  - **Owns or controls**: CSU has defined these terms to mean exclusive control of the space where a rental agreement or lease has been signed. This would not include hotel rooms, campsites, research trips, international locations, or similar locations where stays are a duration of seven days or less.
    - Where the institution has a direct written agreement for use of space with the provider of the classroom, housing, or other space.
  - **Frequently used:** In a specific location more than once in a calendar year and for seven days or more.
  - **Reasonably contiguous:** CSU has defined this term to be within and up to a one mile radius from the center of campus.
  - **Officially recognized:** To qualify as an officially recognized student organization, the organization must be registered and in good standing with the Student Leadership, Involvement & Community Engagement (SLiCE) office.
- A map of our Clery Geography can be found on the Clery website.
- **Patrol jurisdiction**: areas within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department.

- **Crime log:** An institution that maintains a campus police or a campus security department must maintain a written, easily understood daily crime and fire log that records, by the date the crime was reported, any crime that occurred within its Clery geography and that is reported to the campus police or the campus security department.
- **Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Consent:**

- The definitions of these, both the Violence Against Women Act and Colorado state legislature definitions can be found in the report's Interpersonal Violence: *Definitions and Reporting Options section.*

- **Emergency Notifications and Timely Warnings:**

	EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS	TIMELY WARNINGS
SCOPE	Significant emergency or dangerous situation	Clery crimes, reported to CSAs
TRIGGERED BY?	Event that is currently occurring on or imminently threatening campus	Crimes that occurred and represent an ongoing threat
WHERE EVENT OCCURS?	Only on campus	Anywhere on Clery geography
HOW SOON TO ISSUE?	Immediately upon confirmation of situation	As soon as information is available

- **Hate Crimes:**
  - Colorado State University is required to report statistics for hate (bias) related crimes by the type of bias as defined below for the following classifications: murder/non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson **and** larceny, vandalism, intimidation, and simple assault. Only when hate crimes occur will the following be counted for Clery purposes.
    - **Larceny:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
    - **Vandalism:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, injure, disfigure, or deface any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.
    - **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.
    - **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.
      - **NOTE:** A hate or bias related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias.

- **Hate Crime Bias Categories –** Although there are many possible categories of bias, under Clery, only the following categories are reported:
    - **Race:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.
    - **Gender:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or a group of people based on their actual or perceived gender.
    - **Gender Identity:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward person or a group of people based on their actual or perceived identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals. Gender non-conforming describes a person who does not conform to the gender-based expectations of society.
    - **Religion:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.
    - **Sexual Orientation:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
    - **Ethnicity:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each out through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry. The concept of ethnicity differs from the closely related term “race” in that “race” refers to a grouping based mostly upon biological criteria, while “ethnicity” also encompasses additional cultural factors.
    - **National Origin:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth. This bias may be against people that have a name or accent associated with a national origin group, participate in certain customs associated with a national origin group, or because they are married to or associate with people of a certain national origin.
    - **Disability:** A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.
- **Hazing -** Hazing is defined for Clery Act reporting purposes as any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed by a person (whether individually or in concert with other persons) against another person or persons regardless of the willingness of such other person or persons to participate, that:
    - is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
    - causes or creates a risk, above the reasonable risk encountered in the course of participation in the institution of higher education or the organization (such as the

physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team), of physical or psychological injury.

- Student Organization is defined as an organization at an institution of higher education in which two or more of the members are students enrolled at the institution of higher education, whether or not the organization is established or recognized by the institution.
    - **NOTE:** Hazing statistics will be included for the first time in the 2026 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report as hazing was not a Clery Act reportable crime for calendar years 2023 & 2024.

- **Primary Crimes:**
    - **Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. NOTE: Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded.
    - **Manslaughter by Negligence:** the killing of another person through gross negligence.
    - **Robbery:** the taking or attempting to take anything from value of the care, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
    - **Aggravated Assault:** an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could or probably would result in a serious potential injury if the crime were successfully completed.
    - **Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a 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 the aforementioned.
    - **Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access, even though the vehicles are later abandoned – including joy riding)
        - Colorado Law: “Motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle that is designed primarily for travel on the public highways and that is generally and commonly used to transport persons and property over the public highways or a low-speed electric vehicle; except that the term does not include electrical assisted bicycles, electric scooters, low-power scooters, wheelchairs, or vehicles moved solely by human power.
    - **Arson:** The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another kind.

- **Weapon Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- **Drug Abuse Violations:** Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).
- **Liquor Law Violations:** The violation of laws or ordinance prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)
    - NOTE: The above listed crime definitions from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

- **Sex offenses –** Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent**:**
    - **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent.
    - **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
    - **Incest:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
    - **Statutory Rape:** Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.