Idaho State University

2026

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Contains information for the 2026-2027 academic year and statistical information for calendar years 2025, 2024, and 2023.

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

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

Dear University community,

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

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

Many positive steps have been taken to pursue a safe campus, and this report describes many of these programs and services. Our website, **www.isu.edu/publicsafety/**, is an excellent resource on emergency preparedness and crime prevention.

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

Sincerely yours,



Marc Pino

Chief Public Safety Officer and Director of Public Safety

Introduction and Report Preparation

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is prepared each year as part of Idaho State University's commitment to the safety of our students, faculty, staff, and visitors. It is intended to provide important information on ISU's educational programs, safety practices, and procedures for reporting emergencies and criminal incidents. The report includes crime statistics for the previous three calendar years covering crimes reported to have occurred within the University's Clery Act geography (on-campus; on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus; and in certain off-campus buildings and property owned or controlled by the University and used by students) and fire statistics for the previous three calendar years covering fire occurring in on-campus student housing facilities.

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

This report was prepared by the Idaho State University Department of Public Safety in collaboration with various University departments. Statistics regarding crimes, arrests, disciplinary referrals, and fires are collected from local law enforcement agencies, local fire departments, the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX (formerly the Office of Equity and Inclusion), and other designated Campus Security Authorities. It is prepared in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Stop Campus Hazing Act, and subsequent amendments specified in the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA).

Reporting and Response to Crimes and Emergencies

Idaho State encourages students, employees, and visitors to promptly and accurately report any criminal activity, suspicious circumstances, emergencies, or other safety concerns to law enforcement or the Department of Public Safety. Prompt, accurate reporting allows the Department of Public Safety to assess the situation, issue emergency notifications or timely warnings as needed, record crimes in the daily crime log, and properly document reportable crimes in the annual crime statistics.

- For emergencies, dial 911.
- For non-emergencies, the Department of Public Safety is available 24/7 by calling (208) 282-2515.
- Incidents can also be reported using the **online incident report** form, by emailing pubsafe@isu.edu, or by texting emergency@isu.edu.

- Reports can be made in person by visiting one of the offices listed below:
    - Pocatello – Public Safety and Transportation Building, 625 E Humbolt St, Pocatello, Idaho
    - Idaho Falls – Center for Higher Education, Room 206, Idaho Falls, Idaho
    - Meridian – Sam and Aline Skaggs Health Science Center, Room 671 and 672, Meridian, Idaho

When reporting a crime or emergency, it is important to stay calm and provide the following information:

1. Location (e.g., building name or number, floor number, room number)
2. Incident description
3. Number of people affected
4. Types of injuries, if applicable

Incidents should be reported to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement, even if the victim chooses not to report or is unable (physically or mentally) to do so. This statement aims to balance empowering victims to decide whether and when to report a crime while also encouraging the campus community to report known crimes. Reporting does not automatically lead to University disciplinary or legal actions, but it can assist University officials or law enforcement in preventing further incidents and alerting the campus community to potential safety risks. Although the University strongly encourages all members of the ISU community to report crimes to law enforcement, reporting to law enforcement is ultimately the victim's choice. There is no obligation to report to law enforcement, and the University will not pressure victims to do so. The University will assist victims in notifying the local police if they wish, and victims have the right to decline involvement with law enforcement.

Individuals who have experienced sexual harassment under Title IX, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, should promptly report the incident to the ISU Title IX Coordinator via email at titleix@isu.edu, by phone at (208) 282-1439, or in-person at Rendezvous 157 in Pocatello. Reports can also be submitted through the secure **Title IX online incident form**. More detailed information about the procedures for reporting sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as well as the response procedures, are outlined later in this document in the section titled Addressing Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking.

ISU does not have any Public Safety officers stationed at the properties used to support ISU's educational mission in Twin Falls, Alaska, or Caldwell. Additional information about reporting and response can be found in a later section of this document.

Response to Reports

The Department of Public Safety Dispatch Center handles calls and coordinates responses to reports of criminal activity, emergencies, or dangerous situations on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian

campuses. Department of Public Safety personnel respond and work closely with local first responders (law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services) to provide quick, effective responses. Public Safety dispatchers can communicate directly with police and fire agencies in the Pocatello area and monitor real-time responses and ongoing activities. More detailed information about emergency response is available in the Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures section below.

In response to reports of potential crimes, the Department of Public Safety may send an officer, notify local law enforcement, or ask the reporting person to file an incident report in person at a Department of Public Safety office. Incidents occurring on campus will be investigated to reduce crime, improve safety, facilitate disciplinary referrals, and summon local police for criminal sanctions as needed. Additionally, reports of crime or other dangerous situations on campus may be used to issue a timely warning, emergency notification, or safety advisory, as described in the relevant sections below. Reports will also be evaluated for inclusion in the daily crime log and the annual crime statistics as appropriate.

The Department of Public Safety maintains a daily crime log for the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses, as well as a daily fire log for the student housing facilities in Pocatello. Crimes and fires reported to the Department of Public Safety are typically added to the log within two business days of the report. Students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to review the log periodically to gain a better understanding of crime and fire trends affecting the University community. The combined crime and fire log is available online at **isu.edu/clery/crime-and-fire-log**. ISU does not maintain a crime log for the Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Anchorage, Alaska campuses; instead, the campus safety entities at these campuses keep a daily crime log.

Incidents involving members of the University community reported to the Department of Public Safety are documented and shared with a limited number of University employees necessary for assessment, investigation, or legal requirements. Student-related incidents are usually forwarded to the Office of the Dean of Students, while employee incidents are forwarded to the Office of Human Resources. Reports of sexual and gender-based discrimination, harassment, or violence, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, are forwarded to the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX. Reports may also be shared with other University departments on a need-to-know basis. Details on how the University responds to allegations of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are provided later in this report.

Reporting to Other On-Campus Offices

While the University encourages University community members to consider reporting all crimes and suspicious circumstances directly to the Department of Public Safety promptly, we also acknowledge there may be a preference to report them to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act designates certain University officials as Campus Security Authorities, a term used to describe designated individuals who are responsible for reporting criminal offenses to the Department of Public Safety. It broadly defines individuals and organizations at Idaho State with significant responsibility for student and campus activities. Campus Security Authorities who receive reports of crimes that occur

on one of the campuses or related to ISU-sponsored events or activities must promptly report the information to the Department of Public Safety.

Although the University has identified many Campus Security Authorities, Idaho State officially designates the following offices as additional entities where campus community members can report crimes to ensure timely warning evaluation and the annual statistical disclosure:

- Office of the Dean of Students by dialing (208) 282-2794 or visiting the Pond Student Union Hypostyle Room 204, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX by dialing (208) 282-1658 or visiting the Rendezvous Center, Room 157, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Title IX Coordinator by dialing (208) 282-1439 or visiting the Rendezvous Center, Room 157, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Office of Human Resources by dialing (208) 282-2517 or visiting the Administration Building, Room 312, Pocatello, Idaho.

Voluntary Confidential Reporting

Idaho State encourages anyone who is the victim or witness of any crime to promptly report the incident to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement. The Department of Public Safety does not have a voluntary, confidential reporting process and cannot keep crime reports confidential. Department of Public Safety reports are subject to public records requests under Idaho law.

The Department of Public Safety employees and most ISU employees are considered Mandatory Reporters under **ISUPP 1120 Sexual Harassment Under Title IX**. Mandatory Reporters are obligated by policy to share knowledge, notice, and/or reports of Title IX Sexual Harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) and other violations of the policy with the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX. Reports should include sufficient information, including names, locations, dates, and specific facts, to allow the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX to investigate, if necessary. More information about Mandatory Reporters is available in ISU's Sexual Harassment Under Title IX policy.

A victim of a crime can confidentially discuss the incident with Confidential Resources at ISU, but this does not constitute an official reporting process for pursuing action within the University's disciplinary processes or the criminal justice system. A Confidential Resource is a University employee who is a behavioral health provider, has an established doctor/patient relationship with either Party, and is notified of an alleged incident through the course of the provider/patient relationship. A confidential resource is not a Mandated Reporter of sexual harassment under Title IX.

Under the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who provide counseling or confidential assistance and are in that role as a function of their primary employment with ISU are not considered Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. At this time, the University does not have pastoral counselors, nor does it require pastoral and professional counselors to inform the individuals they counsel about the option to

report crimes anonymously for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. However, if they consider it appropriate, these counselors may inform the people they are counseling about the option to report any crimes to the Department of Public Safety through anonymous reporting.

Anonymous Reporting

Anonymous reporting options are available to victims of crimes and witnesses who are not Mandatory Reporters. The goal of an anonymous report is to provide information that can enhance the safety of the campus community. All anonymous report submissions are reviewed for potential alerts to the campus community about possible dangers, inclusion in the daily crime log, and addition to the annual crime statistics as necessary, when there is enough information to identify the alleged crime and its location.

Anonymous reports can be made to the Department of Public Safety via the RAVE Guardian App or by completing an online **anonymous report form**. Sending a tip through Rave Guardian allows Public Safety dispatch staff to communicate directly with the reporter and ask for additional information without revealing their identity. The Department of Public Safety reviews all reports received through the app or website as thoroughly as possible, based on the information provided; however, these reporting systems may not be monitored twenty-four hours a day.

Anonymous reports are also accepted through the secure **Title IX online incident form**. Such reports limit the University's response and ability to provide supportive measures to all Complainants. Therefore, whenever possible, the University encourages reporting on the record and providing personally identifying information.

Department of Public Safety

The Idaho State University Department of Public Safety operates on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses and provides safety and security services for the ISU community. It includes patrol and dispatch units, emergency management, Clery compliance, and parking and transportation services. The Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety leads the Department of Public Safety and reports to the Vice President for Operations.

The Department of Public Safety's patrol unit includes armed security officers who work closely with the ISU community and surrounding partner agencies to ensure a prompt, coordinated response. Public Safety officers patrol the campus on foot, bicycle, motorcycle, and vehicle. The department's main office, located on the Pocatello campus, is staffed by uniformed public safety officers and dispatchers 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The Dispatch Center answers calls for service, responds to those needing assistance, and collaborates with other emergency services or local law enforcement as necessary for the campuses. The Dispatch Center has radios and a backup emergency telephone. The Dispatch Center houses the central fire and security alarm receivers, allowing continuous monitoring of these systems and intrusion-detection

alarms. The Dispatch Center can also view security cameras and card access systems across the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. Although the Idaho Falls and Meridian campuses are not staffed 24/7 with Public Safety officers, the Dispatch Center remains available to answer questions or connect callers to the Idaho Falls Police Department, Meridian Police Department, or other emergency response agencies if needed when an officer is not on duty.

The Department of Public Safety has received accreditation from the Idaho Chiefs of Police Association (ICOPA), Idaho's main law enforcement association. Accreditation through ICOPA encourages professionalism, accountability, and high standards, ensuring state law enforcement agencies meet these standards. All officers carry firearms and complete annual firearm qualifications. They also undergo updated training necessary for effective job performance, including courses offered by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators. Many Department of Public Safety officers have completed a Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Academy.

Jurisdiction, Law Enforcement Authority, and Written Agreements

The Department of Public Safety's jurisdiction covers property owned, controlled, or used by the University, including the core campuses in Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian. Public Safety's jurisdiction does not extend beyond these areas to neighboring businesses and private residences. Public Safety does not patrol privately owned off-campus residences rented by students. Local law enforcement serves properties owned or controlled by ISU outside the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses for any emergencies or criminal issues.

ISU does not employ Public Safety officers at the Twin Falls, Caldwell, or Alaska campuses, nor does it have contracts for police or security services at these sites. Instead, College of Southern Idaho (CSI) Security staff, University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) University Police, College of Idaho (COI) Campus Safety staff, or local law enforcement agencies respond as needed.

The Department of Public Safety provides campus security and enforces University policies, rules, regulations, along with Federal and State laws. Public Safety officers are non-sworn security personnel without official arrest authority but investigate criminal incidents for administrative purposes related to campus conduct and Clery Act compliance. They are authorized to make citizen arrests to detain suspicious individuals for police questioning on the ISU campuses in Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian. If necessary, the Department of Public Safety will contact local law enforcement for criminal prosecution.

The law enforcement agency serving the main campus in Pocatello and the surrounding public streets, sidewalks, and parks is the Pocatello Police Department, reachable at (208) 234-6100, and located at 911 N 7th Ave, Pocatello, ID, 83201. The Pocatello Police Department has full authority to investigate, apprehend, arrest, and enforce laws and ordinances on campus. ISU maintains a written Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Pocatello, outlining cooperation in responding to and investigating criminal incidents and sharing investigation updates.

The Idaho Falls Police Department, located at 775 Northgate Mile, Idaho Falls, ID, 83401, and reachable at (208) 529-1200, provides law enforcement services to the Idaho Falls campus and surrounding public areas. They have full authority to investigate and enforce laws on campus. No formal agreements currently exist between ISU and the Idaho Falls Police regarding criminal investigations.

The Meridian Police Department, located at 1401 E Watertower St, Meridian, ID, 83642, and reachable at (208) 888-6678, provides law enforcement services to the Meridian campus and has full authority to investigate and enforce laws there. Similarly, ISU has no formal written agreements with Meridian Police regarding criminal investigations.

This report will later provide information about jurisdiction, law enforcement authority, and written agreements for campuses in Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Alaska.

Working with Other Law Enforcement Agencies

The Department of Public Safety maintains a cooperative relationship with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to help protect the campus community. Public Safety personnel work closely and communicate regularly with local law enforcement agencies during incidents on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses, especially when joint communication efforts are required. The Department occasionally holds collaborative meetings and training sessions to review issues and incidents across multiple jurisdictions.

The Department of Public Safety is connected to the Pocatello Police Department and the Bannock County Sheriff's Office records management system, allowing real-time updates on ongoing activities. Public Safety actively collaborates with partner agencies to ensure effective radio communication during operations on the Pocatello campus. This system enables the Department of Public Safety to monitor and communicate directly with area police and fire departments. These agencies also coordinate safety measures during special events on campus. Additionally, the Department works with the Idaho Falls Police, the Meridian Police, and the Idaho State Police when opportunities arise.

Information about crimes occurring within ISU's Clery geography is requested from local law enforcement annually for inclusion in the disclosure of campus crime statistics. Additionally, ISU enters any crime reports received from these requests into the daily crime and fire log and uses them to calculate annual crime statistics.

Criminal Activity Involving Students at Noncampus Locations

Currently, only the Pocatello campus has officially recognized student organizations that own or control property that is identified as the University's Clery "noncampus" geography. The University has no agreements with local law enforcement to monitor or record criminal activity at these locations. Instead, the Pocatello Police Department holds primary jurisdiction and responds to these properties when necessary. If local law enforcement encounters off-campus criminal activity involving ISU students or employees, or at properties owned or controlled by student organizations, they may notify the Department of Public Safety, although they are not obligated to do so.

When the Department of Public Safety is informed of a crime or other serious incident at noncampus events organized or held by recognized student organizations, it may investigate for administrative purposes. The Department will forward the information to the Offices of the Dean of Students, Human Resources, or Equal Opportunity and Title IX for possible disciplinary action. In such cases, students may face arrest by local police and disciplinary actions through the University's conduct process. All crimes reported to the Department of Public Safety for these locations will be assessed for potential alert to the campus community regarding potential danger, added to the daily crime log, and included in the annual disclosure of crime statistics as necessary, just like a reported crime occurring on campus.

Preparation of the Annual Clery Act Crime Statistics

Idaho State prepares annual crime statistics using the specific crimes and geographical locations defined by the Clery Act. Standardizing crime and location definitions allows students, parents, and employees to compare crime rates across institutions. The University reports all statistics annually to the community in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report with crime statistics tables that meet the Clery Act's statistical requirements. The Department of Public Safety also submits the annual crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education on behalf of Idaho State University. The public can access the statistical information through the Office of Postsecondary Education on the Department of Education's website at **ope.ed.gov/security/**. On this website, consumers can search for crime statistics for higher education institutions using the on-screen options.

Statistics are compiled from reports made to the Department of Public Safety, the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, and other institution officials designated as a Campus Security Authority as defined by the Clery Act. Statistical information is not requested from, nor provided by, professional or pastoral counselors, as defined by federal law, performing that function and role during their employment with the University unless they hold an additional role identified as a Campus Security Authority. The law does not require professional and pastoral counselors to provide statistics for this compliance document. The University does not require pastoral and professional counselors to inform the people they counsel about the option to report crimes anonymously for possible inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. If and when they deem it appropriate, these counselors may inform the persons they are counseling of the option to report any crimes to the Department of Public Safety through anonymous reporting.

Each year, the Department of Public Safety collects and evaluates records of ISU's owned and controlled property from various sources to determine the reportable properties under the Clery Act. With this information, the Department of Public Safety maintains a comprehensive list of ISU's Clery-reportable property and law enforcement agencies exercising jurisdiction over each property. ISU collects crime statistics from these agencies either by sending a written request for the previous calendar year or by searching publicly available crime maps for reportable locations, if data is available. ISU follows up with any agency that does not respond to the first request, and documents all requests for reporting purposes.

ISU made a reasonable, good-faith effort to request and retrieve statistics from all local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over ISU's identified Clery Act geography. The statistical tables

below include reportable Clery Act crime data from agencies responding to these requests. Not all agencies responded to the request for crime statistics, and some responses were not in a usable format and may not have been included in the statistical tables.

Once statistics are gathered from each reporting source, they are reviewed and calculated following the definitions and standards in the Clery Act. The crimes included in the annual statistical disclosure do not have to be investigated or adjudicated to count as reportable statistics. Reported crimes may involve individuals not associated with or affiliated with ISU and may include information received from an anonymous reporting source. Victims or witnesses may report crimes via anonymous reporting forms for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics, as described earlier in this report.

Incidents reported to, or received by, the Department of Public Safety that fall into one of the required crime classifications that occur within ISU's Clery Act geography will be disclosed as a statistic in the appropriate crime table below. These statistics do not reflect any reports made to other departments or individuals at the University unless they informed the Department of Public Safety of the incident. Crime statistics are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported.

Reportable Crime Definitions

The following definitions are used when calculating ISU's annual statistics for Clery-reportable crimes, arrests, and referrals for disciplinary action.

Criminal Homicide — Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence. Statistical data reflects one count per victim.

Criminal Homicide — Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Statistical data reflects one count per victim.

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. This offense includes the rape of males and females and encompasses acts of sodomy and sexual assault with an object. Statistical data reflects one count per victim.
- **Fondling:** 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 their age or their temporary or permanent mental incapacity. Statistical data reflects one count per victim.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. Statistical data reflects one count per victim.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent. Statistical data reflects one count per victim.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear. Statistical data represents one count per distinct operation.

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of these offenses. Statistical data represents one count per distinct operation.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. Motor vehicle theft includes any case where an automobile is taken by persons not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, and also includes joyriding. E-scooters and E-bikes are considered vehicles for Clery Act crime reporting. Statistical data represents one count for each stolen vehicle.

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

Hate Crime: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

1. Clery-reportable hate crimes include bias-motivated murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
2. Additionally, the law requires any bias-motivated incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, destruction/damage/vandalism of property, and intimidation to be included as reportable hate crimes, even though there is no requirement to report them in any other area of the report.
3. All hate crimes are reported in a narrative form, including the type of crime and the category of bias.
4. The **categories of bias** include the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included.

Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation. Larceny-Theft is only counted in the statistics if it is a reported hate crime.

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. Simple assault is only counted in the statistics if it is a reported hate crime.

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. Intimidation is only counted in the statistics if it is a reported hate crime.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except Arson): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it. Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation, and it is only counted in the statistics if it is a reported hate crime.

Hazing: 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:

1. is committed in the course of an initiation into, an affiliation with, or the maintenance of membership in, a student organization; and
2. 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 including:
    - whipping, beating, striking, electronic shocking, placing of a harmful substance on someone's body, or similar activity;
    - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, confinement in a small space, extreme calisthenics, or other similar activity;
    - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to consume food, liquid, alcohol, drugs, or other substances;
    - causing, coercing, or otherwise inducing another person to perform sexual acts;
    - any activity that places another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words or conduct;
    - any activity against another person that includes a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law; and
    - any activity that induces, causes, or requires another person to perform a duty or task that involves a criminal violation of local, State, Tribal, or Federal law.
3. For purposes of Clery Act statistics only, the term "student organization" in the definition of hazing is defined as: an organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, varsity or junior varsity athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) 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.

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

For the purposes of the dating violence definition—

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

Please note: The Clery Act defines domestic violence to encompass violent acts committed by anyone against whom the victim is protected under local domestic or family violence laws. Because dating violence falls under the domestic violence statutes of both Idaho and Alaska, every incident fulfilling the Clery criteria for dating violence is counted as domestic violence within the crime statistics.

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

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

   Crime of Violence (according to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code) means

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

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

1. Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

3. For the purposes of the stalking definition—
    - **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.

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

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

Weapon Law Violations (carrying, possessing, etc.): The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification includes regulatory weapon offenses. Statistical data indicate the number of people arrested by law enforcement or referred for University disciplinary action for violating the law.

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

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness. Statistical data indicate the number of people arrested by law enforcement or referred for University disciplinary action for violating the law.

Unfounded Crimes: A crime is considered unfounded for Clery Act purposes only if sworn law enforcement personnel formally determine that the report is false or baseless. Crime reports can be appropriately determined to be false only if a complete and thorough investigation establishes that the crime report was not completed or attempted in any manner. Crime reports can be considered baseless

only if the allegations reported did not meet the elements of the offense or were improperly classified as crimes in the first place. Unfounded crimes are listed in narrative format, including the number of unfounded crimes by year.

Reportable Geography Definitions

The Clery Act requires that Idaho State disclose crime statistics based on where the crime occurred. These property designations, known as "Clery geography," are defined below.

On-Campus property:

- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by ISU in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
- Any building or property within or reasonably contiguous to the campus owned by the University but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

On-Campus Student Housing Facility:

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

Public Property:

- All property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus or on-campus properties/buildings. Public property generally includes, but is not limited to, the streets bordering the campus and the sidewalk on both sides of the street.

Noncampus Building or Property:

- Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution (i.e., privately owned fraternity house); or
- Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
- The Noncampus category also includes properties under temporary ISU control during overnight student trips sponsored wholly or partially by ISU, such as hotel rooms or other lodging

accommodations. A location used by students during ISU-sponsored travel becomes countable when it is used for more than one night or used each year.

As used in the above definitions:

- **Controlled by** means that the institution (or an institution-associated entity) directly or indirectly rents, leases, or has some other type of written agreement to use space.
- **Reasonably Contiguous** refers to a building or property an institution owns or controls in a location that students consider to be and treat as part of the "campus." Generally, it is reasonable to consider locations within one mile of the core or main campus border to be reasonably contiguous with the campus.

Separate Campuses and Crime Statistics

Idaho State calculates crime statistics based on where the offense reportedly occurred on each campus, and reports statistics separately for each campus. Not all Clery geography categories apply to every campus. A location is identified as a separate campus under the Clery Act if:

- the institution owns or controls (uses) the site;
- it is not reasonably geographically contiguous with the main campus (meaning it is more than one mile away);
- it has an organized program of study (educational courses leading to a degree, certificate, or other recognized credential); and
- at least one person is on-site acting in an administrative capacity.

ISU operates six separate campuses and outreach centers across Idaho and Alaska. All information regarding policies and procedures throughout this document is the same for each separate campus as it is for the main campus, except as noted below.

The crime statistics tables below include crime statistics for calendar years 2025, 2024, and 2023, covering Clery-reportable crime categories by the applicable geographic category for each separate campus. The statistics below represent the number of crimes compiled from reports made to the Department of Public Safety, external law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over ISU's Clery-reportable locations, or University officials identified as Campus Security Authorities.

Idaho State uses the FBI's UCR Hierarchy Rule when counting multiple offenses. Under the Hierarchy Rule, only the most serious offense is counted when more than one criminal offense is committed during a single incident or when a single offense could fall under the definition of more than one crime. A single incident means the offenses were committed at the same time and place, or that the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred are insignificant.

The hierarchy for reporting Clery Act crimes, beginning with the most severe offense, is murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. The hierarchy rule does not apply to arson, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and arrests or referrals for drug, liquor, or weapons law violations. Statistics for these incidents are counted with the most serious crime committed when more than one Clery-reportable crime occurs in a given incident. Additionally, if a murder and a sex offense are committed during the same incident, both are counted. If an incident occurs in a University Housing facility, it is counted in both the "On-Campus" and the "On-Campus Housing" columns of the statistics charts.

The crime statistics below do not reflect prosecutions, convictions, or disciplinary outcomes. Crimes or locations not covered by the Clery Act are not included in the annual crime statistics tables. Furthermore, Clery Act crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

ISU-Pocatello

Idaho State University-Pocatello (ISU-Pocatello) is ISU's main campus, founded in 1901 on the traditional lands of the Shoshone and Bannock peoples in Pocatello, Idaho. As a Carnegie-classified doctoral research and teaching institution, ISU offers innovative research, teaching, and learning in the natural and physical sciences, humanities, performing and visual arts, education, engineering, business, pharmacy, and technology.

The Pocatello campus has nearly 100 buildings dispersed throughout 1.6 square miles. Unique to the Pocatello campus, University Housing offers traditional residence halls, suites, and apartments. In addition to many buildings that host events drawing community members to campus, the Pocatello campus is also home to various clinics providing healthcare services in medical, pharmacy, dentistry, hearing, physical and occupational therapy, speech and language, mental health, and wellness.

Under the Clery Act, an institution that has on-campus student housing facilities must disclose two sets of on-campus statistics—one set for the total number of crimes that occurred on campus, including crimes that occurred in student housing facilities, and another set for the number of crimes that only occurred in on-campus student housing.

2025 ISU-Pocatello Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0
Fondling	7	3	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Robbery	1	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0
Burglary	4	0	0	1
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	0	0	1
Arson	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	14	10	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	30	16	0	0
Hazing[1]	0	0	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	3	0	5	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	5	0	1	1
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	4	4	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	25	25	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2025, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Pocatello Campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: In 2025, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

2024 ISU-Pocatello Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	0	0
Fondling	8	1	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	1	0

[1] Hazing statistics are being reported for the first time for calendar year 2025 in compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act signed into law on December 23, 2024. More information about Hazing can be found in the Stop Campus Hazing Act section of this report.

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Burglary	13	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0
Domestic Violence	8	7	1	1
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	23	11	2	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	4	3	4	1
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	3	1	1	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	12	9	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	20	19	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2024, one intimidation incident characterized by national origin bias occurred in the on-campus category on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2024, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

2023 ISU-Pocatello Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0
Rape	6	5	0	0
Fondling	1	1	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	3	0	0	0
Burglary	9	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0
Arson	2	0	0	0

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Domestic Violence	**6**[2]	**4**[3]	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	**17**[4]	11	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	3	1	1	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	**0**[5]	**0**[6]	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	4	4	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	**23**[7]	**21**[8]	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2023, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: In calendar year 2023, one crime was unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

[2] A previous version of this report listed 5 incidents of domestic violence in the Pocatello on-campus category in 2023, which was updated to 6 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

[3] A previous version of this report listed 3 incidents of domestic violence in the Pocatello on-campus student housing category in 2023, which was updated to 4 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

[4] A previous version of this report listed 16 incidents of stalking in the Pocatello on-campus category in 2023, which was updated to 17 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

[5] A previous version of this report listed 1 liquor law arrest in the Pocatello on-campus category in 2023, which was updated to 0 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

[6] A previous version of this report listed 1 liquor law arrest in the Pocatello on-campus student housing category in 2023, which was updated to 0 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

[7] A previous version of this report listed 22 liquor law disciplinary referrals in the Pocatello on-campus category in 2023, which was updated to 23 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

[8] A previous version of this report listed 20 liquor law disciplinary referrals in the Pocatello on-campus student housing category in 2023, which was updated to 21 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

ISU-Idaho Falls

Idaho State University-Idaho Falls (ISU-Idaho Falls) is located at 1784 Science Center Dr, Idaho Falls, Idaho, and is jointly operated with the University of Idaho. It offers opportunities for students to earn associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees, with programs emphasizing science and engineering.

ISU-Idaho Falls is adjacent to the Snake River and the city's Freeman Park and near the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), which conducts research and innovation in nuclear research, renewable energy systems, and security solutions. The ISU-Idaho Falls campus comprises four buildings, one of which is the Critical Materials and Energy Systems Innovation Center. In partnership with INL, ISU, and the University of Idaho, the Innovation Center will help prepare Idaho's future workforce for careers in advanced energy systems, materials science, advanced manufacturing, and national security through hands-on research opportunities and direct industry collaboration.

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Idaho Falls. Therefore, "N/A" is included in the following tables for this geography category.

2025 ISU-Idaho Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	1	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	1	N/A	0	0
Hazing[9]	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

[9] Hazing statistics are being reported for the first time for calendar year 2025 in compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act signed into law on December 23, 2024. More information about Hazing can be found in the Stop Campus Hazing Act section of this report.

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2025, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2025, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

2024 ISU-Idaho Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2024, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2024, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

2023 ISU-Idaho Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	4	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	**0**[10]	0
Burglary	1	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	5	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	**1**[11]	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2023, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2023, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

[10] A previous version of this report listed 1 incident of aggravated assault in the Idaho Falls public property category in 2023, which was updated to 0 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

[11] A previous version of this report listed 2 drug law arrests in the Idaho Falls public property category in 2023, which was updated to 1 based on a review of ISU Public Safety records.

ISU-Meridian

Idaho State University-Meridian (ISU-Meridian) is at 1311 E Central Drive, Meridian, Idaho. ISU-Meridian is located at the Sam and Aline Skaggs Health Science Center and is adjacent to the Idaho College of Osteopathic Medicine, Idaho's only medical school and a vital partner in health science education. ISU-Meridian offers numerous graduate and undergraduate degree programs, with most fields of study in the health professions and sciences. ISU-Meridian serves the Treasure Valley community by offering affordable clinic services for counseling, dentistry, speech and language, hearing, physical therapy, integrated mental health, and primary health care.

ISU-Meridian's unique partnership with West Ada School District includes administrative offices and Renaissance High School adjacent to the University. Renaissance students can graduate with an Associate of Arts in General Studies from ISU through dual credit courses in the Early College Program.

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Meridian for ISU students. Therefore, "N/A" is included in the following tables for this geography category.

2025 ISU-Meridian Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	1	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0
Hazing[12]	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

[12] Hazing statistics are being reported for the first time for calendar year 2025 in compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act signed into law on December 23, 2024. More information about Hazing can be found in the Stop Campus Hazing Act section of this report.

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	3	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2025, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Meridian campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2025, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Meridian campus.

2024 ISU-Meridian Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2024, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Meridian campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2024, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Meridian campus.

2023 ISU-Meridian Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	1	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	1	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	1	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2023, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Meridian campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2023, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Meridian campus.

ISU-Twin Falls

Idaho State University-Twin Falls (ISU-Twin Falls) is located on the College of Southern Idaho (CSI) campus in Twin Falls, Idaho. ISU partners with CSI to serve southern Idaho residents through several bachelor's and doctorate programs, mainly through the College of Education. The ISU-Twin Falls campus primarily uses space in the Hepworth Higher Education Center and the Evergreen Building, owned and operated by CSI, at 315 Falls Avenue, Twin Falls, Idaho. CSI buildings are generally open to the public during regular business hours, with some open later to accommodate classes or events.

Report crimes or emergencies on the ISU-Twin Falls campus directly to the CSI Campus Safety Department at (208) 732-6605; it is located in the McManaman Building at 315 Falls Avenue, Twin Falls, Idaho. CSI's Campus Safety provides safety, security, and emergency management services for the College of Southern Idaho. It directs the appropriate response, including distributing timely warnings or emergency notifications and maintaining a daily crime log as needed. The CSI Campus Safety Officers are non-sworn and have no powers of arrest. While current students and employees are automatically enrolled in ISU's emergency notification system, those working or attending classes at ISU-Twin Falls should ensure they can receive emergency notifications and timely warnings from CSI.

The Twin Falls Police Department provides law enforcement services to the Twin Falls campus and can be reached at (208) 735-4357 at 321 2nd Ave E, Twin Falls, Idaho. The Twin Falls Police Department has full police authority to investigate, apprehend, arrest, and enforce applicable laws and ordinances on campus. ISU does not have any Public Safety officers stationed at this site, nor does ISU have any written agreements with the Twin Falls Police Department or other area agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal incidents.

Information about crimes occurring within ISU's Clery geography is requested from the CSI Campus Safety Department, the Twin Falls Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the space ISU uses on the CSI campus annually. ISU enters any crime reports received from these requests into the daily crime log and uses them to calculate annual crime statistics as needed.

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Twin Falls for ISU students. Therefore, "N/A" is included in the following tables for this geography category.

2025 ISU-Twin Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	1	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0
Hazing[13]	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2025, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Twin Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2025, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Twin Falls campus.

2024 ISU-Twin Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0

[13] Hazing statistics are being reported for the first time for calendar year 2025 in compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act signed into law on December 23, 2024. More information about Hazing can be found in the Stop Campus Hazing Act section of this report.

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2024, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Twin Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2024, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Twin Falls campus.

2023 ISU-Twin Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	0
Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Fondling	0	N/A	0	0
Incest	0	N/A	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	0
Robbery	0	N/A	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	0
Burglary	0	N/A	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	0
Arson	0	N/A	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2023, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Twin Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2023, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Twin Falls campus.

ISU-Caldwell

Idaho State University-Caldwell (ISU-Caldwell) is on the College of Idaho (COI) campus in Caldwell, Idaho. ISU partners with COI to offer a Master of Physician Assistant Studies in Caldwell, administered at the West Hall Center for Physician Assistant Studies, owned by COI at 2112 Cleveland Boulevard.

Report crimes or emergencies on the ISU-Caldwell campus directly to the COI Office of Campus Safety at (208) 459-5151, located in Hendren Hall. COI Campus Safety officers are unarmed private security officers responsible for safety functions, including maintaining a crime log, responding to emergencies, and evaluating reports for warnings or notifications. They also manage building locks and remote card access. While students and employees are automatically enrolled in ISU's emergency system, those at ISU-Caldwell should ensure they can receive COI emergency alerts.

The Caldwell Police Department provides law enforcement services at (208) 454-7531 and 110 S 5th Avenue, Caldwell, ID 83605. They have full authority to investigate, apprehend, arrest, and enforce laws on campus. ISU has no Safety officers at this site or written agreements with law enforcement agencies regarding criminal investigations.

Crime data within ISU's Clery geography is sourced from the COI Office of Campus Safety, Caldwell Police, and other agencies annually. ISU uses crime reports to compile crime statistics.

ISU does not offer on-campus student housing in Caldwell, nor does the campus have noncampus property. "N/A" is listed in related tables for these categories.

2025 ISU-Caldwell Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	0	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Robbery	0	N/A	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	0	N/A
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	0	N/A
Hazing[14]	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A

Clery Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2025, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

Unfounded Crimes: During calendar year 2025, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

[14] Hazing statistics are being reported for the first time for calendar year 2025 in compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act signed into law on December 23, 2024. More information about Hazing can be found in the Stop Campus Hazing Act section of this report.

2024 ISU-Caldwell Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	0	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Robbery	0	N/A	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	0	N/A
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A

Clery Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2024, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

Unfounded Crimes: During calendar year 2024, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

2023 ISU-Caldwell Crimes[15]

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	0	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Robbery	0	N/A	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	0	N/A
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A

Clery Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2023, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

Unfounded Crimes: During calendar year 2023, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

[15] We made a good-faith effort to obtain statistics from local and state law enforcement agencies, but only some of the agencies provided Idaho State with data for our request.

UAA/ISU-Anchorage

University of Alaska Anchorage/Idaho State University-Alaska (UAA/ISU-Alaska) is located in Anchorage, Alaska. ISU partners with UAA to provide a four-year Doctor of Pharmacy program in Alaska. The program is administered in the Professional Studies Building, owned and operated by UAA, and located at 2533 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska. ISU does not have any Public Safety officers stationed at this site, nor does ISU have any written agreements with the UAA Police Department or other area agencies regarding the investigation of alleged criminal incidents.

To report an emergency on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus, dial 911, use an emergency phone in an elevator, or use a blue-lighted phone on campus. University Police responds to and summons the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation, and will initiate emergency notification protocols as needed. While current students and employees are automatically enrolled in ISU's emergency notification system, those working or attending classes at UAA/ISU-Alaska should ensure they can receive emergency notifications and timely warnings from UAA.

The agency providing law enforcement services to the Alaska campus is the University of Alaska Anchorage Police Department, which can be reached at (907) 786-1120 and is located at 114 Eugene Short Hall, 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska. The University Police Department has full police authority to investigate, apprehend, arrest, and enforce applicable laws and ordinances on campus. The University Police Department is the primary response agency for crimes occurring on campus. It directs the appropriate response, including issuing timely warnings and maintaining a daily crime log.

Information about crimes occurring within ISU's Clery geography is requested from the UAA Police Department and other law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the space ISU uses on the UAA campus annually. ISU uses any crime reports received from these requests to calculate annual crime statistics.

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities for ISU students in Anchorage. Additionally, the UAA/ISU-Anchorage campus has no property classified as noncampus geography. Therefore, "N/A" is included in the following tables for these geography categories.

2025 UAA/ISU-Alaska Crimes

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	0	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Robbery	0	N/A	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	0	N/A
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	0	N/A
Hazing[16]	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2025, no hate crimes were reported on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2025, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus.

2024 UAA/ISU-Alaska Crimes[17]

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	0	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A

[16] Hazing statistics are being reported for the first time for calendar year 2025 in compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act signed into law on December 23, 2024. More information about Hazing can be found in the Stop Campus Hazing Act section of this report.

[17] We made a good-faith effort to obtain statistics from local and state law enforcement agencies, but some of the agencies did not provide Idaho State with data for our request.

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Robbery	0	N/A	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	0	N/A
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	0	N/A
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2024, no hate crimes were reported on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2024, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus.

2023 UAA/ISU-Alaska Crimes[18]

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	N/A	0	N/A
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Fondling	0	N/A	0	N/A
Incest	0	N/A	0	N/A
Statutory Rape	0	N/A	0	N/A
Robbery	0	N/A	0	N/A
Aggravated Assault	0	N/A	0	N/A
Burglary	0	N/A	0	N/A

[18] We made a good-faith effort to obtain statistics from local and state law enforcement agencies, but some of the agencies did not provide Idaho State with data for our request.

Clery-Reportable Incidents	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arson	0	N/A	0	N/A
Domestic Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Arrests for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Weapons Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A
Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations	0	N/A	0	N/A

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: During calendar year 2023, no hate crimes were reported on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: During calendar year 2023, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus.

Crime Prevention and Security Awareness Programs or Services

The Department of Public Safety's primary duty is to provide a safe and secure environment and prevent crime through deterrence by:

- Performing regular and random patrols of the facilities to identify potential safety hazards and criminal activity;
- Ensuring that buildings are secured;
- Offering safety escort services to students, faculty, and staff across campus so they can move around campus without fear of harm;
- Conducting security surveys for campus departments upon request and recommending improvements such as installing security cameras and door access card readers to enhance physical security of buildings, offices, and parking lots;
- Assisting campus units with planning effective campus events;
- Helping individuals or groups plan, present, and coordinate programs of interest or concern; and
- Documenting issues and referring them to the university staff responsible for the area or facility.

Idaho State University offers numerous programs to educate students and employees about campus safety, security awareness, and crime prevention. Many of these programs occur multiple times a year and can be scheduled upon request by student groups, employees, or departments. Students and employees at separate campuses can participate in these programs either on the main campus or remotely upon request. A key focus of many security awareness and crime prevention initiatives is to promote personal responsibility for their safety and the safety of others on campus.

Many university departments host various security awareness programs, including safety education forums, discussions on alcohol abuse, sexual assault prevention, relationship violence awareness, and bystander intervention. These programs are promoted through the ISU events calendar, ROAR Weekly, and Idaho State Today newsletters for students and employees. Employees can access a range of security and crime prevention courses through the University's Talent Management Software available on MyISU. Course topics include promoting safety and security at work, active shooter response, campus security obligations under federal law, respectful workplace, sexual harassment or violence prevention, identity theft prevention, protecting minors, and Title IX for Higher Education.

The Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety, or their designee, delivers presentations to all new students and their parents during New Student Orientation. These presentations cover safety information, crime prevention techniques, campus resources, the campus safety escort program, the RAVE Guardian Mobile Safety App, and procedures for reporting concerns, crimes, or suspicious activity on campus.

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

Furthermore, University Housing aims to conduct four fire evacuation drills for each residence hall and apartment complex during the academic year. These drills are typically coordinated with Department of Public Safety officers or Facilities Services personnel. Public Safety also usually conducts at least one fire evacuation drill or safety walk-through for all other ISU buildings, in line with the International Fire Code's occupancy guidelines. The university requires the complete evacuation of buildings during a fire alarm. Ignoring fire alarms and evacuation procedures may result in disciplinary action. The university reviews the causes of false alarms and works to reduce their frequency. By minimizing false alarms, ISU seeks to keep faculty, staff, and students vigilant during evacuations.

The Department of Public Safety has developed training programs tailored for ISU students, faculty, and staff. Most courses are offered both in person and online. Those interested in participating can visit the Department of Public Safety **Training Opportunities** website to view current offerings or register for a session. The information below provides an overview of several available training options.

- Life Safety Leadership training offers an overview of how ISU handles emergencies, including key communication strategies. Participants can refresh their skills by learning what steps they can take to keep themselves and their teams safe during emergencies that may require sheltering in place or evacuation. Specific actions will be shared to help individuals verbally de-escalate situations using proven techniques, think critically during an active shooter scenario, and strengthen fire safety knowledge. This Life Safety Leadership Training serves as a preparedness tool to help individuals and teams respond effectively in emergency situations.
- Active Shooter training provides guidance on how to respond during an Active Shooter Event or Targeted Hostility. Participants will learn what it means to "Run—hide—fight" or "Avoid—deny—defend," including proven survival strategies and tools, as well as tips for pre-planning for worst-case scenarios.
- Verbal De-escalation is a crucial skill for students, faculty, and staff to recognize, manage, and resolve conflicts. Since conflict can occur at any time and from anyone, this training is built around real-world situations. Participants will learn effective strategies to manage a person in crisis or causing a disturbance and how to respond to potentially violent situations.
- Campus Emergencies 101 is a foundational course designed for anyone interested in understanding how Idaho State University handles critical incidents. Participants will learn about decision-making processes related to campus emergencies and closures, ISU's critical response capabilities, and crisis communication strategies. They will also gain tips for personal safety and how to report suspicious behavior.
- Incident Management training provides an overview of campus emergency roles, responsibilities, and procedures. It includes recommended systems, tools, and best practices for managing incident responses. Through training sessions and exercises, participants will learn how various campus groups coordinate during critical incidents to resolve issues collaboratively and efficiently. This course is ideal for individuals who are often first responders on campus or in their building, incident leadership team members and their backups, and senior leadership.

Department of Public Safety Services or Programs

The Department of Public Safety offers a variety of programs and services to ensure a safe and secure campus environment. Below are some examples of these services:

- ISU uses mapping software to help students, faculty, staff, and visitors navigate campus and locate resources. The Department of Public Safety uses this software to create digital and printed campus safety maps. ISU will continue adding maps and features to enhance campus safety.
    - Main campus map: This map shows the locations of Public Safety offices, evacuation areas of assembly, automated external defibrillators (AEDs), and active construction projects. It is available at **isu.edu/maps/**.
    - Campus GIS maps: These enable Public Safety to produce specialized maps, such as a safety at night map, a traffic control plan for home football games, and maps identifying

Clery reportable geography. These maps are available on the Public Safety website at isu.edu/publicsafety/emergency-management/safety-maps/.

- The campus safety escort program offers a reliable way to travel safely around campus. Students and employees at the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses can request a safety escort by calling the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515.
- Rave Guardian is a free, optional personal safety app for ISU students, faculty, and staff with an isu.edu login. It turns smartphones into personal alarm beacons by letting users set a safety timer that alerts designated guardians if they are alone or in an unfamiliar place. The emergency call button lets users make calls and send notifications to the Department of Public Safety with a single click, including the user's information and GPS location. Users can also text or send photos directly to ISU officials if they witness something suspicious on campus. For more details on Rave Guardian, visit isu.edu/publicsafety/safety-and-security/rave-guardian/.
- Bicycle Registration is a free program available to students and employees. It allows users to record relevant details about their bicycle when reporting it lost or stolen. If a bicycle is lost, stolen, and later recovered, the owner can be contacted using the information provided at registration. The online form is available at isu.edu/bike.
- Vehicle unlocks and jump starts are available for those needing assistance on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. Contact the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 for more information or to arrange help.
- A free bus service operates on the Pocatello campus through a partnership between the Department of Public Safety Parking and Transportation Services and Pocatello Regional Transit (PRT). Students, faculty, and staff can board or disembark PRT's H-Route bus to get around campus. More information is available on the Parking and Transportation Services website at isu.edu/parking/sustainable-campus/bengal-shuttle/.

General Crime Prevention Tips

Campus safety is everyone's responsibility, and we must all prioritize our personal safety. While it's impossible to completely eliminate the risk of becoming a crime victim, remember that victims are never responsible for perpetrators' actions; perpetrators are solely accountable for their crimes. Here are some general tips to lower your chance of becoming a target:

- Report any suspicious activity immediately to the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 or send a text tip via the Rave Guardian app.
- If you feel unsafe on or near campus, request a safety escort from the Department of Public Safety or use the Rave Guardian app for a virtual safety escort.
- Walk with a friend late at night and stick to designated, well-lit pathways. Review the Safety at Night map beforehand to choose the most well-lit pathways.
- Always lock your vehicle doors when you leave.
- Do not leave valuables visible in your vehicle.
- Lock your residence hall room, apartment, or house door, and avoid propping the door open.

- Know who is at your door and what they want before opening it. If something feels off, keep the door shut and communicate through it.
- Register bicycles online using the form on the Department of Public Safety website.
- Secure bicycles with a U-lock around the wheel and frame.
- Never leave valuables unattended, even for a short time.
- Limit your use of alcohol and be cautious when accepting drinks from others.
- Make sure to obtain clear, sober consent before engaging in sexual activity.
- Always know where the nearest phone is and how to report emergencies.
- Trust your instincts and never take your safety for granted.

Stop Campus Hazing Act

In December 2024, the Stop Campus Hazing Act (SCHA) was signed into law and amended the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act to add institutional reporting requirements for hazing and transparency around hazing incidents reported on campus.

Hazing undermines the University's core values of respect, dignity, and personal well-being. Hazing is prohibited at the University through ISU's **Hazing Prevention and Response policy, ISUPP 1170**, and the purpose of this policy is to maintain a safe and respectful campus environment by prohibiting hazing in any form. The hazing policy aims to protect all students, faculty, and staff from the harmful physical, mental, and emotional effects of hazing activities, while promoting a culture of inclusion, respect, and teamwork.

The University prohibits hazing regardless of whether the conduct is voluntary or consensual, whether it occurs on or off University property, whether it occurs in person or through electronic or other means, and whether it is associated with a University-recognized or established student organization. The University will respond to hazing reports through applicable University reporting, investigation, and resolution procedures and, when appropriate, will refer matters to law enforcement.

Definition of Hazing

Hazing is defined by ISU policy 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. Apathy or acquiescence in the presence of Hazing is not a neutral act and violates this policy.

Hazing can occur in any context, including but not limited to Student Organizations, athletic teams, residence halls, fraternities, sororities, and other groups or gatherings. The University strictly prohibits all Hazing activities. This includes, but is not limited to:

1. Physical Hazing: Any Hazing activity which endangers the physical health or safety of the individual or prospective Student Organization member, including, but not limited to, physical harm, whipping, beating, paddling, choking, branding, shaving, tattooing, exposure to the elements, boxing matches, and excessive exercise or calisthenics, except as the physical preparation necessary for participation in an athletic team.
2. Psychological Hazing: Any Hazing activity that unreasonably endangers the mental health of the individual or prospective Student Organization member, including, but not limited to, verbal abuse, isolation, sleep deprivation, physical confinement, situations which lead to emotional stress or other extreme stress-inducing situations, transportation and abandonment of an individual, or excessive fatigue.
3. Sexual Hazing: Any Hazing activity that involves sexual assault, harassment, or inappropriate sexual behavior, including engaging in or simulating sexual acts, or nudity. Hazing of a sexual nature may also violate Title IX protections.
4. Substance-related Hazing: Any Hazing activity that involves the forced or coerced consumption of any substance including, but not limited to, alcohol, drugs, water, food, or non-food products.
5. Degrading activities: Any Hazing task or activity that degrades or humiliates individuals, including, but not limited to, exerting inappropriate levels of authority over Students or prospective members, unreasonable chores or acts of servitude, assignment of pranks to be performed, requiring acts that are conspicuous and/or not within community norms.
6. Criminally-related Hazing: Any Hazing activity that requires the Individual or prospective member to perform a duty or a task that violates federal or state criminal laws, or the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is performed, including Fort Hall, or violates any University policies, rules, or regulations.

Individuals or organizations engage in hazing if they participate in or promote hazing activities (including threats), compel or encourage others to do so, or fail to report known hazing as a perpetrator or witness to appropriate authorities.

Reporting Hazing

The University encourages a culture of accountability and transparency. Any student, faculty, or staff member, except those engaged in services that are kept confidential by law, who witnesses or becomes aware of Hazing must report it immediately through the online Hazing reporting form that is available on the University Hazing website, or by contacting any of the following offices.

1. In an emergency, contact local emergency services.
2. Dean of Students' Office: (208) 282-2794
3. Department of Public Safety: (208) 282-2515

4. Human Resources: (208) 282-2517

Any ISU office that receives a report of Hazing will share it with any of these other offices as deemed appropriate. All employees, with few limitations, are mandatory reporters by University policy; see ISUPP 1120 Sexual Harassment Under Title IX. Additionally, ISU employees with significant responsibility for student and campus activities are considered Campus Security Authorities. Any Campus Security Authority who knowingly fails to report a crime or a violation of this policy, or complete mandatory training, may be subject to disciplinary action under this and other University policies, including ISUPP 1050 Clery Act Compliance.

The appropriate authority will promptly investigate all reports of suspected Hazing by an individual or organization and handle them with discretion and respect for the privacy of the individuals involved. Retaliation, meaning adverse action because they engaged in a protected activity, against anyone who reports Hazing is strictly prohibited. While the investigation takes place, the suspected organization may be subject to interim actions, including but not limited to suspension of activities.

Investigation and Resolution of Hazing Reports

Conduct that constitutes Hazing may be found to violate other University policies, such as Title IX, or alcohol and drug policies. Any or all of the following departments may investigate suspected violations of the Hazing policy, depending on who has jurisdiction over the violation or the Respondent, and will forward information to other departments as required.

- Student Affairs will investigate allegations of hazing perpetrated by students or student organizations.
- Human Resources will investigate allegations of hazing perpetrated by University employees.
- Title IX will investigate allegations of hazing that involve Title IX violations.
- ISU will refer criminal misconduct to local police. In the event of a criminal investigation, the Department of Public Safety will work with local law enforcement.

The University will add investigation findings involving Student Organizations to the Campus Hazing Transparency Report, where ISU maintains and publicly reports findings of hazing violations in compliance with the Stop Campus Hazing Act. The reporting page is updated at least biannually (in June and December). Information about findings of responsibility for hazing violations will be available for review for at least five years. Please note that the Campus Hazing Transparency Report and **Annual Security and Fire Safety Report** have different criteria for their data. Therefore, numbers in the two reports may read differently.

Applicable State and Local Hazing Laws

Idaho Code Section 18-917 prohibits hazing by students or members of fraternities, sororities, or other living or social student groups or organizations operating on or near a school, college, or university

campus when the conduct is undertaken as a condition or precondition of membership, office, or status in the group or organization.

The statute defines hazing to include subjecting a person to bodily danger, physical harm, or a likelihood of bodily danger or physical harm, as well as specified conduct such as compelled ingestion of substances, physical assaults or offensive physical contact, excessive physical contests, transportation and abandonment, confinement, sleep deprivation, and certain pranks. A person who personally violates the statute is guilty of a misdemeanor. Idaho law excludes customary athletic events or similar contests or competitions from its statutory definition.

The University's policy may prohibit a broader range of conduct than Idaho criminal law. Accordingly, conduct need not violate Idaho Code Section 18-9174 to violate University policy or meet the federal definition of hazing for Clery reporting purposes.

Although Idaho law defines hazing as described above, no current local or tribal laws in Idaho address hazing; however, some hazing conduct could be a separate criminal violation. Additionally, ISU's Anchorage location is also subject to the federal Stop Campus Hazing Act and to applicable Alaska law. While Alaska has no current local, state, or tribal laws that specifically address hazing, some hazing activities could still be considered criminal violations.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Programs

The University is committed to educating students, faculty, and staff on the dangers of hazing and fostering a campus culture that emphasizes inclusion, respect, and safety. As part of this effort, the University will offer educational workshops and programs on hazing prevention and awareness through research-informed training, available on the University Hazing website.

All student organizations and their officers are required to participate in at least one hazing workshop each academic year to be eligible for continued University recognition. On an annual basis, all student organizational advisors must provide written verification of acknowledgment and adherence to the University's anti-Hazing policy. Any student organizations whose members are not trained in compliance with this policy are ineligible to receive University Funding.

Alerts and Warnings

The Clery Act requires universities to send alerts to their campus communities when specific circumstances are present. Timely warning must be issued whenever a Clery Act crime occurs in one of ISU's Clery reportable areas and is reported to the Department of Public Safety. If a crime poses a serious or ongoing threat, ISU will issue a timely warning. Emergency notifications do not depend on a crime report but are issued when a confirmed emergency or dangerous situation presents an immediate or potential threat to the health or safety of the campus community. The following sections provide the processes and procedures for each type of alert.

Timely Warning – Crime Alerts

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

The University urges anyone with information about criminal activity that may require a timely warning to report the details immediately to the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515. The University has also communicated with local law enforcement agencies and asked them to notify the Department of Public Safety if they receive reports or information that could warrant a timely warning.

Timely Warning Criteria

The University will issue a timely warning once the following criteria are met:

- A crime is reported to the Department of Public Safety, another Campus Security Authority, or local law enforcement that shares the information with Public Safety.
- The crime is classified as one of the Clery Act crimes described below.
- The crime occurred within ISU's Clery reportable area (on-campus, adjacent public property, or noncampus properties).
- The institution considers the crime to pose a serious or ongoing threat to students and employees.

Timely warnings may generally be issued for the following Clery Act crimes that occur in Clery Act geography and are determined to pose a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community, including murder or non-negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, hate crimes, or hazing.

Timely warnings may be considered but are not required for crimes outside the institution's Clery Act geography or other non-Clery Act crimes reported to the Department of Public Safety. These situations will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Information about these non-Clery Act crimes outside ISU's Clery Act geography may be issued as a Safety Advisory, as described in a section below.

Decision-Making Process

On-duty dispatchers or officers who respond to or become aware of a crime that may require a timely warning will generally notify a member of the Public Safety leadership team. The team evaluates the situation to determine if the incident may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the ISU community.

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

- The nature of the crime;
- The amount of information available to the Department of Public Safety;
- Whether the alleged perpetrator has been apprehended;
- The current danger or ongoing risk to the campus community;
- The time elapsed between the date of the crime and the date of its report to a Campus Security Authority; and
- The potential risk of compromising law enforcement efforts.

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

- The incident does not pose a serious or an ongoing threat to the campus community;
- Law enforcement quickly apprehends and takes the suspect(s) into custody after the incident, reducing the risk of a serious or ongoing threat;
- Issuing a warning would create a greater risk to the victim, others, or the campus than the benefit of issuing the warning; or
- The report is submitted to the Department of Public Safety (or another Campus Security Authority or local law enforcement agency that reports the information to Public Safety) in a manner that prevents Public Safety from issuing a "timely" warning.

Under the Clery Act, crimes reported solely to pastoral or professional counselors acting in their role will not trigger a timely warning because these professionals are not required to report crimes to the Department of Public Safety. This applies only to licensed professional counselors or pastoral counselors providing counseling or confidential assistance to a crime victim as part of their primary employment at ISU. When appropriate, these counselors may inform those they are counseling of the option to report any crimes to the Department of Public Safety anonymously.

Message Development and Distribution

Designated Department of Public Safety staff generally write timely warnings. When feasible, draft messages are circulated to a select group of University employees in leadership positions, who review them for clarity, content, and appropriateness before release. If timeliness is a concern or the individuals involved in the review process are unavailable, the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety or their designee can create and distribute a message without consultation.

Timely warning messages will usually include the following information unless providing any of this information would jeopardize law enforcement efforts:

- Date, timeframe, and general location of the incident;
- A brief description of the crime that prompted the warning;
- Information that promotes safety and could help prevent similar crimes; and

- Other relevant information deemed appropriate by the Director of Public Safety/Chief Security Officer or their designee.

Timely warnings will be distributed as soon as pertinent information is available, while withholding the names or other personally identifiable information of victims or reporting parties to maintain confidentiality. Timely warnings help prevent similar crimes. It warns the University community about reported criminal activity on or near ISU campuses and enables individuals to protect themselves by taking reasonable safety precautions.

Timely Warning Methods

Once a timely warning is prepared for distribution, the approved message is shared with the on-duty dispatcher or other trained Public Safety personnel, who then disseminate it to the campus community. Messages are usually sent via email using Rave Mobile Safety but can also be distributed through social media or other communication methods within the system's capabilities when appropriate. When deemed necessary, status updates or additional information about the resolution of a crime that prompted a timely warning may also be initiated and shared through the same process and updated as quickly as possible.

Generally, all current students and employees are automatically registered in Rave with their ISU email and other contact information provided to the University. Users can update their preferred contact information in Rave by logging in to MyISU, accessing the ISU Alerts and Public Safety card, and selecting the ISU Emergency Notification System link. This card is found by searching for ISU Alerts and can be pinned to a user's homepage for easy access.

Emergency Notifications

Early warnings of emergency conditions are crucial for maintaining the safety and security of the University community. Idaho State has established a formal process for delivering emergency notifications in cases of an emergency, dangerous situation, or imminent threat to life, health, safety, or security on campus as part of its emergency management efforts. ISU has an emergency notification system capable of sending messages to students and employees upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on or near campus that involves an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees. While it is impossible to foresee every emergency or hazardous situation that might occur on campus, such situations that may warrant an emergency notification after confirmation could include, but are not limited to, a fire in a campus building, a hazardous materials incident requiring shelter-in-place or evacuation, an armed intruder on or near campus, a bomb/explosives threat, a communicable disease outbreak, severe weather, or other natural disaster.

Individuals are encouraged to report emergencies or dangerous situations on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses to the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 or by dialing 911 for outside emergency responders. Idaho State University will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus.

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

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

In case of a major emergency or dangerous situation, the Department of Public Safety Dispatch Center will notify the appropriate emergency services unless those services have already been contacted and are responding. Emergency services are usually provided by the local fire department, law enforcement, or other first responder agencies and the Department of Public Safety for the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses.

When an on-duty Public Safety officer learns of or is dispatched to a situation that might require an emergency notification, Public Safety officers may confirm the threat by responding to the scene, investigating, or working with other emergency responders. Sometimes, confirmation comes through coordination with state and local emergency first responders, Public Health officials, the National Weather Service, other ISU administrators or offices, or credible witness reports. Certain emergencies, like infectious diseases, may be reported through other university offices, such as the University Health Center or the relevant Public Health Department.

Decision-Making Process

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

The decision to issue an emergency notification is often a collaborative effort involving two or more Responsible University Authorities. Factors quickly considered when deciding to issue an emergency notification include the nature, timing, location, expected duration of the threat, and the population and activities that may be affected.

Once the decision to send an emergency notification is made, the Responsible University Authority will:

- Time permitting, notify the Director of Public Safety/Chief Security Officer (if not already notified) and the Vice President for Operations;

- Determine the most appropriate audience and mode(s) of communication;
- Develop a message (complete message review process, if time allows);
- Authorize the distribution of the notification;
- Determine if the situation requires activation of the Emergency Operations Center; and
- Provide updates and follow-up messages as needed.

Responsible University Authorities may create and distribute an emergency notification to provide alert, warning, and safety instructions to the University community without completing a formal message review process when timeliness is an issue. When time allows, draft messages are shared with predetermined University officials, who review them before they are issued campuswide.

Determining the Appropriate Audience

The University and/or local first responders at a critical incident or dangerous situation scene will assist Responsible University Authorities in preparing the emergency notification by identifying what segment or segments of the University community should receive the notification. Depending on the situation, ISU may send an emergency notification to the entire campus or only to a segment of the population. If a confirmed emergency is likely to impact only a limited segment of the campus community, emergency notification messages may be limited to that segment. If a large part of the campus community could be affected, or if the situation threatens the campus's overall operations, the University will notify the entire campus. In general, the University will send an emergency notification to the entire campus community of the affected campus.

Determining the Content

Idaho State University will determine the notification content based on each situation. In most cases, the message will convey the nature of the threat and the immediate actions the campus community or affected segment of the campus should take. Generally, the Responsible University Authority or other appropriate Department of Public Safety officials will work with key first responders or other ISU personnel to decide the message content. The University has prepared a variety of template messages for different types of emergencies. The Responsible University Authority will choose the most suitable template and customize it to address the specifics of the current incident. When no template applies, the person authorizing the alert, or their designee, will craft the most concise message to communicate the necessary information to the community effectively. The goal is to ensure individuals understand the situation and know how to protect themselves. Emergency notifications typically include "ISU Alert" in the subject line.

Follow-up or status update notifications may be issued when new information or instructions are available for the University community, such as changes in protective actions. Messages may also be sent at appropriate intervals to reiterate the current emergency status, especially if significant time has passed since the last update. An all-clear notification will be sent at the end of an event when it is helpful to provide an all-clear message. A Responsible University Authority typically drafts these messages. If time permits, the pre-authorized message review group may review follow-up, status updates, or all-clear notifications before distribution.

Initiating the Emergency Notification System

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

The Emergency Notification System, branded ISU Alert, is the primary way to contact students, faculty, and staff during emergencies proactively. Most student and employee isu.edu email addresses are automatically enrolled to receive an ISU Alert in an emergency. Students and employees can update their contact information in Rave and verify text messaging is added to their account by logging into MyISU, accessing the ISU Alerts and Public Safety card, and selecting the ISU Emergency Notification System link. This card is searchable under ISU Alerts and can be pinned to a user's homepage for quick reference. In addition to providing emergency instructions or situational awareness to the University community, the system is also used to provide updates during emergencies and to inform the campus community when a critical incident has concluded.

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

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

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

factors are considered: the type of emergency, the location, and the possibility that the emergency will become more dangerous.

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

Safety Advisories

When the Department of Public Safety learns of a criminal incident or other situation, whether on or off campus, but it does not warrant a timely warning or emergency notification, it may issue a safety advisory. A safety advisory aims to raise awareness about a perceived risk and allow the University community to take safety precautions or seek additional information about an incident. These advisories often inform the campus community about severe weather conditions and suggest ways students, faculty, and staff can protect themselves from harm.

Designated staff within the Department of Public Safety or Marketing and Communications typically draft Safety Advisories. Drafts are usually circulated to a small group of University employees in leadership positions for review before being issued to ensure clarity, accuracy, and appropriateness.

Once prepared, the safety advisory is relayed to the on-duty dispatcher or other trained Department of Public Safety personnel, who sends the message to the campus community. Typically, messages are sent via email through Rave Mobile Safety but may also be shared on social media or other modes of communication within the system's capabilities when necessary. All current students, faculty, and staff are automatically registered in Rave with their ISU email addresses and contact information provided to the University. If needed, updates or additional information about a previously issued safety advisory can also be distributed using the same process, with updates made as quickly as possible.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Idaho State adopts an all-hazards approach to emergency planning to ensure consistent communication and decision-making strategies across all types of emergencies or critical incidents. The Director of Emergency Management within the Department of Public Safety oversees the campus Emergency Operations Plan. This plan is an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management tool aligned with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines for higher education, covering planning, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts. The plan details incident priorities, university organization, and specific responsibilities assigned to particular units or positions. Alongside the Emergency Operations Plan, the university has developed Emergency Action Plans for most campus buildings, outlining specific actions for the campus community during emergencies.

Idaho State regularly reviews and updates emergency response and evacuation plans and procedures for the campus community. ISU works closely with local, state, and federal agencies to help safeguard

the campus community. Emergency plans, procedures, and additional resources and preparedness information are available at **isu.edu/publicsafety/emergency-management/**.

Possible emergencies include, but are not limited to, severe weather, fire (building or wildfire), earthquake, public health crisis, active shooter, hazardous materials incident, bomb threat, suspicious package/device, terrorist incident, medical emergency, or civil unrest.

The following emergency response and evacuation procedures apply only to the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses. Emergencies or dangerous situations at the Twin Falls, Alaska, or Caldwell campuses will be managed according to the College of Southern Idaho, the University of Alaska Anchorage, or the College of Idaho emergency procedures, with support from their jurisdictional law enforcement and emergency response agencies. Students, faculty, and staff at these locations are encouraged to ensure they can receive emergency notifications from the supporting university or local authorities.

Emergency Response

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

The first ISU official responder at a disaster scene evaluates the situation and initiates necessary communications. First actions at the scene include caring for injured individuals and isolating the area to protect others from exposures to known or suspected hazards. Once the situation has been evaluated and communicated to the Department of Public Safety, the campus may be alerted using emergency notification protocols.

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

Once the Emergency Operations Center is activated, the Emergency Operations Center Manager will lead its operations. The Emergency Operations Center staff will coordinate all response and recovery actions. Local emergency response agencies may also be asked to assist in large-scale incidents. ISU may send representative liaisons to participating Incident Command Posts and the county Emergency

Operations Center when the local jurisdiction is the Incident Command or when a Unified Command has been established.

Evacuation, Shelter-in-Place, or Lockdown Procedures

ISU has Emergency Action Plans to guide the campus community in saving lives, protecting property, and ensuring continued operations of Idaho State University through preparedness, education, and individual readiness. Because emergencies vary and are unpredictable, these plans are adaptable to support continued safety across Idaho State University's departments and buildings.

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

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

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

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

General Evacuation Procedures

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

Preparing for Evacuation

- Know how to report emergencies (911 or Public Safety (208) 282-2515).
- Know the building’s floor plan and the locations of stairwells.

- Locate emergency equipment, including first aid kits, fire extinguishers, and automated external defibrillators (AED), as appropriate.
- Locate and utilize emergency evacuation signage posted throughout the building to identify:
    - Primary and alternate exit routes;
    - Areas of Rescue assistance; and
    - Area of Assembly.
- Walk the route before an emergency and note the number of doors as you pass. In heavy smoke, you can count the number of doors to help find the exit.

During an Evacuation

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

After Evacuation

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

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

Shelter-in-Place or Lockdown Procedures

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

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

The term lockdown describes a situation where a particular human threat exists and a building needs locked exterior doors or entrances to prevent an unauthorized person from entering. Some ISU

buildings can be locked remotely by the Department of Public Safety, though many require that an individual physically lock the doors. If a building is placed in lockdown, exiting is discouraged; however, no physical prevention strategies are used. The building will remain in lockdown until authorities have determined the threat no longer exists.

Hazardous Incident

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

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

Weather Related

A severe weather event, such as a severe winter storm or hazardous wind conditions during the university's regular operating hours, may require sheltering in place until the threat has passed. The type of natural disaster will drive the recommended actions and reduce the risk of injury.

If a Lockdown is Ordered

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

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

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

- Using staff to make physical contact at each building,
- Email or text using the ISU automated notification system,
- Social media postings, and/or
- ISU website.

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

Drills, Exercises, and Training

The Department of Public Safety strives to minimize the impact of emergencies and maximize the effectiveness of the campus community's response to and recovery from their inevitable occurrence. To aid in this, many buildings on the Pocatello and Idaho Falls campuses practiced fire evacuation drills during September 2025. The Department of Public Safety published a schedule with dates and time blocks for each building on its website and emailed it to the campus community ahead of time. Additionally, campus community members were reminded that the Department of Public Safety website provides many resources, including the ISU Emergency Action Plans, evacuation plans for each building, and information on finding the closest Area of Assembly on the **campus map**. Drills were documented and evaluated for overall effectiveness. Information obtained throughout the process and any improvement opportunities will be incorporated into future drill and exercise plans.

Idaho State University conducts an annual emergency management exercise to test emergency procedures. Scenarios change yearly and may involve several departments across the University and its campuses. These exercises may include drills, tabletop exercises, emergency operations center exercises, tests of emergency notification systems, campuswide emergency response exercises, or other appropriate activities on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses.

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

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

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

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

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

Idaho State University prohibits the crimes of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as those terms are defined by federal law, and reaffirms its commitment to maintaining a safe campus environment that emphasizes the dignity and worth of all University community members. All forms of discrimination and sexual harassment, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, are prohibited by ISUPP 1120 *Sexual Harassment Under Title IX*.

ISUPP 1120 applies to the education programs or activities of the University, to conduct that takes place on campus, or on property owned or controlled by the University, at University-sponsored events, or in buildings owned or controlled by the University's recognized student organizations in the United States. It can also apply to the effects of off-campus misconduct or online conduct in the United States that effectively deprive someone of access to the University's educational programs or activities. ISUPP 1120 applies to all students, faculty, staff, guests, visitors, and contractors.

As used throughout the rest of this document, Complainant means an individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment under Title IX. Respondent means an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute Title IX sexual harassment.

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

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

The following section provides the federal definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as well as the state definitions to the extent that they exist. The federal definitions are used to resolve violations of ISUPP 1120, compile and disclose annual crime statistics, evaluate crimes for issuing a timely warning, and overall Clery Act compliance activities.

As required by the Clery Act, ISU must also provide the definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the applicable jurisdiction in which the University operates. Because ISU operates locations in Idaho and Alaska, the state definitions of these offenses are provided below to the extent in which they exist. State definitions are also incorporated into ISU's programs to prevent and respond to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Clery Act Definitions

The Clery Act, 34 C.F.R. Section 668.46(a), provides the definitions for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as follows.

Sexual Assault means an offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and included in Appendix A to Subpart D of 34 C.F.R. Part 668.

- **Rape** is defined as the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person without the victim's consent. This offense includes the rape of males and females and encompasses acts of sodomy and sexual assault with an object.
- **Fondling** is defined as the touching of another person's private body parts for sexual gratification, without the victim's consent, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** is defined as sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory Rape** is defined as sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Dating Violence 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 determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

Domestic Violence means a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

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

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

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

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

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

1. Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition, a "course of conduct" means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method,

device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. "Reasonable person" means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. "Substantial emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Idaho Law Definitions

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

Sexual Assault and Related Sexual Offenses Defined by Idaho Law

Idaho law does not use a single criminal offense encompassing every act that may constitute "sexual assault" and instead establishes several offenses involving rape, sexual contact, sexual penetration, sexual conduct involving minors, and incest.

Rape is defined by Idaho Code Section 18-6101 as the penetration, however slight, of the oral, anal, or vaginal opening with a penis when the victim cannot legally consent or when submission occurs because of force, threats, incapacitation, unconsciousness, certain forms of deception or coercion, or circumstances involving specified age differences with a minor. Men and women are both capable of committing the crime of rape according to this definition.

Forcible penetration by use of a foreign object under Idaho Code Section 18-6604 is committed when a person willfully causes penetration, however slight, of another person's genital or anal opening with an object, instrument, or device when accomplished through force, violence, duress, or threats; or when the victim cannot legally consent, is incapacitated by substances, is unconscious or asleep, or is otherwise unaware the act is occurring.

Statutory Rape is not explicitly defined within Idaho law. However, Idaho Code Section 18-6161 describes rape as including sexual penetration with a victim who is under age 16 when the perpetrator is 18 or older, or with a victim who is aged 16 or 17 when the offender is at least three years older.

Sexual battery under Idaho Code Section 18-924 is defined as willful physical contact, over or under the clothing, with the intimate parts of any person, when done without consent and with the intent to degrade, humiliate or demean the person touched or with the intent of arousing, appealing to or gratifying the lust, passion or sexual desires of the actor or any other person. For purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the genital area, groin, inner thighs, buttocks or breasts.

Sexual Abuse of a Child Under Sixteen is defined by Idaho Code Section 18-1506 as occurring when a person 18 years of age or older, with the intent identified by statute, solicits a minor child under 16 years old to participate in a sexual act; causes or has sexual contact with a minor; or induces, causes, or permits a minor child to witness an act of sexual conduct. The law defines "sexual contact" and "sexual conduct" for the purposes of the offense.

Lewd Conduct with a Minor Child Under Sixteen under Idaho Code Section 18-1508 occurs when a person has sexual contact with a minor child under 16 years, with the intent of arousing or gratifying lust, passion, or sexual desires.

Sexual Battery of a Minor Child Sixteen or Seventeen Years of Age is established by Idaho Code Section 18-1508A when a person 5 years or more older has sexual contact with a minor who is 16 or 17 years old, with the intent of arousing or gratifying lust, passion, or sexual desires.

Incest is covered by Idaho Code Section 18-6601, which states a person commits incest by willfully marrying or engaging in sexual intercourse with another person known to be within the degrees of consanguinity in which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void. Idaho Code Section 32-205 identifies incestuous marriages as those between parents and children; ancestors and descendants of every degree; brothers and sisters of the half or whole blood; and uncles and nieces or aunts and nephews.

Dating Violence Defined by Idaho Law

Dating Violence is not currently included as a separate criminal offense in Idaho law. However, Idaho's definition of domestic violence includes individuals in current and former dating relationships and, therefore, incorporates acts of dating violence into the general definition of domestic violence, as outlined below.

Under Idaho Code Section 39-6303, a "dating relationship" means a social relationship of a romantic nature. Factors that a court may consider in determining whether such a relationship exists include:

1. The nature of the relationship;
2. The length of the relationship;
3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship; and
4. The length of time since the relationship terminated, if applicable.

Idaho Code Section 39-6303 also defines domestic violence to include physical injury, sexual abuse, forced imprisonment, or the threat thereof involving certain family or household members, including an adult by a person with whom the adult has had or is having a dating relationship. Therefore, conduct involving a dating partner may fall within the definition of domestic violence depending on the nature of the conduct and the relationship.

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

Domestic Violence Defined by Idaho Law

Domestic Violence under Idaho Code Section 39-6306 means the physical injury, sexual abuse, forced imprisonment, or the threat thereof involving a family or household member, or involving a minor child

by a person with whom the minor child has had or is having a dating relationship, or involving an adult by a person with whom the adult has had or is having a dating relationship.

For Idaho's criminal domestic violence provisions, Idaho Code Section 18-918 defines a "household member" to include a spouse, former spouse, a person who has had a child in common with the other person, or a person with whom the other person is cohabitating, whether or not they are married or have held themselves out as husband and wife. Idaho Code Section 18-918 addresses domestic assault and domestic battery and establishes the criminal classification applicable to those offenses.

Stalking Defined by Idaho Law

Stalking in the Second Degree occurs under Idaho Code Section 18-7906 when a person commits stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly and maliciously engages in a course of conduct that seriously alarms, annoys, or harasses the victim and is such as would cause a reasonable person substantial emotional distress; or engages in a course of conduct such as would cause a reasonable person to be in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family or household member.

"Course of conduct" means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family or household member of the victim, excluding constitutionally protected activity. "Nonconsensual contact" means any contact with the victim that is initiated or continued without the victim's consent, including but is not limited to following or maintaining surveillance of the victim, including electronically; contacting the victim; appearing at the victim's workplace or residence; entering or remaining on property owned, leased or occupied by the victim; repeated telephone contact; electronic communications; and placing or delivering objects to the victim.

Stalking in the First Degree occurs under Idaho Code Section 18-7905 when aggravating circumstances are present, including violation of a protection order, no-contact order, or other lawful orders. It also applies to situations where the victim is under the age of 16, the offender is an adult, there is possession of a deadly weapon, or prior convictions against the same victim.

Alaska Law Definitions

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

Sexual Assault Defined by Alaska Law

Sexual Assault in the First Degree is committed under Alaska Statute 11.41.410 when an offender engages in sexual penetration with another person without consent by using or threatening force, causing serious physical injury, or causing the person to become incapacitated.

Sexual Assault in the Second Degree is committed under Alaska Statute 11.41.420 when an offender engages in sexual contact with another person without consent by using or threatening force against any person or property; or by causing the person to become incapacitated; or by impersonating

someone known to the person for the purpose of obtaining consent; or when the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who is mentally incapable, incapacitated, or unaware that a sexual act is being committed.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First Degree is committed by Alaska Statute 11.41.434 when an offender 16 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 13 years of age or causes or encourages such conduct; when an offender 18 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a person under 18 years of age who is their child, stepchild, adopted child, or legal ward; or when an offender 18 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a person under 16 years of age who resides in the same household and is subject to the offender's authority.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Second Degree occurs under Alaska Statute 11.41.436 when an offender 17 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a person age 13-15 and at least four years younger than the offender; when an offender 16 years of age or older engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 13 years of age; when an offender 18 years of age or older engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 18 years of age, and the offender is the victim's natural parent, stepparent, adopted parent, or legal guardian; when an offender 16 years of age or older aids, induces, causes, or encourages a person who is under 16 years of age to engage in conduct described in AS 11.41.455(a)(2) — (6); when an offender 18 years of age or older engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 16 years of age who resides in the same household and is subject to the offender's authority; when an offender 18 years of age or older engages in sexual penetration with a person age 16-17and at least three years younger than the offender and is subject to the offender's authority; or when an offender under 16 years of age engages in sexual penetration with a person who is under 13 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Third Degree occurs under Alaska Statute 11.41.438 when an offender 17 years of age or older engages in sexual contact with a person who is 13, 14, or 15 years of age and at least four years younger than the offender.

Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the Fourth Degree is committed under Alaska Statute 11.41.440 when an offender under 16 years of age engages in sexual contact with a person who is under 13 years of age and at least three years younger; or when an offender 18 years of age or older engages in sexual contact with a person who is 16 or 17 years of age and at least three years younger than the offender, and is subject to the offender's authority.

Incest under Alaska Statute 11.41.450, a person commits the crime of incest if they are 18 years of age or older and engage in sexual penetration with a closely related relative such as ancestors, descendants, whole or half-blood siblings, and blood-related uncles, aunts, nephews, or nieces.

Dating Violence Defined by Alaska Law

Dating Violence is not currently included as a separate criminal offense in Alaska law. However, Alaska's definition of domestic violence includes current and former dating relationships within the definition of "household member" and, therefore, incorporates acts of dating violence into the general definition of domestic violence, as outlined below.

Under Alaska Statute AS 18.66.990(5), a "household member" includes current or former spouses, persons who have lived together, persons who are or have been dating, persons who are or have been in a sexual relationship, specified relatives, persons who have a child in common, and certain minor children.

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

Domestic Violence Defined by Alaska Law

Domestic Violence under Alaska Statute 18.66.990(3) is not a single criminal offense, but instead includes various crimes that are committed by a household member against another household member. Alaska law defines household members as current or former spouses, persons who have lived together, persons who are or have been dating, persons who are or have been in a sexual relationship, specified relatives, persons who have a child in common, and certain minor children.

The criminal offenses that are considered domestic violence under Alaska law when a household member commits them include, but are not limited to:

1. Assault, reckless endangerment, stalking, harassment, sexual assault, or kidnapping
2. Burglary, criminal trespass, arson, or criminally negligent burning
3. Terrorist threatening, violating a protective order, harassment, cruelty to animals when a pet is present, or interfering with a report of a crime involving domestic violence

Stalking Defined by Alaska Law

Stalking in the Second Degree occurs under Alaska Statute 11.41.270 when a person knowingly engages in a course of conduct that recklessly places another person in fear of death or physical injury, or in fear of the death or physical injury of a family member.

"Course of conduct" means repeated acts of nonconsensual contact involving the victim or a family member. "Nonconsensual contact" includes conduct such as following or appearing within the sight of the person; approaching or confronting the person; appearing at the person's workplace or residence; entering or remaining on property occupied by the person; telephone contact; mail or electronic communication; placing or delivering objects to the person; or using technology for monitoring, observing, recording, or photographing the person. A "family member" includes specified relatives, persons who live or have lived in a spousal relationship, persons who live in the same household, and a former spouse or a person who is or has been in a dating relationship with the victim.

Stalking in the First Degree occurs under Alaska Statute 11.41.260 when aggravating circumstances are present, including violation of a protection order, no-contact order, or other lawful orders. It also applies to situations where the victim is under the age of 16, the offender is an adult, there is possession of a deadly weapon, or there are prior convictions against the same victim.

Consent Defined by ISU Policy, Idaho Law, and Alaska Law

ISU defines consent for the purpose of determining whether offenses involving consent as an element of an offense (such as sexual assault) within ISUPP 1120 have been violated. **Consent** is defined as a voluntary, affirmative agreement to engage in sexual activity made by persons capable of giving consent. Consent must be informed, freely given, and can be withdrawn at any time. Silence is not consent. A person may be incapable of giving consent based on age or temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Idaho law does not include a specific definition of consent as it relates to sexual activity; however, components of consent are addressed in Idaho Code Section 18-6101. It identifies the circumstances in which a person is incapable of giving consent or where submission occurs because of force, violence, threats, intoxication or anesthetic substances, unconsciousness, or specified forms of deception or coercion. Generally, an individual under the age of 16 cannot give consent for sexual activity, except under narrow age rules contained within Idaho Code Section 18-6101.

Alaska law does not include a definition for consent to sexual activity; however, components of consent are addressed in Alaska Statute § 11.41.470. It defines "without consent" as meaning that, under the totality of the circumstances surrounding the offense, there was no freely given, reversible agreement specific to the conduct. The law defines "freely given" as meaning the agreement to cooperate in the act was positively expressed by word or action. Generally, an individual under the age of 13 cannot give consent for sexual activity, except under narrow age rules contained within Alaska Statutes Sections 11.41.434 - 11.41.445.

Procedures Victims Should Follow

There is no right or wrong way for individuals to respond if they have experienced harm related to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Remember that it is not their fault and that they are not responsible for the other person's choices or actions. For those helping someone who is a victim, support their decisions, avoid telling them what to do, and find ways to help them make decisions for themselves. The Counseling and Mental Health Center has a webpage dedicated to sexual assault awareness and prevention that provides helpful information and can be found by visiting **isu.edu/counselingcenter/education-and-resources/sexual-assault-resources/**. The following sections provide options to consider if any of these offenses have occurred.

Seeking Medical Care and Preserving Evidence

Individuals should consider seeking medical attention as soon as possible and preserving evidence even if they may be unsure whether or not they want to report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking to the University or law enforcement. In the case of sexual assault, an individual may choose to have a sexual assault forensic exam conducted to preserve evidence and receive necessary medical care. Some locations where a sexual assault forensic exam can be performed are included in the Resources and Services tables later in this report. Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) are registered nurses who receive specialized education and training to

perform the examinations. During the exam, victims will receive needed medical attention, emergency contraceptives, and preventative treatment for sexually transmitted infections. The exam will also include the collection of DNA evidence from the body and the victim's personal belongings if they choose. However, the victim controls the process and can choose to pause, stop, or skip steps at any time during the examination.

If an individual is considering a sexual assault forensic examination, they should go immediately after the incident to the hospital emergency room or other medical facility to seek needed medical care. It is best to avoid activities that could damage or destroy evidence, such as showering, cleaning their body, changing clothes, going to the bathroom, changing bed sheets, or cleaning the area where the incident occurred. Preserving evidence of these offenses may be necessary to investigate or prosecute the accused, seek disciplinary proceedings, or obtain a protection order. In circumstances of sexual assault, if an individual decides not to have forensic evidence collected, healthcare providers can still offer medical support by treating possible injuries, addressing pregnancy concerns if applicable, or discussing concerns about sexually transmitted infections. The crime does not have to be reported to law enforcement for evidence to be collected, but the examination process provides the chance to safely store the evidence should the individual decide to make a report later.

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

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

Regardless of whether the incident has been reported or whether you have received immediate medical attention, victims should consider seeking counseling or other support. Counseling can assist individuals who have been subjected to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking by working with them to process the trauma and providing options for resources or coping skills. The Counseling and Mental Health Center provides free and confidential services to enrolled students on

ISU campuses. Information shared with counselors is kept confidential, except for certain situations such as suicidal intent, homicidal intent, or child abuse, where counselors are legally mandated to report. Additional Counseling and Mental Health resource information can be found later in this report under Resources and Services On and Off Campus.

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

Individuals involved in an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking need to understand that reporting the incident is always their choice. An individual can choose to report an incident to the ISU Title IX Coordinator, the Department of Public Safety, or the local police. Reports can be made to the ISU Title IX Coordinator, Ian Parker, by email at titleix@isu.edu, by phone at (208) 282-1439, or in person at Rendezvous 157 in Pocatello. Anyone wishing to report an incident to the Department of Public Safety may do so 24 hours a day by phone (208) 282-2515 or in person at the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian Public Safety office on their respective campus.

Reports can also be made through the secure **Title IX online incident form**. Anonymous reports are accepted and may result in the need for an investigation. Such reports can complicate the University's ability to provide supportive measures to all Complainants and may impede the University's ability to conduct a thorough investigation; therefore, whenever possible, the University encourages Complainants to report on the record. Reporting to Title IX carries no obligation to initiate a formal complaint.

When considering whether and to whom to report an incident of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, it is important to understand that most ISU employees are considered Mandatory Reporters under **ISUPP 1120 Sexual Harassment Under Title IX**. Mandatory Reporters are obligated by policy to share knowledge, notice, and/or reports of Title IX Sexual Harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) and other violations of this policy with the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX. This is not to be confused with those mandated by state law to report child abuse, elder abuse, and/or abuse of individuals with disabilities to appropriate officials. However, these responsibilities may overlap with those of individuals with mandated reporting responsibilities under ISU's Sexual Harassment Under Title IX policy. Reports should include sufficient information, including names, locations, dates, and specific facts, to allow the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX to investigate, if necessary.

A victim of a crime can confidentially discuss the incident with confidential resources at ISU, but this does not constitute an official reporting process for pursuing action within the University's disciplinary processes or the criminal justice system. A confidential resource is a University employee who is a behavioral health provider, has an established doctor/patient relationship with either Party, and is notified of an alleged incident through the course of that relationship. A confidential resource is not a Mandated Reporter of sexual harassment under Title IX.

Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator is not a confidential reporting entity and will share reports of criminal incidents with the Clery Compliance Coordinator to satisfy daily crime log, timely warning, and annual crime-statistics disclosure requirements. Likewise, all reports of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking made to the Department of Public Safety will be referred to the

Title IX Coordinator. When an incident is reported to the University, if the alleged offender is a member of the University community, the victim has the right to seek disciplinary action against the offender through the University disciplinary process under ISUPP 1120, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement.

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

Involvement of Law Enforcement

Although the University strongly encourages all members of the ISU community to report criminal conduct to law enforcement and the Department of Public Safety, the victim chooses whether to make such a report. Victims are not obligated to report to law enforcement, and the University will not pressure them to do so. The University will assist victims in notifying local police if they choose. Conversely, victims have the right to decline involvement with local law enforcement.

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

Procedures ISU Will Follow

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

The University will make such accommodations if the victim requests them and if they are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to local law enforcement or the Department of Public Safety. Students and employees should contact the ISU Title IX Coordinator, Ian Parker, by phone at (208) 282-1439, by email at titleix@isu.edu, or in person at Rendezvous 157 in Pocatello to learn about accommodations. The Title IX Coordinator will collaborate and coordinate with

appropriate University officials to facilitate the requested accommodations or supportive measures that are available and appropriate.

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

1. Depending on when the incident is reported (immediate versus delayed), the University will provide the Complainant with access to medical care, as appropriate.
2. The University will assess the Complainant's immediate safety needs and those of the broader University community.
3. The University will assist the Complainant in contacting local police if requested and provide the Complainant with contact information for the local police department.
4. The University will provide referrals to on- and off-campus mental health providers.
5. The University will provide contact information for advocate services that can assist with applying for a protective order, as appropriate.
6. The University will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, as appropriate.
7. The University will provide the Complainant (and the Respondent, when applicable and appropriate) with a written explanation of their rights and options, information about services within the University and in the community, and the availability and procedure for requesting supportive measures.
8. The University will provide a No Contact Directive to the parties if deemed appropriate.
9. The University may initiate an emergency action to remove a Respondent entirely or partially when an individualized safety and risk analysis has determined that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of any student or other individual justifies removal.
10. If the reported behavior falls within the University's jurisdiction, the University will respond and determine whether an investigation is warranted.
11. The University will provide the Complainant with written information on preserving evidence.
12. If an investigation under ISUPP 1120 is initiated, the University will provide a copy of the applicable policy to the Complainant and the Respondent and inform them of the timeframes for inquiry, investigation, and resolution.
13. If an investigation is conducted, the University will determine, under the appropriate policy, whether the Respondent is responsible for the alleged conduct.
14. If an investigation is conducted, the University will inform the Complainant and the Respondent of the outcome of the investigation, appeal rights and processes, whether there are any changes to the result, when such results become final, and whether disciplinary action was taken.

Confidentiality of Victims and Other Necessary Parties

Idaho State University acknowledges the sensitive nature of issues like sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As outlined in ISUPP 1120, confidentiality means limiting disclosure of information related to a report of sexual misconduct to those with a "need to know" to perform employment-related duties to assist in the assessment, investigation, implementation of supportive measures, and resolution. By sharing personally identifiable information only with individuals on a need-to-know basis, the institution will keep confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining that confidentiality would not impair ISU's ability to provide the accommodations or protective measures.

Limiting the disclosure of confidential information related to a report of sexual misconduct also involves honoring a Complainant's request for privacy to the extent possible, consistent with the University's obligations to investigate and address misconduct. Confidential information will not be shared with the general public, other students or employees, or uninvolved administrators or supervisors; however, what may be shared changes at different stages of the reporting and investigation process.

The University makes every effort to preserve the privacy of reports. ISU will not share the identity of any Complainant or individual who has made a report or complaint of Sexual Harassment under Title IX, any Respondent or individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, or any witness, except as permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA); or as required by law; or to carry out the purposes of Title IX, including the conducting of any investigation, hearing, or grievance proceeding arising under these policies and procedures.

ISU will not publish the names of crime victims or other personally identifiable information regarding victims or Complainants in publicly available record-keeping, such as the daily crime log or the annual crime statistics. Additionally, when ISU issues a timely warning or emergency notification, it will withhold the victim's or Complainant's name and other personally identifiable information. This may include the specific location where an incident is reported to have occurred if reporting the location could inadvertently identify the victim.

Assistance for Victims – Rights and Options

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

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

- a statement regarding the institution's provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (referred to as "supportive measures" in ISUPP 1120); and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

It does not matter where the victim experienced the behavior. ISU works with victims to the extent possible regardless of where the crime occurred.

Rights of Victims Regarding Orders of Protection, No-Contact Orders, Restraining Orders, and Similar Lawful Orders

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

University community members who have obtained a protective order are encouraged to provide a copy of the order to the Department of Public Safety and Title IX Coordinator for ISU locations in Idaho or the UAA Police and the UAA Office of Compliance and Rights for the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus. This notification is especially important when that order lists University locations as protected areas. The individual with the order can meet with the Department of Public Safety (or UAA Police) to discuss any safety concerns to reduce the risk of harm while on campus.

Criminal No-Contact Orders and Civil Protection Orders

In Idaho, a court may issue a criminal no-contact order in connection with a criminal case. A no-contact order may prohibit the defendant from contacting the victim directly or indirectly, including through telephone, electronic communication, social media, or third parties. A victim or other party generally must seek modification or termination of the order through the court; the victim cannot independently cancel or waive a court-issued no-contact order.

In Idaho and Alaska, a civil protection order is a separate civil-court remedy. A person may petition the court for a civil protection order in circumstances authorized by Idaho or Alaska law, including circumstances involving domestic violence, stalking, or certain other conduct. Idaho, Alaska, and tribal courts provide procedures for requesting, modifying, renewing, or terminating civil protection orders.

A valid protection order issued by an appropriate tribal, state, territorial, or other court may be recognized and enforced in another jurisdiction under applicable law. Idaho and Alaska also provide a process for registering qualifying protective orders issued by another state or tribal court.

If a victim believes a court-issued order has been violated, they should contact the local law enforcement agency. In an emergency or when there is an immediate threat to safety, call 911. The

court or law enforcement agency will determine whether a violation occurred and what enforcement action is appropriate.

University No-Contact Directives

A victim is not required to obtain an order of protection, no-contact order, restraining order, or similar lawful order to request University assistance or supportive measures. The University may implement appropriate University-based protective or supportive measures regardless of whether a court order has been issued.

The University may issue an institutional no-contact order if deemed appropriate by circumstances or at the Complainant's or Respondent's request. An institutional no-contact directive is a University administrative measure. It is not the same as a criminal no-contact order, civil protection order, restraining order, or other court-issued order. A University no-contact directive remains in effect until University administrators determine it is no longer necessary.

A University no-contact directive is typically issued by the Title IX Coordinator (or UAA Office of Compliance and Rights), but can be issued by other ISU offices in specific situations. Alleged violations of University no-contact orders should be reported to Title IX (or UAA Office of Compliance and Rights), or the issuing office so that the violation can be referred to the appropriate student or employee conduct processes for enforcement.

Accommodations and Supportive Measures

ISU will promptly offer and implement appropriate and reasonable accommodations or supportive measures to the parties upon notice, complaint, or report of Sexual Harassment under Title IX or other policy violations, including sexual misconduct such as domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Accommodations are referred to as “supportive measures” in ISUPP 1120. Upon receipt of a report of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, Idaho State University will provide written notification to students and employees about accommodations available to them, including changes to academic, living, transportation, and working situations, when available. The written notification will include information about accommodation options, available assistance in requesting accommodations, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (i.e., the name and contact information of the individual or office to contact to request accommodations).

University offices will work cooperatively to help the victim obtain accommodations at the victim’s request and to the extent of the victim’s cooperation and consent. If reasonably available, a victim may be offered changes to academic, living, working, or transportation situations regardless of whether the victim reports the crime to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement. Examples of options for a potential change to the academic situation may include transferring to a different section of a class or withdrawing and taking a class at another time if there is no option to move to a different section, etc. Potential changes to living situations may include moving to a different room or residence hall. Possible changes to work situations may include changing working hours. Possible changes in transportation may include having the student or employee park in a different location or assisting the student or employee with a safety escort. Additional protective measures, including institutional No

Contact Directives, may also be requested. To receive assistance with requesting any of these changes, a victim should contact the Title IX Coordinator. Additional information about resources is also available in the Resources and Services section below.

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

Resources and Services On and Off Campus

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

The following tables provide contact information for various service providers or resources available on-campus or within the community, state, or national level. This information regarding "resources" is not provided to infer that those resources are "crime reporting entities" for Idaho State University. The contact information provided in the following tables was current as of this report's publication date but may not remain accurate.

ISU-Pocatello Resources and Services

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Local Law Enforcement Agency	N/A	Pocatello Police Department 911 N 7th Ave, Pocatello, ID 83201 (208) 234-6100 or reportacrime.pocatello.gov
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center (208) 282-2130	South East Idaho Behavioral Crisis Center (208) 909-5177
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU-Pocatello Counseling Clinic, (208) 240-1609	Use the SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator to find community resources.
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU Psychology Clinic, (208) 282-2129	N/A
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU Community Psychiatric Center, (208) 282-2434	N/A
Medical Care	ISU Health Center, (208) 282-2330	Portneuf Medical Center (208) 239-1000 **(Provides SANE)**

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources.	Family Services Alliance of Southeast Idaho (208) 232-0742, 24-hour crisis line: (208) 251-4357
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the State or National resources below for additional options.	Shoshone Bannock Tribes Victims Assistance Program, (208) 478-3863 or 73 Navajo Drive Bldg. #70
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	N/A	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center (208) 529-4352, 24-hour crisis line: (208) 235-2412
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	N/A	Bannock County Domestic Violence Court (208) 236-7236
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	Idaho Legal Aid (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	ISU International Programs Office (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	Catholic Charities of Idaho (208) 345-6031 or Email info@ccidaho.org
Student Financial Aid	ISU Financial Aid Office (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	Federal Student Aid 1-800-433-3243

ISU-Idaho Falls Resources and Services

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Local Law Enforcement Agency	N/A	Idaho Falls Police Department 775 Northgate Mile, Idaho Falls, ID 83401 (208) 529-1200 or frontlinepss.com/idahofallscpc-id
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU-Idaho Falls Counseling Services (208) 282-7750	Use the SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator to find community resources.
Medical Care	ISU-Idaho Falls does not provide on-campus medical services. Contact the ISU Health Center at (208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	Sterling Urgent Care, (208) 542-9111 or (208) 534-5878
Medical Care	N/A	Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center (208) 529-6111 **(Provides SANE)**
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794 or Email deanofstudents@isu.edu; provides support, care, and access to resources.	Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center, Idaho Falls (208) 529-4352, 24-hour crisis line: (208) 235-2412
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	Idaho Legal Aid (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	ISU International Programs Office (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	Catholic Charities of Idaho (208) 345-6031 or Email info@ccidaho.org
Student Financial Aid	ISU Financial Aid Office (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	Federal Student Aid 1-800-433-3243

ISU-Meridian Resources and Services

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Local Law Enforcement Agency	N/A	Meridian Police Department 1401 E Watertower St, Meridian, ID, 83642 (208) 888-6678 or apps.meridiancity.org/olpr/
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU-Meridian Counseling Services (208) 373-1732	Use the SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator to find community resources.
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU-Meridian Department of Counseling (208) 373-1719	Contact the ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center at (208) 282-2130 for telehealth options or help identifying area referrals.
Medical Care	ISU-Meridian students can be seen off campus at Unity Health Center.	Unity Health Center (208) 895-6729
Medical Care	ISU Meridian Health Care, (208) 373-1734	St. Luke's Meridian, (208) 706-5000 **(Provides SANE)**
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794 or Email deanofstudents@isu.edu; provides support, care, and access to resources.	Faces of Hope Victim Center (208) 986-HELP (4357)
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	Idaho Legal Aid (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	ISU International Programs Office (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	Catholic Charities of Idaho (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	ISU Financial Aid Office (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	Federal Student Aid 1-800-433-3243

ISU-Twin Falls Resources and Services

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Local Law Enforcement Agency	N/A	Twin Falls Police Department 321 2nd Ave E, Twin Falls, ID 83301 (208) 735-4357 or twinfallspdid.policetocitizen.com/Home
Counseling or Mental Health	ISU-Twin Falls students dual-enrolled at CSI can use CSI Counseling Services at (208) 732-6260. Otherwise, contact the ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center at (208) 282-2130 for telehealth options or assistance identifying area referrals.	Use the SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator to find community resources.
Medical Care	ISU-Twin Falls does not provide on-campus medical services. Contact the ISU Health Center at (208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	St Luke's Magic Valley (208) 814-1000 **(Provide SANE)**
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	ISU Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794 or Email deanofstudents@isu.edu; provides support, care, and access to resources	Voices Against Violence 24/7 Hotline, call or text (208) 733-0100 Email help@vavmv.org
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the State or National resources below for additional options.	Crisis Center of South Central Idaho (208) 772-7825, Email lbayes@crisisidaho.com

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	Idaho Legal Aid (208)-746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service, (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	ISU International Programs Office (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	Catholic Charities of Idaho (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	ISU Financial Aid Office (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	Federal Student Aid 1-800-433-3243

ISU-Caldwell Resources and Services

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Local Law Enforcement Agency	N/A	Caldwell Police Department 110 S 5th Ave, Caldwell, ID 83605 (208) 454-7531 or https://www.cityofcaldwell.org/Departments/Police/CPD-Incident-Report-Form
Counseling and Mental Health	College of Idaho Counseling Center, (208) 459-5081 or Email hwc@collegeofidaho.edu	Use the SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator to find community resources.
Counseling and Mental Health	College of Idaho Campus Minister, (208) 459-5282	See the Statewide or National resources below for additional options.
Medical Care	ISU-Caldwell does not provide on-campus medical services. Contact the ISU Health Center at (208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	West Valley Medical Center (208) 459-4641
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	College of Idaho Student Advocates 24/7 Hotline: (208) 459-5555 Email advocates@collegeofidaho.edu	WCA Rape Crisis Center 24/7 Hotline: (208) 343-7025 (208) 345-3688
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	ISU Office of the Dean of Students, (208) 282-2794 or Email deanofstudents@isu.edu; provides support, care, and access to resources	Caldwell City Victim Witness Coordinator (208) 455-3112
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the Statewide or National resources below for additional options.	Canyon County Victim Witness Unit (208) 454-7391
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	Idaho Legal Aid (208)-746-7541
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service, (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	ISU International Programs Office (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	Catholic Charities of Idaho (208) 345-6031
Visa/Immigration Assistance	College of Idaho International Student Services 208) 459-5167	N/A
Student Financial Aid	ISU Financial Aid Office (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A
Student Financial Aid	College of Idaho Financial Aid Office (208) 459-5380 or Email finaid@collegeofidaho.edu	Federal Student Aid 1-800-433-3243

UAA/ISU-Anchorage, Alaska Resources and Services

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Local Law Enforcement Agency	N/A	UAA University Police Department (Alaska) Eugene Short Hall Room 114 3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, AK (907) 786-1120 or uaa.alaska.edu/about/administrative-services/departments/university-police-department/sw.cshtml
Counseling, Health, and Mental Health	UAA Student Health & Counseling Center (907) 786-4040 or email uaa_studenthealth@uaa.alaska.edu	Use the SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator to find community resources.
Counseling and Mental Health	UAA Psychological Services Center (907) 786-1795	N/A
Medical Care	UAA Student Health & Counseling Center (907) 786-4040 or email uaa_studenthealth@uaa.alaska.edu	Providence Forensic Nursing Services (907) 212-8544 (**Provides SANE)**
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	UAA campuses do not offer on-campus victim advocacy.	See the State or National resources below for additional options.
Legal Support	UAA campuses do not offer on-campus legal assistance.	Alaska Legal Services Corporation (907) 272-9431 or Email anchorage@alsc-law.org
Visa/Immigration Assistance	ISU International Programs Office (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	Catholic Social Services Refugee Assistance & Immigration Services, (907) 222-7371
Visa/Immigration Assistance	UAA International Student Services (907) 786-1573 Email uaa.international@alaska.edu	N/A
Student Financial Aid	ISU Financial Aid Office (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	N/A
Student Financial Aid	UAA Office of Financial Aid (907) 786-1480, option 4 Email financial.aid@uaa.alaska.edu	Federal Student Aid 1-800-433-3243

State of Idaho Resources and Services

Organization	Contact Information	Description
Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance	(208) 332-1540	Promotes accessible and sustainable victim services. Seeks to ensure all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and other violent crimes in Idaho have access to quality trauma-informed and victim-centered services.
Idaho Crime Victims Compensation Program	(208) 334-6080 or 1-800-950-2110	Offers social and financial assistance to victims of violent crime and their families, such as compensation for expenses incurred as a result of victimization and for sexual assault forensic examinations.
WCA, Boise	(208) 343-3688	Provides a comprehensive and secure emergency and transitional shelter program in confidential locations for women, children, and men who are fleeing domestic violence and/or sexual assault.
24-hour Domestic Violence Hotline	(208) 343-7025	Available 24/7 for those who are victims of domestic abuse or violence.
24-hour Rape Hotline	(208) 345-7025	Available 24/7 for those who are victims of rape.
Idaho Legal Aid Services Domestic Violence Hotline	(208) 746-7541	Provides legal advice on topics including, but not limited to, cases to obtain, modify, or enforce civil protection orders, divorce-related separations, spousal and child support, child custody, and/or visitation.
Idaho Volunteer Lawyers Program	(208) 334-4500	Assistance with finding a pro bono attorney for those who are victims of domestic abuse or violence.
Idaho Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence	(208) 384-0419	Committed to the safety and healing of survivors impacted by sexual assault, domestic abuse, dating violence, and stalking.

State of Alaska Resources and Services

Organization	Contact Information	Description
Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	(907) 586-3650	Provides legal advocacy, pro bono attorney services, resources, and statewide coordination for victim advocacy and violence prevention programming.
Alaska Legal Services Corporation	(907) 272-9431	Offers free civil legal services to low-income and disadvantaged people to protect their safety and health and promote family stability.
Standing Together Against Rape (STAR)	(907) 276-7273	Provides comprehensive, collaborative crisis intervention, advocacy, and support to victims/survivors, their families, and the community with the long-term goal of ending sexual violence.
Alaska Violent Crimes Compensation Board	(907) 465-3040	Provides limited financial help to victims of violent crimes.

National Resources and Services

Organization	Contact Information	Description
RAINN (Rape Abuse and Incest National Network)	1-800-656-4673	RAINN is the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization. RAINN provides programs to prevent sexual violence, help survivors, and ensure perpetrators are brought to justice.
National Sexual Assault Hotline	1-800-656-4673	Provides support to anyone who has experienced sexual violence 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Organization	Contact Information	Description
Loveisrespect (National Dating Abuse Helpline)	1-866-331-9474 or Text "LOVEIS' to 22522	Offers support and information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to young adults who have questions or concerns about their dating relationships.
National Domestic Violence Hotline	1-800-799-7233 or Text "START" to 88788	Provides support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for those who have experienced dating or domestic violence.
988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline	Call or text 988	National network of local crisis centers that provides free and confidential emotional support to people in suicidal crisis or emotional distress 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Victim Connect Resource Center	1-855-484-2846	Referral helpline where crime victims of any crime can learn about their rights and options.
MaleSurvivor	malesurvivor.org/	Provides an online community for men who have experienced sexual assault or abuse to come together to find support, information, and hope.
End Rape on Campus	endrapeoncampus.org	Provides support and resources to all survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, including LGBTQ, international, and undocumented survivors.

Institutional Disciplinary Procedures for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Idaho State University's disciplinary process includes a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. ISU addresses allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through its institutional disciplinary procedures outlined in its Sexual Harassment Under Title IX policy, ISUPP 1120.

The University determines the applicable process based on the nature of the alleged conduct, the status of the individuals involved, the location and circumstances of the conduct, and whether the allegations fall within the jurisdiction of ISUPP 1120. The policy applies only to qualifying allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking) involving students, employees, or others. It is used when the reported conduct is determined to be a qualifying allegation, the Complainant wishes to sign a Formal Complaint requesting an investigation, and/or the Title IX Coordinator initiates an investigation because the conduct reported poses a severe risk to the campus community. When the conduct does not fall within the jurisdiction of ISUPP 1120 as determined by the Title IX Coordinator during an initial assessment, or as additional information is learned during an investigation, the University may address the conduct using other University policies as appropriate.

ISU acts promptly after receiving notice or a Formal Complaint. Investigations are completed as expeditiously as possible, although some investigations may take weeks or months, depending on the nature and complexity of the allegations, witness availability, potential police involvement, and other circumstances. When a significant extension or delay occurs, the Title IX Coordinator provides the parties with notice and the reason for the delay and provides an estimate of the additional time needed.

The University uses the preponderance of the evidence standard to determine whether ISUPP 1120 was violated. The preponderance standard is met when the evidence shows that a particular fact or event was more likely than not to have occurred. In other words, the Respondent is found responsible for the conduct violation when the available information or evidence indicating responsibility outweighs the information and evidence that may indicate a finding of not responsible. The investigation has a simple question: "Is it more likely than not that the Respondent did what they are accused of?" If the answer is yes, the Respondent is found responsible. The preponderance of the evidence is a lower standard than the "beyond a reasonable doubt" standard required in the criminal justice system.

The disciplinary process is conducted by members of the Equal Rights Process Support Team, which is a team of ISU employees who receive annual training on 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. Members of this team are appointed to serve as Advisors to the parties, informal resolution facilitators, investigators, decision makers, or other roles needed in the process. Decision-makers and other personnel involved in the process will be vetted to ensure there are no actual or apparent conflicts of interest or disqualifying bias.

Throughout ISU's disciplinary process to respond to allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, the parties have equal opportunities to participate, submit relevant evidence, identify witnesses, and have an Advisor present. The Complainant and Respondent will both be notified simultaneously, in writing, of the result of any institutional disciplinary proceedings arising from these allegations. Where an appeal is permitted under the applicable policy, the Complainant and Respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of the procedures to appeal the result. When an appeal is filed, the Complainant and the Respondent will be notified simultaneously in writing of any change to the result before it becomes final, as well as of the final result once the appeal is resolved.

The procedures summarized below in this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report are intended to provide the University community with an overview of ISU's disciplinary processes related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The University's policies include additional procedural requirements and govern ISU's disciplinary process if this summary conflicts with the applicable policy. ISUPP 1120 provides the complete disciplinary process. The University utilizes other processes to address reported conduct that does not meet the definitions of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

Reporting Options

A report of possible dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking may be made to the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX, including by phone, email, or through the University's secure online reporting form. Anonymous reports may be accepted. A report does not, by itself, require the reporting person to file a Formal Complaint or participate in a formal grievance process.

A Formal Complaint is a document filed or signed by the Complainant, or signed by the Title IX Coordinator, alleging Sexual Harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the University investigate the allegation. A Formal Complaint may be submitted electronically, including by email or through an online reporting form.

The Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX may be contacted at (208) 282-1439 or titleix@isu.edu. Reports may also be submitted through the University's secure **Title IX online incident form**. Additional information about reporting options and considerations may be found in the Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, or Stalking section above.

Initial Assessment and Supportive Measures

When the University receives notice of possible Sexual Harassment under Title IX, the Title IX Coordinator or designee conducts an initial assessment to determine the next steps the University needs to take. The assessment includes determining whether the allegations meet the criteria for applying ISUPP 1120, determining the University's jurisdiction, assessing the circumstances, identifying potentially perishable evidence, and determining whether a violence risk assessment or other immediate intervention is appropriate. The Title IX Coordinator will also attempt to contact the Complainant to discuss supportive measures and explain the process for filing a Formal Complaint.

When a Complainant decides to make a Formal Complaint, the University will initiate at least one of the following responses:

1. Offer supportive measures; and/or
2. An Informal Resolution through the Formal Grievance Process; and/or
3. A full investigation and hearing through the Formal Grievance Process.

Supportive measures may be provided to address safety, educational or employment access, and other effects of the alleged conduct. Supportive measures are available whether or not a Formal Complaint is filed and whether or not the matter ultimately proceeds through a formal disciplinary process. Additional information about supportive measures is in the section above titled Accommodations and Supportive Measures.

When an individualized safety and risk assessment determines that an immediate threat to the physical health or safety of a student or other individual justifies removal, ISU may impose an emergency removal from all or part of ISU's education programs or activities. A Respondent subject to emergency removal receives notice and may request a show-cause meeting to challenge the removal.

Advisor of Choice

Both the Complainant and Respondent have the right to an Advisor of their choice present throughout the resolution processes described in ISUPP 1120, including meetings and interviews conducted as part of the resolution process, including Informal Resolution, the Formal Grievance Process, and appeal. The parties both have the same opportunity to select and have an Advisor present. The University provides the parties with information about their right to an Advisor and the opportunity to select one during the resolution process. The right to an Advisor does not depend on whether the party is a Complainant or Respondent.

A party may select any eligible and available individual to serve as an Advisor, subject to the requirements of ISUPP 1120. A witness in the matter may not serve as an Advisor, and an individual whose role created an institutional conflict may not serve as an Advisor. Advisors may accompany and advise the party during meetings and interviews, but the party remains responsible for participating and acting on their own behalf. An Advisor does not act as a substitute for the party.

During a Formal Grievance Process hearing, the Advisor performs questioning and cross-examination on behalf of the party in accordance with ISUPP 1120 and the hearing procedures. The parties do not conduct cross-examination of one another directly. During an appeal, the Advisor may assist and advise the party and receive the notices and opportunities to respond provided to the party under the appeal process. The parties remain responsible for presenting their own statements and acting on their own behalf. Additional requirements concerning advisor eligibility, availability, and participation are outlined in ISUPP 1120.

Informal Resolution

In appropriate circumstances, ISU may offer an Informal Resolution at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator, when a Complainant requests no formal Grievance Process, or a Respondent contacts the Title IX Coordinator to request Informal Resolution. Informal Resolution is not available when an employee of the University is alleged to have sexually harassed a student. A formal complaint must be filed before pursuing Informal Resolution. It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first to pursue a Formal Grievance Process. A party may stop participating in Informal Resolution at any time and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

Before implementing Informal Resolution, the University will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in the process, including information about any records the University maintains or shares. Before proceeding, the University will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution and will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution.

Each party participating in Informal Resolution may have an Advisor of their choice present for meetings and interviews within the resolution process. The Advisor is a resource and serves in a supportive role in the resolution process. More information about the Informal Resolution process is available in ISUPP 1120.

Formal Grievance Process

When a Formal Complaint proceeds through the Formal Grievance Process, ISU conducts an impartial investigation and provides the parties with an opportunity to participate and present relevant information and evidence. The University will act promptly on all allegations once it has received notice or a Formal Complaint. Investigations are completed expeditiously, though some investigations may take weeks or even months, depending on the nature, extent, and complexity of the allegations, availability of witnesses, police involvement, etc.

Once the decision to begin a formal investigation is made, the Title IX Coordinator and Senior Investigator appoint members of the Equal Rights Support Team to conduct the investigation. The Equal Rights Process Support Team includes any investigators, hearing officers, appeal officers, and/or Advisors who may perform any or all of these roles (though not at the same time or with respect to the same case). The Title IX Coordinator or a designee will vet the assigned investigator(s) to ensure impartiality by ensuring there are no actual or apparent conflicts of interest or disqualifying biases. Any concerns about bias or conflict of interest in the investigative process should be raised with the Title IX Coordinator with supporting evidence.

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

1. **Notice of Investigation and Allegations**

   The Title IX Coordinator or trained designee provides the Respondent with a written notice of the investigation and allegations, including the identity of the Complainant. The Complainant receives a copy of the notice. This notice signals the start of the investigation and allows the Respondent to prepare for the interview and choose an Advisor to accompany them. The notice may be amended as the investigation develops and additional information becomes available.

2. **Investigation**

   The Investigation is a fact-finding process designed to gather relevant evidence, including evidence that may support or not support a finding of responsibility that the Respondent violated University policy. The Respondent is presumed not responsible unless and until responsibility is determined through the process.

   Both parties may submit evidence, identify witnesses, and provide written or oral statements during the investigation. The parties have an equal opportunity to participate in the investigation and may have an Advisor of their choice present at all meetings and interviews. The Advisor is a resource and serves in a supportive role in the investigative and resolution process but may not speak for the party.

3. **Review of Investigative Materials**

   After the investigation, the investigators prepare a draft investigative report. Both parties are provided an equal opportunity to review the draft report and directly related evidence and have 10 business days to provide corrections, context, clarifications, or additional evidence. The investigators consider the parties' responses before preparing the final investigative report.

   The parties and their Advisors receive the final investigative report and directly related evidence at least 10 business days before the hearing, unless the parties agree to waive that period.

4. **Hearing**

   The Formal Grievance Process includes a live hearing. The hearing may be conducted with the parties physically present or through remote technology. The hearing includes the Chair, decision maker(s), investigator(s), parties, Advisors, and relevant witnesses. The investigator presents the investigative report, and the parties and witnesses may be questioned. Each party may have an Advisor of their choice present at the hearing. The Advisor performs questioning and cross-examination on behalf of the party, subject to the hearing procedures and determinations concerning relevance.

   The hearing ordinarily occurs no less than 10 business days after the conclusion of the investigation, unless the parties and decision-maker agree to an expedited schedule. The parties receive the names of the decision-maker(s) at least five business days before the hearing and may raise objections to any decision-maker in writing based on bias or conflict of interest within two business days before the hearing.

5. **Decision-making**

   The decision-maker(s) deliberate in a closed-door session and make a finding based on the preponderance of the evidence standard. This means the decision-maker(s) determine whether it is more likely than not that the alleged policy violation occurred. If the Respondent is found responsible, the decision-maker(s) also recommend sanctions. The decision-maker(s) will prepare a written deliberation statement, which is provided to the Title IX Coordinator.

6. **Written Outcome**

   The Title IX Coordinator prepares a written Notice of Outcome identifying the determination, rationale, and applicable sanctions. The Notice of Outcome is provided simultaneously in writing to the parties and their Advisors, generally within three business days after the decision. The policy permits an extension of this timeframe when communicated to the parties.

Appeals

After receiving the Notice of Outcome from the Formal Grievance process, both parties will have seven business days to appeal the outcome by submitting a written explanation of their appeal to the Title IX Coordinator. Appeals are limited to the grounds specified in ISUPP 1120, including procedural irregularity that affected the outcome, qualifying new evidence, and qualifying conflict of interest or bias. An Appeal Chair not involved in the process determines whether the appeal request meets the policy's grounds for appeal.

Parties and their Advisors receive notice when an appeal is accepted for review and an opportunity to respond. The parties and their Advisors generally have three business days to respond to the approved grounds for appeal. A three-member appeal panel, who were not previously involved in the process, will hear the appeal. The appeal ordinarily is based on the existing investigative report and directly related evidence rather than a new hearing. The appeal panel usually renders a decision within three business

days, subject to permitted extensions, by applying the preponderance of the evidence standard and reaching a majority vote. Both parties will receive a Notice of Appeal Outcome simultaneously in writing that describes the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

Any sanctions imposed as a result of the hearing are stayed during the appeal process, subject to the provisions of ISUPP 1120 concerning emergency removal procedures and other circumstances.

Possible Sanctions or Responsive Actions

A sanction is a consequence the University imposes on a Respondent found to have violated policy. The University determines sanctions or responsive actions based on the circumstances of the violation and other relevant factors identified in ISUPP 1120. The University will implement sanctions as soon as feasible, either upon the outcome of any appeal or upon the expiration of the window to appeal without an appeal being requested. The sanctions described in ISUPP 1120 are not exclusive of, and may be in addition to, other actions taken or sanctions imposed by external authorities.

In addition to sanctions imposed on a Respondent, ISU may implement long-term remedies or other measures intended to stop the conduct, remedy its effects, prevent recurrence, and restore or protect access to University educational programs or activities.

Student Sanctions

Student sanctions are described in ISUPP 5000: *Student Code of Conduct.* Sanctions and restorative outcomes aim to preserve individual and institutional integrity, help students learn from their mistakes, repair harm, and maintain the safety of the Students involved as well as members of the University community. Sanctions fall into three categories and may be imposed, singly or in combination, upon any student found to have violated policy:

- Educational Sanctions may include, but are not limited to, work assignments, essays, apology letters, service to the University or community, online educational modules, workshops, behavioral contracts, and mediations.
- University Status Sanctions may include, but are not limited to, a written warning; University and/or Housing probation, suspension, or expulsion; loss of privileges (may include access to locations, participation in programs, status in organizations, no contact orders, etc.); revocation of admission and/or degree; and withholding of a degree.
- Restitution Sanctions may include, but are not limited to, compensation for loss or damage. This may take the form of appropriate service and/or monetary or material replacement. Financial penalties may be added to the Student's ISU financial account.

Employee Sanctions

For employees, responsive actions for an employee determined to have engaged in dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking may include disciplinary action allowed under applicable University policy, up to and including termination of employment, and may include a bar from future

employment with the University. The applicable University policy depends on the Respondent's employee category. Employee disciplinary actions may include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

1. Dismissal from employment with the University
2. Suspension without pay
3. Involuntary demotion or reduction in pay
4. Involuntary transfer

The applicable University policies for employee sanctions include the following in addition to ISUPP 1120:

- ISUPP 4039: *Faculty Suspension or Dismissal for Adequate Cause*
- ISUPP 3160: *Classified Employees Problem-Solving, Due-Process, and Appeal Procedure*
- ISUPP 3190: *Disciplinary Action for Classified Staff*
- ISUPP 3090: *Grievance Procedures for Non-Classified Employees*
- ISUPP 3130: *Disciplinary Action for Non-Classified Staff*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary Prevention and Awareness Programs and Campaigns

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

The University provides primary prevention and awareness programs to incoming students and employees that involve distributing educational materials to new students and participating in and presenting information and materials during new student orientation and employee orientations. New Student Programs at ISU support the academic and social transition of undergraduate first-year and transfer students and require incoming first-year students to participate in an Online Pre-orientation followed by New Student Orientation, which is offered in person for students attending the Pocatello,

Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses and is offered virtually for those on the Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Anchorage campuses. Transfer students are not required to attend New Student Orientation, although it is highly recommended.

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

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

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

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

University departments such as the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX provide information, training, and programming to address awareness and prevention of sexual assault, intimate partner

violence, stalking, dating, domestic, and dating violence, and bystander intervention. Programming educates students and community members, promotes healthy relationships, and builds a strong community of individuals who care for and support each other with compassion. Below are some of the events and programs held, although this is not an all-inclusive list:

- *It's on Us* is a partnership with ISU Athletics as part of NCAA standards to provide education on healthy relationships, stalking, dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault. This is a discussion-based, group-oriented program. It also provides year-round bystander intervention and sexual violence prevention training online to the general student population.
- Campaigns include *Check in, Speak up.*, a campaign designed to encourage bystander intervention and consent conversation, as well as older campaigns on consent, healthy relationships, respectful communication, bystander intervention, and boundaries.
- Domestic/Dating Violence Awareness Month is an annual October campaign that includes various activities, events, and resources to acknowledge domestic violence and be a voice for its victims. It is hosted by the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX and Family Services Alliance. Other awareness months and events include the Stalking Awareness campaign in January and Healthy Relationships Month in February.
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month is an annual April campaign to raise public awareness about sexual assault. The campaign seeks to educate communities and individuals on preventing sexual violence by offering various activities and events to provide insight into sexual assault awareness and prevention issues. *Voices on the Line* is an annual multimedia campaign to raise awareness for sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence.
- Consent training and healthy relationship education give students the information they need to make good decisions. Students learn the legal definition of consent and what it takes to gain consent. Healthy relationships are essential for students to build and encourage open communication skills. Understanding what a healthy relationship requires gives students the tools and resources to make positive decisions throughout their college experience.
- *I'm a Mandatory Reporter* campaign designed to educate faculty and staff about their reporting responsibilities, privacy and confidentiality considerations, supportive measures, and options available to students seeking help or reporting concerns.
- In Development: Programming on alcohol use and consent, new bystander intervention campaigns, and other programming.

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

University employees have several training opportunities facilitated by the Office of Human Resources. All faculty and staff are asked to join all other State employees in completing an annual Respectful Workplace Training. The training provides background on Title IX sexual harassment, harassment,

discrimination, and bullying. Benefited employees can also participate in additional online professional development training through ISU's Talent Management System. The Talent Management System has more than 1,000 self-paced modules ranging from business skills and technical training to legal compliance and topics such as Sexual Violence Prevention, Sexual Harassment Prevention, Campus Security Obligations Under Federal Law, etc.

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

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

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

ISU offers multiple training opportunities to facilitate bystander intervention training through the Intervene Bystander Intervention Workshop offered by the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX. Those interested in participating in bystander intervention training should contact the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX.

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

Information on Risk Reduction

Risk reduction programs typically focus on identifying potentially harmful situations and risks. Risk reduction means options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, increase victim empowerment to promote safety, and help individuals and communities address conditions that

facilitate violence. Risk reduction programming includes bringing awareness to tactics perpetrators use to compromise situations and force or coerce attacks.

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

1. Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you escape a bad situation.
2. Try to avoid isolated areas. It's harder to get help if no one is around.
3. Walk with purpose. Even if you don't know where you are going, act as if you do.
4. Trust your instincts. If a situation or location feels unsafe or uncomfortable, it probably isn't the best place to be. If you see something suspicious, contact law enforcement immediately (in most areas of the U.S., you can reach local authorities by calling 911).
5. Avoid loading yourself with packages or bags, as this can make you appear more vulnerable.
6. Make sure your cell phone is with you and charged, and that you have cab money.
7. Don't let yourself be isolated with someone you don't trust or don't know.
8. Avoid wearing headphones in both ears so you can stay aware of your surroundings, especially if you walk alone.
9. When you go to a social gathering, go with friends. Arrive together, check in throughout the evening, and leave together. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you to find a way out of a bad situation.
10. Watch out for your friends, and vice versa. If a friend seems out of it, is way too intoxicated for the amount of alcohol they've had, or is acting out of character, get them to a safe place immediately.
11. Don't leave your drink unattended while talking, dancing, using the restroom, or making a phone call. If you've left your drink alone, just get a new one.
12. Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust. If you accept a drink, go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself. Don't drink from the punch bowls or other large, common open containers at parties.
13. If you suspect you or a friend has been drugged, contact law enforcement immediately (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.). Be explicit with doctors so they can order the right tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
14. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation, here are some things that you can try:
    a. Remember that this situation is not your fault. You did nothing wrong; the person making you uncomfortable is to blame.

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

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

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

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

16. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

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

Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

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

Sex Offender Registration Information

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

In Idaho, convicted sex offenders must register with their local sheriff's office for inclusion in a central registry maintained by the Idaho State Police. Information about registered sex offenders is available on the Idaho State Police website by accessing **isp.idaho.gov/sor_id/search.html**.

In Alaska, convicted sex offenders must register with the State of Alaska Department of Public Safety. Information about registered sex offenders is available on the State of Alaska Department of Public Safety website by accessing **dps.alaska.gov/sorweb/**.

Other states' registries may be accessed via the U.S. Department of Justice National Sex Offender Public Website at **nsopw.gov/**. Links to these registries may also be accessed from the Department of Public Safety's Safety and Security website under Sex Offender Registries.

Missing Student Notification

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

Registering Information

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

Reporting a Missing Residential Student

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

a department other than the Department of Public Safety receives a missing-student report, it must immediately contact the Department of Public Safety to report the missing resident.

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

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

Procedures

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

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

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

Alcohol and Drugs

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

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

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

Alcohol Laws and Sanctions Overview

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

Under Idaho and Alaska State laws, one must be 21 years or older to purchase, possess, or consume an alcoholic beverage. Laws in both States prohibit furnishing alcohol to persons under 21. Violations could result in fines, imprisonment, or both. Similarly, it is unlawful to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, and a conviction can result in jail time, fines, and loss of driving privileges, often with increasing penalties for repeat offenders.

Drug Laws and Sanctions Overview

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

Idaho and Alaska State laws prohibit the possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs. Courts enforce strict penalties for drug convictions, including fines or mandatory prison terms for many offenses. Misusing prescription medication and giving or sharing certain medication with another person could be considered unlawful distribution of a controlled substance. Penalties can include jail time and severe fines.

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

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

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

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Compliance

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

Firearms and Weapons Policies

ISU is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment that supports the University's academic mission. According to ***ISUPP 9000 Possession of Firearms***, no person shall possess any firearms or dangerous weapons while on ISU property. Exceptions to this policy created by State law or expressly authorized by the University include Law enforcement officers, Public Safety Officers when specifically authorized by the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety, private security guards

who may lawfully carry firearms and are required by their job duties to carry firearms and to be on ISU property, and persons attending certain special events, such as on-campus gun shows, where the President authorizes the possession of weapons.

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

Areas where firearms are prohibited include:

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

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

Security, Access, and Maintenance of Campus Facilities

Most academic and administrative buildings on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses are generally open and accessible to the public during regular business hours (typically Monday through Friday from 8 am to 5 pm, excluding most holidays). They are typically secured in the late evening, depending on class schedules, special events, or community use. Some buildings have individual hours, which may vary depending on the time of year. While buildings will be locked and closed to the public after regular business hours, many academic and administrative buildings have a card access system that permits authorized students and employees to enter locked buildings with their Bengal Card (ISU

identification card). Facilities Services issues physical keys to authorized individuals at the request of departments or offices for doors not covered by the card access system. Facilities Services or the Department of Public Safety generally lock and unlock buildings with traditional key locks during regular business hours. The University intends to install or upgrade card reader access to all facilities as an ongoing process when circumstances require it and as financial resources become available.

All residence hall exterior doors use card-swipe locking mechanisms. All individual rooms and doors in apartment residences are equipped with traditional key locks or electronic keypad entry. Interior doors from common public areas, such as dining facilities and classrooms, use card swipe locks to limit access by non-residents and typically remain locked 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Exterior doors leading to public areas are typically locked by 11:00 pm nightly. Elevators in Rendezvous and Turner Hall public areas are equipped with card swipes so that only residents and Housing staff may call the elevator to a public area. Additionally, residents and staff are reminded to ensure doors are completely closed, not to allow unauthorized persons to follow them into a building, and never to allow access to anyone they do not know. For campus apartments, each resident is issued a key or a PIN code to lock and unlock their apartment and is encouraged to keep their doors locked at all times.

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

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

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

2026 Annual Fire Safety Report

In 2008, the Higher Education Opportunity Act reauthorized and expanded the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Act amended the Clery Act and requires institutions with on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that details campus fire safety practices and standards.

An on-campus student housing facility is defined as a building owned or controlled by the institution, or located on property owned or controlled by the institution within a reasonably contiguous area that makes up the campus. Therefore, this report applies only to the Pocatello campus because it has on-campus student housing facilities. Other ISU campuses do not have on-campus student housing and thus do not publish Fire Safety Reports.

The Pocatello on-campus residence halls include Rendezvous Hall, Turner Hall, South Complex (which consists of Nichols, Owen, Dyer, and Redfield Halls), and Schubert Heights. The Pocatello on-campus apartments include Ridge Crest, McIntosh Manor, University Courts, Pulling Courts, and 5th Street Apartments. The University Housing office was moved to Dyer Hall, and the old West Campus building was demolished in Spring 2024.

Preparation of the Annual Fire Safety Report

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

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

ISU is committed to providing a fire-safe environment for its faculty, staff, students, and visitors, and protecting its property by enhancing fire prevention, protection, preparedness, and response programs. The policies and practices outlined below are in place to assist the University community work together to reduce fire hazards. Any definitions used in the Annual Fire Safety Report are sourced from the Higher Education Opportunity Act and its implementing regulations at 34 CFR § 668.49(a) Institutional Fire Safety Policies and Fire Statistics.

Fire Safety Policies

Students, faculty, and staff are expected to maintain the cleanliness of personal space and common areas to ensure maximum protection of people and property, including those living in University Housing and the personal belongings of each resident. The University Housing **Standards of Residence** apply to students residing in on-campus housing, including residence halls and apartments, and their guests. The fire safety-related standards below cover portable electrical appliances, smoking, open flames, and other fire safety violations in a student housing facility.

Idaho State maintains smoke-free campuses. Smoking or vaping with any device or product, including e-cigarettes, is prohibited on University premises unless a person is on a public street or sidewalk maintained by the surrounding municipality. University premises include all land, buildings, facilities, and other property that ISU possesses, uses, or controls.

The University restricts the use of portable electrical appliances and the types of electrical appliances permitted in residence hall rooms and apartments to maintain a safe environment for all.

- **Air Conditioners for University Apartments Only**: With prior approval from a building manager, a window air conditioner or self-contained swamp cooler not connected to a water source is permitted only in apartments. Housing staff must perform all installation and removal. Inform the building manager before purchasing. Unauthorized air conditioners will be fined according to established University fees.
- **Barbeque Grills**: Individual use of barbecue grills is strictly prohibited in residence halls. Barbequing is allowed outside apartment complexes and in University Housing-sponsored programs. Place barbecue grills at least four feet away from any structure. Due to safety reasons, gas grills or tanks cannot be stored in individual apartment units or residence hall rooms.
- **Cooking**: Cooking is not allowed in housing units without kitchens. Appliances with open heating elements are a fire hazard and, therefore, not allowed in University Housing facilities (e.g., toasters, toaster ovens, hot cup coil warmers, electric stand-alone burners, electric skillets, etc.). Small microwaves (up to 1200 watts) and 3.6 cubic foot refrigerators are allowed.
- **Halogen Lamps**: Halogen lamps are prohibited in university housing units due to fire hazards.
- **Heaters**: Heating units and appliances with open coils are prohibited.
- **Holiday Decorations**: Live Christmas trees are prohibited in residence halls or apartments. All electrical decorations must be UL-approved. When decorating entrance doors to either a residence hall or an apartment, paper wrapping must not extend beyond the door frame. Decorating in public areas must be pre-approved by the Residence Director or Building Manager. Spray snow is only allowed on windows. Any damage resulting from using nails or removing adhesives when removing decorations is the resident's responsibility.

Candles, incense, and other items with an open flame or smolder pose a fire safety concern. Some candles and incense create allergy problems for other residents. Therefore, burning candles, incense,

and other open-flame items is not allowed in any University Housing units. In addition, offensive odors in the residence hall or apartment community are not permitted.

The Student Code of Conduct includes policies and procedures related to fire safety violations, illegal and dangerous weapons, and materials. In addition to those items listed in the Student Code of Conduct, the information listed below is prohibited in University Housing units.

1. Tampering with fire safety equipment (emergency exit signs, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and pull stations)
2. Tampering with or removal of batteries from smoke detectors. A chirping noise from a smoke detector indicates a low battery. Contact ISU maintenance for a replacement immediately.
3. Failure to evacuate during a fire alarm.
4. Parking in fire lanes.
5. Use and storage of fireworks is prohibited in and around all University Housing units.
6. Intentionally igniting a fire or any actions that result in fire or smoke from prohibited activities may result in immediate removal from University Housing.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

Fire Safety education meetings for all students living in residence halls and campus apartments and all employees associated with on-campus student housing are held at the beginning of each semester. These programs familiarize everyone with procedures in each housing facility, provide information on fire safety and appropriate actions during a fire alarm or fire emergency, and explain the University's fire safety protocols. Additionally, each resident is expected to abide by the established Standards of Residence and all regulations established by the University to ensure maximum protection of University property, the lives of individuals in housing, and the personal belongings of each resident. Fire evacuation procedures are posted to direct occupants to primary and secondary exits.

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

Appropriate staff within Facilities Services or the Department of Public Safety offer basic fire safety instruction periodically, at the request of individual departments. Educational programs presented to students, faculty, and staff include information about ISU's safe practices and rules. Fire safety programs include information on identifying and preventing fire hazards, actual building evacuation procedures and drills, specific responses to fire emergencies by building, office, or area occupants, and use of fire extinguishers.

Fire Evacuation Drills

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

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

Fire Evacuation Procedures

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

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

- Gather essential items, move hastily, but do not run. Essential items include keys, phones, and identification/Bengal cards (for housing residents).
- Individuals with disabilities or injuries that prevent them from evacuating on their own should call 911 and notify public safety officials of their location. Indicate the address/building name and location in the building (floor, room number, description).
- Before opening the doors, feel the doorknob with the back of your hand. If it feels hot, fire may be on the other side of the door, so keep it shut. Clothing or towels can be placed in the door's cracks to keep smoke out, and an alternate exit can be used.
- Doors should be opened slowly, even if they do not feel hot.
- Close doors behind you as you exit, but do not lock them. Closing doors helps keep the fire from spreading.
- Never prop open exterior doors, as this can cause the fire to spread inside the building more quickly.

- Be willing to inform others who may not be aware of the emergency to exit. This may include pulling the fire alarm if it has not already been activated.
- Do not use elevators as an escape route.
- If there is smoke or fumes, stay low to the ground while exiting the building.
- If you must advance through flames, hold your breath and move quickly, covering your head and hair. Keep your head down and close your eyes as often as possible.

If trapped in a room:

- Close as many doors as possible.
- Seal cracks around the door to keep smoke out. If possible, use a wet cloth.
- Dial 911 and report the address or name of the building and where you are located.
    - Stay on the phone until help arrives.
    - Use any windows to alert responders to your location. You can wave your hands or hang a bright-colored cloth out the window.
    - If you open a window for exit, be sure other windows in the room are closed tightly to prevent additional smoke or fire from being drawn into the room.

Once outside the building:

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

As used above, the Area of Assembly is a pre-identified area that is a safe distance from the building and clear of emergency vehicle access. The locations of these areas can be found on the **ISU Campus Map**, also available on the Department of Public Safety's Emergency Management website.

Fire Reporting

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

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

ISU maintains a combined daily crime and fire log. The log includes information on all fires reported to have occurred inside an on-campus student housing facility on the Pocatello campus. The log is available online on the Department of Public Safety's Clery Act and Crime Stats webpage at **www.isu.edu/clery/crime-and-fire-log/**. It is also available for public inspection at 625 E Humbolt in Pocatello during regular business hours (typically Monday through Friday from 8 am to 5 pm, except holidays).

Fire Safety Systems in On-Campus Student Housing

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

Residence halls contain fire alarm systems monitored twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week by an off-site monitoring company and the Department of Public Safety's Dispatch Center. This layered approach ensures prompt attention to all fire alarms. Campus apartments have fire alarms that sound locally in each unit and are not connected to the Department of Public Safety's central monitoring system. All buildings have emergency evacuation plans indicating exit locations. Each building also has portable fire extinguishers sized and located in accordance with adopted building and fire codes. Facilities with an integrated fire alarm system also have manual fire alarm pull stations so building occupants can alert others of a fire before the system self-activates. ISU maintains and tests all fire alarms and automatic fire suppression systems to ensure proper operation and system readiness in case of a fire emergency.

Plans for Future Improvement in Fire Safety

ISU will continue to assess and upgrade fire systems and equipment as an ongoing process to ensure that all equipment meets National Fire Safety standards. Future improvements will be made as part of this assessment process when the circumstances require and as financial resources become available.

New programs and policies are developed as needed to help ensure the safety of all students, faculty, and staff.

Fire Safety Systems Summary

The tables below describe the fire safety systems that are currently in place at each residence hall and campus apartment on the Pocatello campus.

ISU Housing Fire Safety Systems Summary — Residence Halls

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Fire Alarms Monitored by Public Safety	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Type of Fire Alert Device	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Fire Evacuation Drills in 2025
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Rd	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Rd	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Rd	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 Martin Luther King Jr Memorial Way	Yes	Yes	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	3
Turner Hall[19] and Turner Dining Commons, Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4
Garrison Hall[20], Building 63	802 Memorial Drive	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	1
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	4

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

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

ISU Housing Fire Safety Systems Summary — Campus Apartments

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Fire Alarms Monitored by Public Safety	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Type of Fire Alert Device	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Fire Evacuation Drills in 2025
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Fire Alarms Monitored by Public Safety	Fire Sprinkler System	Smoke Detectors	Type of Fire Alert Device	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans and Placards	Number of Fire Evacuation Drills in 2025
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 A	1336 S 5th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1336 S 5th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 E	1336 S 5th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 F	1336 S 5th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 G	1336 S 5th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
University Courts, Building 25 H	1336 S 5th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Ave	No	No	Yes	Audible Alarm	Yes	Yes	4

Fire Statistics

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

Fire statistics are reported for each student housing facility, and the statistics must reflect the following:

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

The following tables depict fire-related statistics for each on-campus student housing facility for the three most recent calendar years (2025, 2024, and 2023). In the tables below, Turner Hall includes fire statistics for Turner Dining Commons, which is the attached cafeteria. Also, although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through the attached cafeteria, Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state that any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the purpose of HEOA fire regulations.

2025 Pocatello Fire Statistics in On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Rd	1	1	Unintentional - Cooking	0	0	$0-$99
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 Martin Luther King Jr Memorial Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turner Hall, Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall, Building 63	802 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 A	1336 S 5th Ave	1	1	Unintentional - Cooking	0	0	$0-$99
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 E	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 F	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 G	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 H	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2024 Pocatello Fire Statistics in On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 Martin Luther King Jr Memorial Way	1	1	Unintentional - Cooking	0	0	$0 - $99
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turner Hall, Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall, Building 63	802 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 A	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 E	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 F	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 G	1336 S 5th Ave	1	1	Unintentional - Cooking	0	0	$100 - $999
University Courts, Building 25 H	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2023 Pocatello Fire Statistics in On-campus Student Housing Facilities

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 A	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 B	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 C	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 D	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 E	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
McIntosh Manor, Building 57 F	1251 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Rd	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
Pulling Courts, Building 53 A	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 B-C	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 D-E	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 F-G	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 H	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pulling Courts, Building 53 I-J	756 S 10th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 Martin Luther King Jr Memorial Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 A	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 B	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 C	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 D	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 E	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 F	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 G	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 H	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 I	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 J	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 K	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ridge Crest Apartments, Building 54 L	1001 Sam Nixon Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schubert Heights, Building 56	1477 Bartz Way	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Turner Hall, Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall, Building 63	802 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
University Courts, Building 25 A	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 B-C-D	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 E	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 F	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 G	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
University Courts, Building 25 H	1336 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5th Street Apartments, Building 70	653 S 5th Ave	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Student Consumer Information Idaho State University

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

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

If you have any questions regarding this report, please email the Clery Compliance Coordinator at clery@isu.edu.