



Idaho State
University

2025

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Contains information for the 2025-2026 academic year and statistical information for calendar years 2024, 2023, and 2022.

It applies to the campuses and outreach 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 campus 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'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 contains information about fire safety policies and procedures, as well as statistics for fires in 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, 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 and subsequent amendments specified in the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) and the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) reauthorization.

Reporting and Response to Crimes and Emergencies

Idaho State encourages students, employees, and visitors to report any criminal activity, suspicious circumstances, emergencies, or other safety concerns promptly and accurately to law enforcement or the Department of Public Safety. Prompt and accurate reporting allows the Department of Public Safety to assess the situation, issue emergency notifications or timely warnings if 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, emailing pubsafe@isu.edu, or sending a text message to 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 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 strike a 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 discrimination or harassment based on sex, 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 235 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 a 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 a quick and effective response to incidents. Public Safety dispatchers can communicate directly with police and fire agencies in the Pocatello area, monitoring real-time responses and ongoing activities of these agencies. 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 will be investigated to reduce crime, improve safety, and facilitate disciplinary referrals, as well as 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 added to the log within two business days. 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 have 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 typically referred to the Office of the Dean of Students, while employee-related incidents are referred 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. These reports may also be shared with other University departments on a need-to-know basis. Details on how the University responds to these allegations are provided later in this report.

Reporting to Other On-Campus Offices

While the University encourages campus community members to report all crimes and suspicious circumstances directly to the Department of Public Safety promptly, we also acknowledge that 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 refer to mandated crime reporters under the Clery Act. 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, we officially designate the following offices as additional entities where campus community members can report crimes to ensure timely warnings 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) 282-3964 or visiting the Rendezvous Center, Room 157, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Title IX Coordinator by dialing (208) 282-1439 or visiting the Rendezvous Center, Room 235, 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 hold reports of crime in confidence. Department of Public Safety reports are subject to public records requests under Idaho law. Additionally, the Department of Public Safety employees and all ISU faculty and staff are considered Mandatory Reporters under **ISUPP 3100 Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-Discrimination**. Mandatory Reporters must immediately report actual or suspected discrimination, harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking), or retaliation to the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX. These reports should include sufficient information, including names, locations, dates, and specific facts, to allow the University 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 an employee who is not a Mandated Reporter of harassment, discrimination, or retaliation under ISU policy. The University has designated employees who work for the Counseling and Mental Health Center, healthcare professionals with a practitioner-client relationship, and faculty in the Health Sciences or Counseling Department(s) overseeing clinical operations involving patients as Confidential Resources. Confidentiality only exists in the context of laws that protect certain relationships.

Under the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who provide counseling or confidential assistance and are in that role as a function of their primary employment with ISU are not considered Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. A pastoral counselor is an employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. A professional counselor is an employee of the institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification.

The University does not 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 filling out 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, providing safety and security services to the ISU community. It includes patrol and dispatch units, emergency management, Clery compliance, and parking and transportation services. The Department of Public Safety is led by the Chief Security Officer/Director of Public Safety, who 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 and 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 in need of assistance, and collaborates with other emergency services or local law enforcement as necessary to support the campuses. The Dispatch Center is equipped with radios and a backup emergency telephone. The central fire and security alarm receivers are located in the Dispatch Center, allowing continuous monitoring of these systems and intrusion detection alarms. The Dispatch Center also monitors 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 law enforcement agencies in the state 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. Properties owned or controlled by ISU outside the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian campuses are served by local law enforcement 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, the College of Southern Idaho (CSI) Security staff, the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) University Police, the 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. Additionally, ISU has an MOU with the Pocatello Police Department and Family Services Alliance to support the investigation of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking. This agreement promotes a fair, victim-centered, and trauma-informed approach to prevent and address such crimes.

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, with full authority to investigate and enforce laws there. Similarly, ISU does not have formal written agreements with Meridian Police regarding criminal investigations.

Information about jurisdiction, law enforcement authority, and written agreements for campuses in Twin Falls, Caldwell, and Alaska will be provided later in this report.

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. Personnel from Public Safety work closely and communicate regularly with local law enforcement agencies during incidents that occur on the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses, especially when joint communication efforts are required. Collaborative meetings and training sessions are occasionally held to review issues and incidents within 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 the 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, any reports of crime received from these requests are entered into the daily crime and fire log and used to calculate the 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 does not have 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 criminal activity occurring off-campus that involves 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 conduct an investigation 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 the definitions of crimes and locations allows students, parents, and employees to compare crime rates at different institutions. All statistics are reported to the University community annually in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, which includes crime statistic tables that meet the statistical requirements outlined by the Clery Act. The Department of Public Safety also submits the annual crime statistics to the U.S. Department of Education on behalf of Idaho State University. The statistical information is available to the public through the Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education's website at ope.ed.gov/security/. On this website, consumers can search for crime statistics for higher education institutions using the options on-screen.

Statistics are compiled from reports made to the Department of Public Safety, the Office of the Dean of Students, the Office of 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 individuals they are counseling 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. Crime statistics are collected from these agencies either by sending a written request for crime statistics for the previous calendar year or by searching for crime statistics for reportable locations on publicly available crime maps if the data is available. Follow-up requests are made to any agency that does not respond to the first request, and all requests are documented for reporting purposes. ISU made a reasonable, good-faith effort to request and retrieve statistics from all local law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over ISU's identified Clery Act geography. The statistical tables below include reportable Clery Act crime data from agencies responding to these requests. Not all agencies responded to the request for crime statistics, and some of the responses were not in a usable format and may not have been included in the statistics tables.

Once statistics are gathered from each reporting source, they are reviewed and calculated in accordance with the definitions and standards outlined 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. The statistics do not reflect any reports that may have been made to other departments or individuals at the University unless they informed the Department of Public Safety of the incident. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It's important to note that 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. Since dating violence is included in both Idaho and Alaska domestic violence laws, all reports that meet the Clery definition of dating violence are counted as domestic violence in the crime statistics.

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

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;



- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Crime of Violence** (according to Section 16 of Title 18 of the United States Code) means
 - An offense that has an element of the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another; or
 - Any other offense that is a felony and that, by its nature, involves a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may be used in the course of committing the offense.
- To comply with the requirements of this section and 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for Clery Act reporting.

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

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

- Clery-reportable hate crimes include bias-motivated murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
- Additionally, the law requires any bias-motivated incidents 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.
- All hate crimes are reported in a narrative form, including the type of crime and the category of bias.
- The **categories of bias** include the victim's actual or perceived race, gender, gender identity, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

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.

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Statistical data represents one offense per distinct operation. Larceny-theft is only counted in the statistics if it is reported as a hate crime.



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

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

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 without lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, and also includes joyriding. Statistical data represents one count for each stolen vehicle.

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

Referred for Disciplinary Action: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction. Referrals for disciplinary action include individuals referred to the Office of the Dean of Students and the Office of Human Resources for violations of alcohol, drug, and illegal weapons laws. The numbers include incidents reported through the Department of Public Safety incident reports and those 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 the University for disciplinary action due to law violations.

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

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses): An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

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



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.

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

- Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - A **course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - A **reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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 the evidence from 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.

Vandalism/Damage/Destruction 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. Vandalism/damage/destruction of property is only counted in the statistics if it is a reported hate crime.

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

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 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 when its use is repeated 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 that an institution owns or controls in a location that students consider to be and treat as part of the "campus." Generally speaking, it is reasonable to consider locations within one mile from the core or main campus border to be reasonably contiguous with the campus.

Separate Campuses and Crime Statistics

Idaho State calculates crime statistics based on the location where the offense reportedly occurred on each campus, and statistics are reported 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
- if there is at least one person 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 applies equally to the separate campus as it does to the main campus, except as noted below.

The crime statistics tables below include the crime statistics for calendar years 2024, 2023, and 2022, covering the Clery reportable crimes 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 refers to offenses committed at the same time and place, or when the time interval between the offenses and the distance between the locations where they occurred is insignificant.

The hierarchy for reporting Clery Act crimes, beginning with the most severe offense, is murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. The hierarchy rule does not 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 along with the most serious crime committed when more than one Clery-reportable crime has occurred 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 the number of prosecutions, convictions, or the outcome of disciplinary actions. 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 comprises nearly 100 buildings spread across 1.6 square miles. Unique to the Pocatello campus, University Housing offers traditional residence halls, suites, and apartments for on-campus housing options for students. In addition to numerous buildings that host events drawing community members to campus, the Pocatello campus is also home to various clinics offering healthcare services in medical, pharmacy, dentistry, hearing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, 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.

2024 ISU-Pocatello Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0	0

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Drug Law Arrests	4	3	4	1
Liquor Law Arrests	3	1	1	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	12	9	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	20	19	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: For 2024, one report was classified as intimidation characterized by national origin bias in the on-campus category on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

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

2023 ISU-Pocatello Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Domestic Violence	6 ¹	4 ²	1	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	17 ³	11	0	0

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	3	1	1	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0 ⁴	0 ⁵	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	4	4	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	23 ⁶	21 ⁷	0	0

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

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

2022 ISU-Pocatello Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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	1	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	1	0	6 ⁸	0
Burglary	19	5	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ A previous version of this report listed 5 incidents of aggravated assault in the Pocatello public property category in 2022, which was updated to 6 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Domestic Violence	1	1	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0
Stalking	12	1	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	0	0	1	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	0	4	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	0	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	0	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	9 ⁹	9 ¹⁰	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	26	26	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: For 2022, one report was classified as vandalism characterized by religious bias in the noncampus category on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: For 2022, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Pocatello campus.

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 provides opportunities for students to complete associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees through programs that emphasize science and engineering.

ISU-Idaho Falls is situated adjacent to the Snake River and near the city's Freeman Park, as well as the Idaho National Laboratory (INL), which conducts research and innovation in nuclear science, 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.

⁹ A previous version of this report listed 10 drug law disciplinary referrals in the Pocatello on-campus category in 2022, which was updated to 9 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

¹⁰ A previous version of this report listed 10 drug law disciplinary referrals in the Pocatello on-campus student housing category in 2022, which was updated to 9 after reviewing ISU Public Safety records.

2024 ISU-Idaho Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

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

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

2023 ISU-Idaho Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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 ¹¹	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	1 ¹²	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

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

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

2022 ISU-Idaho Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Burglary	0	N/A	1	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	2	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	1	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: For 2022, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: For 2022, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Idaho Falls campus.

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 a focus on fields of study in the health professions and sciences. ISU-Meridian serves the Treasure Valley community by offering affordable clinic services in counseling, dentistry, speech and language, hearing, physical therapy, integrated mental health, and primary healthcare.

Unique to ISU-Meridian is its partnership with West Ada School District, whose administrative offices and Renaissance High School are 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 have on-campus student housing facilities on the ISU-Meridian campus for ISU students. 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.

2024 ISU-Meridian Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

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

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

2023 ISU-Meridian Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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	1	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	1	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	1	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

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

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

2022 ISU-Meridian Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	0
Stalking	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: For 2022, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Meridian campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: For 2022, 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 doctoral programs, mainly through the College of Education. The ISU-Twin Falls campus primarily utilizes space in the Hepworth Higher Education Center and the Evergreen Building, which are owned and operated by CSI, located 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.

Crimes or emergencies on the ISU-Twin Falls campus can be reported directly to the CSI Campus Safety Department, which can be reached at (208) 732-6605 and 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 will direct the appropriate response, including distributing a timely warning or emergency notification and maintaining a daily crime log as necessary. The CSI Campus Safety Officers are non-sworn personnel and do not have the authority to make arrests. 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 agency providing law enforcement services to the Twin Falls campus is the Twin Falls Police Department, which 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. Any reports of crime received from these requests are entered into the daily crime log and used to calculate the annual crime statistics as necessary.

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.

2024 ISU-Twin Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

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

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

2023 ISU-Twin Falls Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

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

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

2022 ISU-Twin Falls Crimes

Clery Reportable Crime Categories	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



Clery Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: For 2022, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Twin Falls campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: For 2022, 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 situated on the campus of the College of Idaho (COI) in Caldwell, Idaho. Idaho State partners with COI to provide a Master of Physician Assistant Studies in Caldwell, Idaho. The program is administered in West Hall Center for Physician Assistant Studies, owned and operated by COI and located at 2112 Cleveland Boulevard, Caldwell, Idaho.

Crimes or emergencies on the ISU-Caldwell campus can be reported directly to the COI Office of Campus Safety, which can be reached at (208) 459-5151 and is located in Hendren Hall at 2112 Cleveland Boulevard, Caldwell, Idaho. The COI Campus Safety officers are unarmed private security personnel responsible for a full range of safety responsibilities, including maintaining a daily crime log, initiating emergency response procedures, and evaluating reported information to issue timely warnings or emergency notifications. COI Campus Safety is responsible for locking and unlocking campus buildings and controls the remote card access system. While current students and employees are automatically enrolled in ISU's emergency notification system, those working or attending classes at ISU-Caldwell should ensure they can receive emergency notifications and timely warnings from COI.

The agency providing law enforcement services to the Caldwell campus is the Caldwell Police Department, which can be reached at (208) 454-7531 and is located at 110 S 5th Avenue, Caldwell, ID 83605. The Caldwell 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 Caldwell 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 COI Office of Campus Safety, the Caldwell Police Department, and other law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over the space ISU uses on the COI campus annually. Any reports of crime received from these requests are entered into the daily crime log and used to calculate the annual crime statistics as necessary.

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities in Caldwell for ISU students. Additionally, the ISU-Caldwell campus does not have any property that is classified as noncampus geography. Therefore, “N/A” is included in the following tables for these geography categories.

2024 ISU-Caldwell Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A

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

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

2023 ISU-Caldwell Crimes¹³

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A

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

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

¹³ 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.

2022 ISU-Caldwell Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: For 2022, no hate crimes were reported on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: For 2022, no crimes were unfounded by a sworn law enforcement officer on the ISU-Caldwell campus.

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, which is owned and operated by UAA, and is 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. The University Police is responsible for responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate, and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation, and will initiate their emergency notification protocols as necessary. 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 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 law enforcement agency for crimes occurring on campus. It will direct the appropriate response, including distributing a timely warning 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. Any reports of crime received from these requests are entered into the daily crime log and used to calculate the annual crime statistics as necessary.

ISU does not provide on-campus student housing facilities for ISU students in Anchorage. Additionally, the UAA/ISU-Anchorage campus does not have any property that is classified as noncampus geography. Therefore, “N/A” is included in the following tables for these geography categories.

2024 UAA/ISU-Alaska Crimes¹⁴

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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

¹⁴ 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 Crime Categories	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Dating Violence	0	N/A	0	N/A
Stalking	0	N/A	0	N/A
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A

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

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

2023 UAA/ISU-Alaska Crimes¹⁵

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	N/A

¹⁵ 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 Crime Categories	On-Campus	On-Campus Student Housing	Public Property	Noncampus Property
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	N/A

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

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

2022 UAA/ISU-Alaska Crimes

Clery-Reportable Crime Categories	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
Weapons Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Arrests	0	N/A	0	0
Weapons Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Drug Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0
Liquor Law Disciplinary Referrals	0	N/A	0	0

Clery-Reportable Hate Crimes: For 2022, no hate crimes were reported on the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus.

Unfounded Crime Reports: For 2022, 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 the 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 designed 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 promoting personal responsibility for one's own 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, which are distributed to 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, creating a respectful workplace, preventing sexual harassment and violence, identity theft prevention, protecting minors, and Title IX compliance in 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 aims to maintain the vigilance of faculty, staff, and students during evacuations.

The Department of Public Safety has developed training programs tailored for ISU students, faculty, and staff. Most courses are offered in both in-person and online formats. 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 training options available.

- 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 where sheltering in place or evacuation may be required. Specific actions will be shared to help individuals verbally de-escalate situations using proven techniques, think critically about responses during an active shooter scenario, and enhance 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 strategies and tools for survival, 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 practical strategies for managing a person in crisis or causing a disturbance, as well as 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 communication strategies during crises. 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, as well as senior leadership.



Department of Public Safety Services or Programs

The Department of Public Safety provides a range of programs and services to maintain a safe and secure campus environment. Below are some examples of these services:

- ISU uses mapping software to assist students, faculty, staff, and visitors in navigating the campus and locating 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 around campus safely. Safety escorts are available to students and employees at the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses by calling the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515 to arrange for a safety escort.
- Rave Guardian is a free, optional personal safety app for ISU students, faculty, and staff with an isu.edu login. Rave Guardian turns smartphones into personal alarm beacons by allowing users to set a safety timer that notifies designated guardians if they are alone or in an unfamiliar place. Additionally, the emergency call button can make calls and send notifications to the Department of Public Safety with a single click, providing the user's information and GPS location. Users can also send texts or 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 help with movement 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 eliminate the risk of becoming a crime victim, it's important to remember that victims are never responsible for the actions of perpetrators; 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.

Alerts and Warnings

The Clery Act requires universities to send alerts to their campus communities when specific circumstances are present. A 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, a timely warning will be issued. Emergency notifications are not dependent 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 might require a timely warning to immediately report the details to the Department of Public Safety at (208) 282-2515. The University has also communicated with local law enforcement agencies, asking them to notify the Department of Public Safety if they receive reports or information that 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 confidential resources, like 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 before release for clarity, content, and appropriateness. 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, in a timely manner, while withholding the names or other personally identifiable information of victims or reporting parties to maintain confidentiality. The purpose of a timely warning is to help prevent similar occurrences of crime. It warns the University community about reported criminal activity occurring on or near ISU campuses and enables individuals to protect themselves by taking reasonable precautions for safety.

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 disseminates the message 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. Status updates or additional information about the resolution of a crime that prompted a timely warning, when deemed necessary, 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. Preferred contact information can be updated 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 the 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 an emergency notification is issued, the University will provide adequate follow-up information to the campus community as needed. It should be noted that an institution that follows its emergency notification procedures is not required to issue a timely warning based on 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 is obtained through coordination with state and local emergency first responders, Public Health officials, the National Weather Service, other ISU administrators or offices, or by reports from credible witnesses. 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.

It is important to note that the Responsible University Authorities have the authority to 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 the message before being 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 there is a possibility that a large part of the campus community could be affected, or if the situation threatens the campus's overall operations, the entire campus will be notified. 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 content of the message. 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 effectively communicate the necessary information to the community. The goal is to ensure individuals understand the situation and know how to protect themselves. Emergency notifications typically have a subject title that includes ISU Alert.

Follow-up or status update notifications may be issued when there is new information or instructions for the University community, such as changes in protective actions. Messages may also be sent at appropriate intervals to reiterate the current status of the emergency, 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, follow-up, status updates, or all-clear notifications may be reviewed by the pre-authorized message review group 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 has various systems to notify all or a segment of the University community of developing or ongoing incidents, hazards, or other emergencies. Customized notifications are distributed using Rave Mobile Safety, an automated emergency notification system capable of delivering messages through any combination of electronic and cellular communication, such as email, phone call, text message, internal/external public address system, or posting on the main ISU webpage, social media platforms, or push notifications to the Rave Guardian application in the event of an emergency.

The Emergency Notification System, branded ISU Alert, is the primary means of proactively contacting students, faculty, and staff during emergencies. Most student and employee isu.edu email addresses are automatically enrolled to receive an ISU Alert in the event of an emergency. 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 discoverable by searching ISU Alerts and can be pinned to a user's homepage for quick reference. In addition to providing emergency instructions or situational awareness to the University community, the system is also used to provide updates during emergencies and to inform the campus community when a critical incident has concluded.

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

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

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

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

Safety Advisories

When the Department of Public Safety learns of a criminal incident or other situation, whether on or off-campus, that does not warrant a timely warning or emergency notification, a safety advisory may be issued. 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 are often used to inform the campus community about severe weather conditions and suggest ways that 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 designed as an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management tool that aligns 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 plans and procedures for emergency response and evacuation for the campus community. ISU works closely with local, state, and federal agencies to aid in safeguarding 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

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

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

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

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



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 are varied and unpredictable, these plans are adaptable to provide for continued safety in the various departments and buildings of Idaho State University.

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

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

Additionally, emergency procedures and evacuation routes are posted in every building on campus. 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, weather extremes), 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).
- Be familiar with the building's floor plan and 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, the number of doors can be counted to assist in finding the exit.

During an Evacuation

- Personal safety is the priority.
- Stay calm - avoid panic and confusion.
- When the fire alarm sounds, ensure that nearby personnel 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, there are a few key differences. The main objective when individuals are asked to remain indoors is to use critical thinking to evaluate their actions to protect themselves from hazards outside their office, classroom, and/or building.

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

The term lockdown describes a condition where a particular human threat exists, and a building needs to have locked exterior doors or entrances to prevent an unauthorized person from entering the building. Some ISU buildings can be locked remotely by the Department of Public Safety, though many require that an individual physically lock the doors. If a building is placed in lockdown, exiting the building is discouraged; however, no physical prevention strategies are utilized. The building will remain in lockdown until authorities have determined that 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, a decision to shelter-in-place may be the preferred method of safely waiting out the release. The following recommendations should be considered:

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

Weather Related

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

If a Lockdown is Ordered

1. Remain calm and do not attempt to leave the building or room until it is safe to do so.
2. Secure the area by locking or barricading all doors where possible; use furniture or desks as cover, or use a belt or other item to tie the door handle to something stable.
3. Close window blinds or pull shades down. Turn off all lights. Cover any windows or openings with a direct line of sight into a hallway if possible.
4. Stay low and away from windows and doors. Sit on the floor or crouch under or behind desks and bookshelves. Position yourself so you can react quickly to escape and/or fight.
5. Silence cell phones. If communication is needed, consider using text messages. Emergency information can be shared with the Department of Public Safety by texting or emailing emergency@isu.edu. This is monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
6. Do not sound the fire alarm in the building unless there is a fire.
7. Do not unlock doors or attempt to leave your secured area until instructed by Public Safety 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, an all-clear will be provided by the Department of Public Safety, local emergency responders, or other ISU officials. In most cases, the return to normal operations notification will be transmitted in the same format as the initial notification that was received. This could include the use of:

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

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

Drills, Exercises, and Training

The Department of Public Safety strives to minimize the impact of emergencies and maximize the effectiveness of the campus community's response to and recovery from their inevitable occurrence. To aid in this, many buildings on the Pocatello and Idaho Falls campuses practiced fire evacuation drills during September 2024. A schedule providing a date and time block for buildings was published on the Department of Public Safety website and emailed in advance to the campus community. Additionally, campus community members were reminded of the availability of many resources on the Department of Public Safety website, such as the ISU Emergency Action Plans, the evacuation plans for each building, and information about finding the closest Area of Assembly on 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. The scenarios for these exercises change yearly and may include several departments from across the University and its campuses. These exercises may include drills, tabletop exercises, emergency operations center exercises, tests of emergency notification systems, 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 emergency plans and capabilities of the University. After-action reviews are typically conducted following each test or exercise to document a description of the test, the date, the time, whether it was announced or unannounced, and an assessment of the lessons learned from the test or exercise. ISU publicizes a summary of the emergency response and evacuation procedures via email to all students and employees each year in conjunction with a test (exercise and drill) that meets all of the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) requirements.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Definitions and Offenses

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

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

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

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses) – 34 CFR 668.46(a) “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. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”

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

Dating Violence – 34 CFR 668.46(a) “Dating violence”

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

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



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 – 34 CFR 668.46(a) “Domestic violence”

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

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

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

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

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

Stalking – 34 CFR 668.46(a) “Stalking”

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

- Fear for their safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.
 - A **course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 - A **reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.



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

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

Rape Defined – Idaho Code § 18-6101

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

- (1) Where the victim is under the age of sixteen (16) years, the perpetrator is eighteen (18) years of age or older, and the victim is not lawfully married to the perpetrator.
- (2) Where the victim is sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age, the perpetrator is three (3) years or more older than the victim, and the victim is not lawfully married to the perpetrator.
- (3) Where the victim is incapable, through any unsoundness of mind, due to any cause including, but not limited to, mental illness, mental disability or developmental disability, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent.
- (4) Where the victim resists but the resistance is overcome by force or violence.
- (5) Where the victim is prevented from resistance by the infliction, attempted infliction, or threatened infliction of bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution; or is unable to resist due to any intoxicating, narcotic, or anesthetic substance.
- (6) Where the victim is prevented from resistance due to an objectively reasonable belief that resistance would be futile or that resistance would result in force or violence beyond that necessary to accomplish the prohibited contact.
- (7) Where the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act. As used in this section, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one (1) of the following conditions:
 - (a) Was unconscious or asleep;
 - (b) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
- (8) Where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and the belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce such belief.
- (9) Where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is someone other than the accused, and the belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with the intent to induce such belief.
- (10) Where the victim submits under the belief, instilled by the actor, that if the victim does not submit, the actor will cause physical harm to some person in the future; or cause damage to property; or engage in other conduct constituting a crime; or accuse any person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against the victim; or expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule.

The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not affect the age requirements in any other provision of law, unless otherwise provided in any such law. Further, for the purposes of subsection (2) of



this section, in determining whether the perpetrator is three (3) years or more older than the victim, the difference in age shall be measured from the date of birth of the perpetrator to the date of birth of the victim.

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

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

(1) A person violates this section when that person willfully causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of any person, by any object, instrument, or device:

(a) Against the victim's will by:

(i) Use of force or violence; or

(ii) Duress; or

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

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

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

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

(i) Was unconscious or asleep; or

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

Sexual Battery – Idaho Code § 18-924

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

Sexual Abuse of a Child Under the Age of Sixteen Years – Idaho Code § 18-1506

(1) It is a felony for any person eighteen (18) years of age or older, with the intent to gratify the lust, passions, or sexual desire of the actor, minor child or third party, to:

(a) Solicit a minor child under the age of sixteen (16) years to participate in a sexual act;

(b) Cause or have sexual contact with such minor child, not amounting to lewd conduct as defined in section 18-1508, Idaho Code; or

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

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

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



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

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

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

Statutory Rape – Idaho Code § 18-6101

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

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

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

Incest – Idaho Codes § 18-6601

- (1) Any person who willfully marries or engages in sexual intercourse with another person known to be within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, "sexual intercourse" means genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, oral-anal, manual-anal, or manual-genital penetration between persons of the same or opposite sex.

Incestuous Marriages – Idaho Codes § 32-205

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

Dating Violence Defined by Idaho Law

Idaho law does not currently include a specific definition of dating violence. However, Idaho's definition of domestic violence includes individuals in current and former dating relationships and, therefore, incorporates acts of dating violence into the general definition of domestic violence, as outlined below.

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

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

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

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

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

Domestic Violence – Idaho Code § 18-918

(1) For the purpose of this section:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) A person commits the crime of stalking in the second degree if the person knowingly and maliciously:

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

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

(2) As used in this section:



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

(b) "Family or household member" means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following terms are used below in the definitions of Sexual Assault in the First and Second Degrees and Sexual Abuse of a Minor in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Degrees:

- **Without consent** means that, under the totality of the circumstances surrounding the offense, there was not a freely given, reversible agreement specific to the conduct at issue; in this paragraph “freely given” means agreement to cooperate in the act was positively expressed by word or action. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Mentally incapable** means suffering from a mental disease or defect that renders the person incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the person's conduct, including the potential for harm to that person. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Sexual act** means sexual penetration or sexual contact. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Sexual contact** means the defendant's (i) knowingly touching, directly or through clothing, the victim's genitals, anus, or female breast; (ii) knowingly causing the victim to touch, directly or through clothing, the defendant's or victim's genitals, anus, or female breast; or (iii) knowingly causing the victim to come into contact with semen.
 - However, “sexual contact” **does not include** acts: (i) that may reasonably be construed to be normal caretaker responsibilities for a child, interactions with a child, or affection for a child; (ii) performed for the purpose of administering a recognized and lawful form of treatment that is reasonably adapted to promoting the physical or mental health of the person being treated; or (iii) that are a necessary part of a search of a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Family and Community Services. (Alaska Statutes § 11.81.900)
- **Sexual penetration** means genital intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or an intrusion, however slight, of an object or any part of a person's body into the genital or anal opening of another

person's body; each party to any of the acts described in this subparagraph is considered to be engaged in sexual penetration.

- However, "sexual penetration" **does not include** acts (i) performed for the purpose of administering a recognized and lawful form of treatment that is reasonably adapted to promoting the physical health of the person being treated; or (ii) that are a necessary part of a search of a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Family and Community Services. (Alaska Statutes § 11.81.900)

The following term is used in the definitions of Sexual Assault in the First and Second Degrees:

- **Incapacitated:** means temporarily incapable of appraising the nature of one's own conduct or physically unable to express unwillingness to act. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)

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

- **Position of authority** means one of the following or a person in a substantially similar position: an employer, youth leader, scout leader, coach, teacher, counselor, school administrator, religious leader, doctor, nurse, psychologist, guardian ad litem, babysitter, police officer, correctional employee, juvenile facility staff, a staff member of a treatment institution, or juvenile or adult probation officer other than when the officer or staff member is exercising custodial control over a minor. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)
- **Legal guardian** means a person who is under a duty to exercise general supervision over a minor or other person committed to the custody of the Department of Family and Community Services under Alaska Statutes 47.10 or Alaska Statutes 47.12 as a result of a court order, statute, or regulation, and includes Department of Family and Community Services employees, foster parents, and staff members and other employees of treatment institutions, group homes or youth facilities where the minor or other person is placed as a result of a court order or the action of the Department of Health and Social Services, and police officers, juvenile and adult probation officers, and social workers when those persons are exercising custodial control over a minor or another person. (Alaska Statutes § 11.41.470)

Sexual Assault in the First Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.410

- (a) An offender commits the crime of sexual assault in the first degree if
 - (1) the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person
 - (A) without consent of that person by
 - (i) the use of force or the express or implied threat of force against any person or property; or
 - (ii) causing the person to become incapacitated;
 - (B) by impersonating someone known to the person for the purpose of obtaining consent;
 - (2) the offender attempts to engage in sexual penetration with another person without consent of that person and causes serious physical injury to that person;
 - (3) the offender engages in sexual penetration with another person
 - (A) who the offender knows is mentally incapable; and
 - (B) who is in the offender's care

- (i) by authority of law; or
- (ii) in a facility or program that is required by law to be licensed by the state; or
- (4) the offender engages in sexual penetration with a person who the offender knows is unaware that a sexual act is being committed and
 - (A) the offender is a health care worker; and
 - (B) the offense takes place during the course of professional treatment of the victim.

Sexual Assault in the Second Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.420

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

Incest – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.450

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dating Violence Defined by Alaska Law

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

Domestic Violence – Alaska Statutes § 18.66.990

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

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

Stalking in the Second Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.270

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

(b) In this section,

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

(2) “device” includes software;

(3) “family member” means a

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) approaching or confronting that person in a public place or on private property;

(C) appearing at the workplace or residence of that person;

(D) entering onto or remaining on property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;

(E) contacting that person by telephone;

(F) sending mail or electronic communications to that person;

(G) placing an object on, or delivering an object to, property owned, leased, or occupied by that person;

(H) following or monitoring that person with a global positioning device or similar technological means;

(I) using, installing, or attempting to use or install a device for observing, recording, or photographing events occurring in the residence, vehicle, or workplace used by that person, or on the personal telephone or computer used by that person;

(5) “victim” means a person who is the target of a course of conduct.

Stalking in the First Degree – Alaska Statutes § 11.41.260

(a) A person commits the crime of stalking in the first degree if the person violates AS 11.41.270 and

(1) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of an order issued or filed under AS 18.65.850 – 18.65.870 or 18.66.100 – 18.66.180 or issued under former AS 25.35.010(b) or 25.35.020;

(2) the actions constituting the offense are in violation of a condition of probation, release before trial, release after conviction, or parole;

(3) the victim is under 16 years of age;

- (4) at any time during the course of conduct constituting the offense, the defendant possessed a deadly weapon;
- (5) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740, or a law or ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime under this section, AS 11.41.270, or AS 11.56.740; or
- (6) the defendant has been previously convicted of a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under (A) AS 11.41.100 – 11.41.250, 11.41.300 – 11.41.460, AS 11.56.807, 11.56.810, AS 11.61.118, 11.61.120, or (B) a law or an ordinance of this or another jurisdiction with elements similar to a crime, or an attempt or solicitation to commit a crime, under AS 11.41.100 – 11.41.250, 11.41.300 – 11.41.460, AS 11.56.807, 11.56.810, AS 11.61.118, or 11.61.120, involving the same victim as the present offense.
- (b) In this section, “course of conduct” and “victim” have the meanings given in AS 11.41.270(b).

Consent Defined in Idaho

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

Consent Defined in Alaska

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

- **Without Consent** means that, under the totality of the circumstances surrounding the offense, there was not a freely given, reversible agreement specific to the conduct at issue; in this paragraph “freely given” means agreement to cooperate in the act was positively expressed by word or action.
- **Incapacitated:** temporarily incapable of appraising the nature of one's own conduct or physically unable to express unwillingness to act;
- **Mentally Incapable:** suffering from a mental disease or defect that renders the person incapable of understanding the nature or consequences of the person's conduct, including the potential for harm to that person.

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

Consent Defined by ISU Policy

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

Force, Coercion, Consent, and Incapacitation

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



Retaliation Defined by ISU Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regardless of whether the incident has been reported or after getting immediate medical attention, victims should consider seeking counseling or other support. Counseling can assist individuals who have been subjected to sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking by working with them to process the trauma and providing options for resources or coping skills. 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 intention, homicidal intention, 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 ianparker@isu.edu, by phone at (208) 282-1439, or in person at Rendezvous 235 in Pocatello. Reports can also be made through the secure [Title IX online incident form](#). Anonymous reports are accepted on this form; however, such reports complicate the University's ability to provide supportive measures to all complainants. Anyone wishing to report an incident to the Department of Public Safety 24 hours a day may call (208) 282-2515 or go to the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, or Meridian office on their respective campus.

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

Additionally, the Title IX Coordinator is not a confidential reporting entity and will share reports of criminal incidents with the Clery Compliance Coordinator in order to satisfy the daily crime log, timely warning, and disclosure of annual crime statistics 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 processes under ISUPP 3100, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to law enforcement or not.

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

Involvement of Law Enforcement

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



When victims choose to report an incident to a law enforcement officer, they are not obligated to pursue a criminal investigation or press charges. An individual can meet with an officer to learn more about their options, the process, and the people involved, and make an informed decision on pursuing criminal charges. ISU strongly encourages reporting to law enforcement as soon as possible, but a report can be made later if an individual chooses not to report immediately. An individual may call to report the crime to law enforcement or may schedule a time to conduct an interview regarding their experience using the contact information found 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 ianparker@isu.edu, or in person at Rendezvous 235 in Pocatello to learn about accommodations. The Title IX Coordinator will collaborate and coordinate with the appropriate University officials to facilitate the requested accommodations or supportive measures available and appropriate.

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 complaint is reported (immediate versus delayed report), the University will provide the complainant with access to medical care, as appropriate.
2. The University will assess the immediate safety needs of the complainant and the broader University community.
3. The University will assist the complainant with contacting local police if the complainant requests, 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 how to apply for a protective order, as appropriate.
6. The University will assess the need to implement interim or long-term protective measures, if 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. For more information on emergency removal, please see ISUPP 3100, section VII.
10. If the reported behavior falls within the University's jurisdiction, the University will respond and determine if an investigation is warranted.
11. The University will provide written information on preserving evidence to the complainant.
12. If an investigation under ISUPP 3100 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 there is an investigation, the University will determine under the appropriate policy whether the respondent is responsible for the alleged conduct.
14. If there is an investigation, the University will inform the complainant and the respondent of the outcome of the investigation, appeal rights and processes, whether there are any changes to the result, and when such results become final, whether disciplinary action was taken.
15. The University will enforce its policy against retaliation and take immediate and separate action against parties that retaliate against a person for reporting sex or gender-based discrimination, for participating in the investigation, or for refusing to participate in any manner in the investigation.

Confidentiality of Victims and Other Necessary Parties

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

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, if a timely warning or emergency notification is issued based on a report of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, or any other Clery Act reportable crime, the name of the victim or complainant and other personally identifiable information will be withheld. This could include the

specific location where an incident is reported to have occurred, and when reporting the location, it could inadvertently identify the victim.

Assistance for Victims – Rights and Options

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

- the procedures victims should follow if a crime of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking has occurred;
- information about how the institution will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties;
- a statement that the institution will provide written notification to students and employees about victim services within the institution and in the community;
- a statement regarding the institution’s provisions about options for, available assistance in, and how to request accommodations and protective measures (referred to as “supportive measures” in ISUPP 3100); and
- an explanation of the procedures for institutional disciplinary action.

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

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

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

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

Idaho Protective Orders

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

Alaska Protective Orders

Type of Order	Duration	Rights of Petitioner	Institution's Responsibilities
Domestic Violence Protective Order	20-day orders and long-term orders, which can last up to 1 year	Protection from contact by the respondent in cases of domestic violence. The respondent is a "household member," including relatives and dating partners.	Honor and enforce
Stalking Protective Order	20-day orders and long-term protective orders, which can last up to 1 year	Protection from contact by the respondent in cases involving stalking, which consists of repeated acts of non-consensual contact involving the complainant or a family member of the complainant.	Honor and enforce
Sexual Assault Protective Orders	20-day orders and long-term protective orders, which can last up to 1 year	Protection from contact by the respondent who has committed a crime of sexual assault, including illegal sexual contact or penetration.	Honor and enforce
Similar Lawful Orders Issued by a Criminal, Civil, or Tribal Court	Varying	Protection from contact by a respondent, who can be anyone covered by the order.	Honor and enforce

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

University-Based No Contact Directives or Orders

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

Accommodations and Protective Measures

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

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

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

ISU-Pocatello Resources and Services

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

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)
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

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the State or National resources below for additional options.	<u>Shoshone Bannock Tribes Victims Assistance Program</u> , (208) 478-3863 or 73 Navajo Drive Bldg. #70
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	N/A	<u>Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center</u> (208) 529-4352, 24-hour crisis line: (208) 235-2412
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	N/A	<u>Bannock County Domestic Violence Court</u> (208) 236-7236
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho</u> (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	<u>Federal Student Aid</u>

ISU-Idaho Falls Resources and Services

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

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 <u>frontlinepss.com/idahofallscpc-id</u>
Counseling or Mental Health	<u>ISU-Idaho Falls Counseling Services</u> (208) 282-7750	Use the <u>SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator</u> 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.	<u>Sterling Urgent Care</u> , (208) 542-9111 or (208) 534-5878
Medical Care	N/A	<u>Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center</u> (208) 529-6111 (Provides SANE)
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	<u>Office of the Dean of Students</u> , (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources	<u>Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Center, Idaho Falls</u> (208) 529-4352, 24-hour crisis line: (208) 235-2412
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208) 746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho</u> (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	<u>Federal Student Aid</u>

ISU-Meridian Resources and Services

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

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 ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center, (208) 282-2130 for telehealth options or assistance identifying area referrals.
Medical Care	ISU-Meridian students can be seen 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; 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

ISU-Twin Falls Resources and Services

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

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 utilize 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	St Luke's Magic Valley (208) 814-1000 (Provide SANE)

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
	(208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	<u>ISU Office of the Dean of Students</u> , (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources	<u>Voices Against Violence</u> 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.	<u>Crisis Center of South Central Idaho</u> (208) 772-7825, Email lbayes@crisisidaho.com
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208)-746-7541
Legal Support	N/A	<u>Idaho State Bar Association's Lawyer Referral Service</u> , (208) 334-4500
Visa/Immigration Assistance	<u>ISU International Programs Office</u> (208) 282-4320 or Email ipomail@isu.edu	<u>Catholic Charities of Idaho</u> (208) 345-6031
Student Financial Aid	<u>ISU Financial Aid Office</u> (208) 282-2756 or Email finaidem@isu.edu	<u>Federal Student Aid</u>

ISU-Caldwell Resources and Services

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

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	<u>College of Idaho Counseling Center</u> , (208) 459-5081	Use the <u>SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator</u> to find community resources.
Counseling and Mental Health	<u>College of Idaho Campus Minister</u> , (208) 459-5282	See the Statewide or National resources below for additional options.
Medical Care	ISU-Caldwell does not provide on-campus medical services. Contact the ISU Health Center at (208) 282-2330 to see if a telemedicine appointment is available.	<u>West Valley Medical Center</u> (208) 459-4641
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	<u>College of Idaho Student Advocates</u> 24/7 Hotline: (208) 459-5555 Email advocates@collegeofidaho.edu	<u>WCA Rape Crisis Center</u> 24/7 Hotline: (208) 343-7025 (208) 345-3688
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	<u>ISU Office of the Dean of Students</u> , (208) 282-2794; provides support, care, and access to resources	<u>Caldwell City Victim Witness Coordinator</u> (208) 455-3112
Victim/Survivor Advocacy	See the Statewide or National resources below for additional options.	<u>Canyon County Victim Witness Unit</u> (208) 454-7391
Legal Support	ISU campuses do not offer on-campus legal support services.	<u>Idaho Legal Aid</u> (208)-746-7541

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
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

UAA/ISU-Anchorage, Alaska Resources and Services

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

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.c.shtml
Counseling, Health, and Mental Health	UAA Student Health & Counseling Center (907) 786-4040 or email uaa_studenthealth@uaa.alaska.edu	ISU Counseling and Mental Health Center offers free counseling services to currently enrolled students living outside Idaho through TELUS. Download the free TELUS App, call 1-866-743-7732, or visit us.myissp.com .
Counseling and Mental Health	UAA Psychological Services Center (907) 786-1795	Use the SAMHSA Mental Health Services Locator to find community resources.
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@alasc-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) 222-7300
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

Type of Service	On-Campus	Off-Campus
Student Financial Aid	UAA Office of Financial Aid (907) 786-1480, option 4 Email financial.aid@uaa.alaska.edu	Federal Student Aid

State of Idaho Resources and Services

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

Organization	Contact Information	Description
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

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

Organization	Contact Information	Description
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.



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

National Resources and Services

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

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

Overview of Institutional Disciplinary Action

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

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

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

The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating the University's efforts related to the intake, investigation, resolution, and implementation of supportive measures to stop, remediate, and prevent prohibited conduct under ISUPP 3100, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. The Title IX Coordinator manages the Title IX Team and acts with independence and authority, free from bias and conflicts of interest. The members of the Title IX Team are vetted and trained to ensure they are not biased for or against any party in a specific case or for or against complainants and/or respondents generally. University officials involved in investigating or adjudicating sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking complaints are trained annually on the issues related to these crimes and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the victim's safety and promotes accountability.

The sections below are intended to provide a brief overview of the significant steps of the institutional disciplinary process utilized in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The complete disciplinary process is available in ISUPP 3100 under Process A: Title IX Grievance 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.

Formal Grievance Process

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

The formal grievance process 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 jurisdiction of the conduct does not fall within the jurisdiction of the formal grievance process, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator during an initial assessment, the University has procedures referred to as “Process B” in ISUPP 3100.

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

Notice or Complaint

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

- Offering supportive measures because the complainant does not want to proceed formally.
- Seeking an Informal Resolution where both the complainant and respondent agree to do so.
- Proceeding through a Formal Grievance Process includes an investigation and a hearing.

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



Initial Assessment

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

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



Informal Resolution Process

Informal Resolutions can include four different approaches:

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

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

Before implementing an Informal Resolution, the University will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures resulting from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records maintained or shared by the University. The University will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution. More information about each informal resolution process can be found in ISUPP 3100.

Formal Grievance Process Steps

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

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.



Notice of Investigation and Allegations

Once a decision has been made to proceed with the Formal Grievance Process, the Title IX Coordinator or trained designee will provide written notice of the investigation and allegations to the respondent, including the complainant's identity. This notification facilitates the respondents' ability to prepare for the interview and identify and choose an advisor to accompany them. The notice of the investigation and allegations is also copied to the complainant, who will be given advance notice of when the notice will be delivered to the respondent.

Investigation Overview

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses, obtaining relevant evidence, and identifying sources of expert information as necessary. All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to thoroughly review and respond to all evidence on the record. The Investigator may need to meet with the complainant and respondent more than once so that each party has an adequate opportunity to respond to any new information obtained throughout the investigation.

After all interviews have been conducted, the Investigator(s) will prepare an investigation report summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence. The parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties) will have the opportunity to review the draft investigation report and all of the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly related to the reported misconduct, including the evidence upon which the University does not intend to rely in reaching a determination. Each party will be given ten days to submit a written response to the evidence and investigation report.

After receiving the response from the complainant and respondent, the Investigator(s) may elect to respond in writing in the investigation report to the parties' submitted responses and/or to share the responses between the parties for additional responses. The Investigator(s) will incorporate relevant elements of the parties' written responses into the final investigation report, include any additional relevant evidence, make any necessary revisions, and finalize the report. The Investigator(s) should document all rationales for changes made after the review and comment period.

The final report is shared with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least ten days before a hearing. The parties are also provided with a file of any directly related evidence not included in the report.

Live Hearing Procedures

Once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing. The hearing cannot be less than ten business days from the conclusion of the investigation, when the final investigation report is transmitted to the parties and the Decision-maker, unless all parties and the Decision-maker agree to an expedited timeline.

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

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

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

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

Determination Regarding Responsibility

After the conclusion of the live hearing, the Decision-maker(s) will deliberate in a closed session to determine whether or not the respondent is responsible for the policy violation(s) in question. The Decision-maker(s) render a determination based on the preponderance of the evidence, whether it is more likely than not that the respondent violated ISUPP 3100 as alleged.

The Decision-maker(s) will review any pertinent conduct history provided by the Title IX Coordinator or trained designee. They will recommend the appropriate sanction(s) in consultation with other appropriate administrators, as required.

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

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

Sanctions

Factors, including but not limited to the following, are considered when determining a sanction or responsive action as part of the Formal Grievance Process.

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

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

Student Sanctions

Sanctions fall into three categories and may be imposed, singly or in combination, upon any student. These could include, but are not limited to:

- 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

Responsive actions for an employee who has engaged in harassment or discrimination, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, and/or retaliation, may include, but are not limited to:

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

Appeals for the Formal Grievance Process

The University will offer both parties the opportunity to appeal. Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

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

After receiving the Notice of Outcome, both parties will have seven business days to submit a written explanation of their appeal to the Title IX Coordinator. When an appeal is received, the Title IX Coordinator



will notify both parties that an appeal was received and provide notice of the appeal procedures. The appeal will be heard by a three-member appeal panel who were not involved in the process previously and did not serve as decision-maker(s) during the live hearing.

Both parties will have the opportunity to submit a written statement in support of or challenging the Notice of Outcome that will be considered by the Appeal Panel. Both parties will be provided with a written decision simultaneously that describes the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result. The Appeal Panel will render a decision in no more than three business days using the preponderance of the evidence standard through a majority vote. Both parties will be provided with a written Notice of Appeal Outcome that describes the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

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 the concept of consent and its vital role in a healthy relationship. This reality-driven course explores consent and why it’s important, how consent is asked



for/given/withheld/withdrawn, how consent is handled in healthy versus unhealthy relationships, and much more. Testimonials about consent from real students convey the importance of the topic.

- **Alcohol and Other Drugs** is a reality-driven course designed to educate students on the risks of abusing alcohol and other drugs and teach successful strategies for handling dangerous situations related to these substances. Each of the four modules provides extensive, research-backed evidence of the detrimental effects alcohol and other drugs can have and how social skills and interactions can help reduce the harm associated with these substances.
- Other online courses facilitated through New Student Programs that are available to incoming first-year students include, but are not limited to, Sexual Violence Prevention for Non-Traditional Students, Bystander Intervention, Consent and Bystander Intervention, Rethinking Relationships, Sexual Harassment and Stalking, and Verbal Defense and Relationships.

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

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

Idaho State University provides ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all students and employees on varying topics related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns mean programming, initiatives, and strategies sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using various strategies with audiences throughout the institution. 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 the awareness and prevention of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, stalking, dating, domestic, and dating violence, and bystander intervention. Programming is designed to educate students and community members, promote healthy relationships, and build a strong community of individuals who care for and support each other with compassion. Below are some of the events and programs held, although this is not an all-inclusive list:

- It's on Us is a partnership with ISU Athletics as part of the NCAA standards to provide education on healthy relationships, stalking, dating and domestic violence, and assault. This is a discussion-based, group-oriented program.
- Romance is Not campaign, created by the Title IX Office, addresses some of the less discussed behaviors in dating and student life that are normalized but harmful. The harmful behaviors depicted



in the campaign relate to stalking, sexual coercion, consent, sexual harassment, sexual assault, emotional abuse, domestic violence, dating violence, and sexual exploitation.

- Respect Is campaign, created by the Title IX Office, addresses some of the ways students can be respectful to partners, classmates, and colleagues. The campaign emphasizes the importance of consent, communication, and positive sexuality and runs in conjunction with the Romance is Not campaign.
- Intervene Bystander Intervention Training includes brief filmed scenarios demonstrating how student bystanders can successfully intervene in problematic situations. Seven different situations are addressed, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence (emotional abuse), hazing, alcohol emergency, emotional distress, and bias. Characters in the film represent the diverse identities of college student populations, including race, nationality, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and ability.
- Domestic/Dating Violence Awareness Month is an annual October campaign that includes various activities, events, and resources to acknowledge domestic violence and be a voice for its victims. It is hosted by the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX and Family Services Alliance.
- Sexual Assault Awareness Month is an annual April campaign to raise public awareness about sexual assault. The campaign seeks to educate communities and individuals on preventing sexual violence by offering various activities and events to provide insight into sexual assault awareness and prevention issues.
- Sexual Assault Awareness Week provides awareness and education events regarding sexual assault and physical violence.
- Consent training and healthy relationship education provide students with the information needed to make good decisions. Students learn the legal definition of consent and navigate what is needed to gain consent. Healthy relationships are essential for students to build and encourage open communication skills. Understanding what is necessary for a healthy relationship gives students the tools and resources to make positive decisions throughout their college experience.
- It's On Us Resource Fair is an event to raise awareness of sexual assault and help individuals understand how to be proactive. Those interested can also take the It's On Us Pledge to end sexual assault on campus and meet the campus care staff.
- Healthy Relationship Series Behind the Post is a workshop designed to explore the signs of an unhealthy relationship and provide education regarding digital consent and social media's influence on our decision to stay in unhealthy relationships.
- Healthy Relationship Series MVP is a workshop designed to examine the challenges of navigating an unhealthy relationship.
- Healthy Relationships Series Escalation is a film designed to tell the story of an abusive relationship involving unhealthy behaviors escalating into violence to recognize and understand the early signs of relationship abuse.
- What is Dating Violence? is a panel discussion featuring experts who can illustrate how to recognize the signs of abuse associated with domestic and dating violence. It also covers what to do if you or someone close to you is in a violent relationship, what to expect if you report someone for abuse, and the resources available on campus and in the community.



- In Development: programming on culturally-relevant issues related to physical interactions and touch, a mandatory reporting campaign aimed at faculty and staff, and a campaign designed to educate students about Title IX in the service of all students, not one specific group. These are set to soft-launch in Spring 2026.

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

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

Safe and Positive Options for Bystander Intervention

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

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



ISU uses multiple training opportunities to facilitate bystander intervention training, with the Intervene Bystander Intervention Workshop offered through the 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 assist in mitigating some known risks, it cannot prevent an attacker from committing acts of violence. Recognizing that the perpetrator of violence or abuse is the sole party responsible for their behavior and that victims are never to blame, the following are some strategies to reduce one's risk (adapted from Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network (RAINN), www.rainn.org):

1. Be aware of your surroundings. Knowing where you are and who is around you may help you escape a bad situation.
2. Try to avoid isolated areas. It is more challenging 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 (local authorities can be reached by calling 911 in most areas of the U.S.).
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 cash money.
7. Don't allow yourself to be isolated from someone you don't trust or don't know.
8. Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so you can be more 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 give you the correct tests (you will need a urine test and possibly others).
14. If you need to get out of an uncomfortable or scary situation, here are some things that you can try:
 - a. Remember that this situation is not your fault. You did not do anything wrong; the person who is 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 are needing to take care of a friend or family member, not feeling well, having somewhere else you need to be, etc.
15. Try to think of an escape route. How would you try to get out of the room? Where are the doors? Windows? Are there people around who might be able to help you? Is there an emergency phone nearby?
16. If you and/or the other person have been drinking, you can say that you would rather wait until you both have your full judgment before doing anything you may regret later.

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

Notification to Victims of Crimes of Violence

Idaho State will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report of the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by ISU against a student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of such a crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased due to such a crime or offense, the next of kin of such a 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 law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. The law also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteers services, or is a student.

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

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

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 confidentially to the extent permitted by law and accessible only to authorized campus officials. The university will not disclose the identity of the confidential contact except to law enforcement personnel in the furtherance of a missing person investigation. The confidential contact will be notified by Idaho State no later than 24 hours after the

time the student is determined to be missing by the designated university officials authorized to make that determination (specifically, the Department of Public Safety) or the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the student went missing.

Reporting a Missing Residential Student

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

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

Procedures

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

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

1. Notify the Pocatello Police Department or the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area that the residential student is believed to be missing within 24 hours of officially determining that the student is missing if they have not already been notified unless law enforcement was the entity who made the determination the student was missing. The Pocatello Police or other necessary law enforcement agency is notified regardless of whether the residential student has identified a confidential contact person, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor. Idaho State and the Department of Public Safety will assist law enforcement personnel with their investigation as necessary.
2. Notify the residential student's confidential contact person within 24 hours. If the student is under 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—additional University Housing 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. Strict penalties are enforced 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 the UAA/ISU-Alaska campus are federally funded institutions and must comply with federal law. Therefore, no person may possess, consume, cultivate, or be perceptively under the influence of marijuana on 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.

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



Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Compliance

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

Firearms and Weapons Policies

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

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 by appropriate signage, but anyone possessing a firearm must be familiar with the prohibited areas.

Areas where firearms are prohibited include:

- All campus apartment buildings and residence halls (Pocatello campus)
- Albion Hall (College of Education on the Pocatello campus)
- 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 during the late evening hours, depending on class schedules, special event scheduling, or community usage. Some buildings have individual hours, which may vary depending on the time of the year. While buildings will be locked and closed to the public after regular business hours, many academic and administrative buildings have a card access system that permits authorized students and employees to enter locked buildings with their Bengal Card (ISU identification card). Facilities Services issues physical keys to authorized individuals at the request of departments or offices for doors not covered by the card access system. Buildings with traditional key locks are generally locked and unlocked by Facilities Services or the Department of Public Safety for regular business hours. The University intends to install or upgrade card reader access to all facilities as an ongoing process when circumstances require it and as financial resources become available.

All residence hall exterior door access is accomplished by card swipe locking mechanisms. All individual rooms and doors in apartment residences are equipped with traditional key locks or electronic keypad entry. Interior doors from common public areas, such as dining facilities and classrooms, are equipped with card swipe locks to limit access by non-residents and typically remain locked twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Exterior doors leading to public areas are typically locked 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, the Department of Public Safety officers conduct security patrols of University Housing facilities at least once per evening shift as duties allow checking for unsecured doors, vandalism, and general security of the exterior. In residential facilities, any unsecured doors re-secured by the Department of Public Safety are immediately reported to Housing staff. Housing staff or Public Safety officers will conduct an interior patrol of the facility to ensure all is secure. The Department of Public Safety officers also conduct security surveys 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 hazards that might pose a potential danger. Parking lots, pedestrian pathways, and many campus exteriors are lit all night. The [Safety at Night map](#) on the Department of Public Safety website shows the lighted walkways on the Pocatello campus. Maps for Idaho Falls and Meridian campuses are available from their drop-down menu at the top of the map. Shrubbery, trees, and other vegetation on campus are trimmed and maintained to reduce potential hazards. The Department of Public Safety regularly patrols the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Meridian campuses and reports malfunctioning lights and other unsafe physical conditions to Facilities Services for repair and appropriate attention. As other community members notice any potentially unsafe conditions, they should report them to Facilities Services by submitting an [E-Works request](#) or to the Department of Public Safety.

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.

2025 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 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. Below is a summary of pertinent fire safety-related standards concerning portable electrical appliances, smoking, open flames, and other fire safety violations in a student housing facility.

Smoking or Vaping

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.

Portable Electric Appliances

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. A housing staff member 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 barbeque grills is strictly prohibited in residence halls. Barbequing is allowed outside apartment complexes and in cases of University Housing sponsored programs. Barbeque grills must be placed at least four feet away from any structure. Due to safety reasons, gas grills or tanks cannot be stored in individual apartment units or residence hall rooms.
- **Cooking:** Cooking is not allowed in residence hall rooms 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 skillet, etc.). Small microwaves (up to 1200 watts), George Foreman grills, and 3.6 cubic foot refrigerators are allowed.
- **Halogen Lamps:** Halogen lamps are prohibited in university housing units due to fire hazards.
- **Heaters:** No heating units and appliances with open coils allowed.
- **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 exceed beyond the door frame. The residence director or building manager must approve the decorating of public areas. Spray snow is only allowed on windows. No candle burning is allowed. Any damage resulting from the use of nails or the removal of adhesives when removing decorations will be the responsibility of the resident.

Open Flames, Candles, or Incense

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

Other Fire Safety Violations

The following are prohibited:

- Tampering with fire safety equipment, e.g., emergency exit signs, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, and pull stations.
- Tampering with or removal of batteries from smoke detectors. A chirping noise from a smoke detector indicates the battery is low. Contact a Building Manager or the front desk for a replacement immediately.
- Failure to evacuate during a fire alarm.
- Parking in fire lanes.
- Use and storage of fireworks is prohibited in and around all University housing facilities.
- Intentionally or unintentionally igniting a fire or any actions that result in a fire or smoke is prohibited and may result in immediate removal from housing.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs

Fire Safety education meetings for all students living in residence halls and campus apartments, and all employees associated with on-campus student housing, are held at the beginning of each semester. These programs are designed to familiarize everyone with the procedures in each housing facility, provide information on fire safety and what appropriate action to take during a fire alarm or fire emergency, and provide information on the University's fire safety protocols. Additionally, each resident is expected to abide by the established 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 consists of identifying and preventing fire hazards, how to lead and assist 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 properly using fire extinguishers.

Basic fire safety instruction is offered periodically by appropriate staff within Facilities Services or the Department of Public Safety upon request from individual departments. Educational programs presented to students, faculty, and staff include information about ISU's safe practices and rules. Fire safety programs include information on 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. 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.
- In the case of smoke or fumes, stay low to the ground while exiting the building.
- If you are forced to advance through flames, hold your breath, move quickly, covering your head and hair. Keep your head down and close your eyes as often as possible.

If trapped in a room:

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



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 instance of a fire on campus, including minor fires not requiring immediate emergency response. Suppose a member of the ISU community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is unsure whether it has been reported. In that case, the individual should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety to investigate and document the incident for disclosure in the University's daily crime and fire log and the annual crime or fire statistics as necessary. The Department of Public Safety will collaborate with the State Fire Marshal's Office, as appropriate, during investigations. When reporting a fire that has already been extinguished, please be 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 will contain information for 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 the Department of Public Safety’s Dispatch Center. Campus apartments contain fire alarms that sound locally in each unit and are not connected to the central monitoring system in the Department of Public Safety. All buildings also have portable fire extinguishers that are sized and located following the adopted building code and fire code. Each facility also has emergency evacuation plans indicating exit locations, manual fire alarm boxes, and portable fire extinguishers. ISU maintains and tests all fire alarms and automatic fire suppression systems to ensure proper operation and system readiness in a fire emergency.

Plans for Future Improvement in Fire Safety

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

Fire Safety Systems Summary

The tables below describe the fire safety systems 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 2024
Dyer Hall, Building 43	1245 Red Hill Rd	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	2
Nichols Hall, Building 41	1091 Red Hill Rd	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	2
Owen-Redfield Hall, Building 42	1151 Red Hill Rd	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	3
Rendezvous Hall, Building 38	1111 Martin Luther King Jr Memorial Way	Yes	Yes	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	3

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 2024
Turner Hall ¹⁶ and Turner Dining Commons, Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	Yes	No	Yes	Audible Alarm with strobes	Yes	Yes	3
Garrison Hall ¹⁷ , 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	3

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 2024
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

¹⁶ Turner Hall has sprinklers in the basement floor only. The information provided in the table also includes the attached dining hall, Turner Dining Commons.

¹⁷ 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.

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 2024
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
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

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 2024
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	2

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 that may have been made to other University departments or individuals unless they informed the Department of Public Safety of the incident.

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

- The number of fires and the cause of each fire. The cause of the fire is defined as the factors that give rise to a fire. The cause categories to be used include:
 - Unintentional Fire: A fire that does not involve an intentional human act to ignite or spread the fire into an area where the fire should not be.
 - Intentional Fire: A fire that is ignited or results from deliberate action when the person knows there should not be a fire.
 - Undetermined Fire: A fire in which the cause cannot be determined.
- The number of persons who received fire-related injuries resulting in treatment at a medical facility. A fire-related injury is defined as any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting a rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term “person” may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or others. The 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 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 (2024, 2023, and 2022).

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
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

Housing Facility Name	Physical Address	Total Fires	Fire #	Cause of Each Fire	Injury Requiring Treatment	Fatalities	Value of Property Damage in USD
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
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 ¹⁸ , Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall ¹⁹ , 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

¹⁸ Includes fire statistics for Turner Dining Commons (attached cafeteria).

¹⁹ Although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through the attached cafeteria, Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the purpose of HEOA fire regulations.

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 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
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

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 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 ²⁰ , Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall ²¹ , 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

²⁰ Includes fire statistics for Turner Dining Commons (attached cafeteria).

²¹ Although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through the attached cafeteria, Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the purpose of HEOA fire regulations.

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 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

2022 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
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

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 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 ²² , Building 64	750 Memorial Dr	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Garrison Hall ²³ , 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

²² Includes fire statistics for Turner Dining Commons (attached cafeteria).

²³ Although Garrison Hall is an academic building, it is connected to Turner Hall through the attached cafeteria, Turner Dining Commons. Clery regulations state any building connected to an on-campus student housing facility is considered the same for the purpose of HEOA fire regulations.

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 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.