



Annual
Security and Fire
Safety Report

DSUTM

2019

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Security and Fire Report is provided to students, faculty, staff, and the public as part of Dixie State University's commitment to safety and security on campus and in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act – known as the Clery Act. Dixie State University (DSU) and Dixie State University Police Department prepare and publish this report to inform the DSU community about campus security policies, initiatives to prevent and respond to crime and emergencies, and the occurrence of crime on campus. This report compiles information maintained by the University Police, Student Affairs, Residence Life, other Campus Security Authorities, and information provided by local law enforcement agencies surrounding the campus. This report is prepared in conjunction with the Campus Police Department. For additional information or to submit changes and corrections, please contact the following:

Cindy Cole at 435-652-7731 or cindy.cole@dixie.edu

THE CLERY ACT

The Clery Act is named for Jeanne Clery, a nineteen-year-old Lehigh University student who was raped and killed in her dorm room in 1986. The law was originally enacted in 1990 as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA). The Clery Act requires all postsecondary educational institutions participating in Title IV student financial aid programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. Specifically, higher education institutions subject to the law must do the following:



- Collect, report, and disseminate crime data
- Develop policy statements regarding campus safety
- Prepare and distribute an annual security report
- Issue timely warnings and emergency notifications to the campus community
- Submit crime statistics to the Department of Education

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

The Dixie State University's Police Department provides law enforcement and security services to the DSU community. DSU's Police Department is responsible for all criminal case investigations that occur on University property. Police officers respond to calls for service through our countywide dispatch center. In addition to handling emergency and other calls for service, officers enforce all of Utah's criminal and traffic laws. Officers also respond to building alarms, provide executive protection, maintain security at many special events, and provide many other services to our DSU community.

Pursuant to section 53B-3-105 of the Utah Education Code, Dixie State University Police Department has primary jurisdiction of all property, which is owned, leased, rented, or otherwise under control of Dixie State University. All police officers employed with Dixie State University are Utah State certified through Peace Officers Standards and Training, and are authorized to perform all lawful duties as defined in UCA 53-13-111.

Dixie State University Police Department works collaboratively with all local law enforcement agencies in the city, county, and state. DSUPD collaborates primarily with St. George City Police Department so that all police responses, policies, dispatch, and trainings, allow smooth interagency service to occur. DSUPD also works in partnership with many federal agencies, which include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Homeland Security Investigations, Drug Enforcement Agency, US Marshall's Office, and many others. Dixie State University Police Department utilizes computer systems and software that links all local, state, and federal records, allowing access to criminal histories, wanted persons, vehicle and driver's license records, and NCIC databases.

Dixie State University Police Department will continue fostering positive relationships and providing excellence service to our DSU community. Your suggestions and ideas are encouraged and welcomed as we work together to make Dixie State University even better. Please visit our website, visit in person, or write to the addresses listed below or contact us at the number below:

Emergency: 911

Police Dispatch: 435-627-4300 (All police response requests are to be made through Dispatch)

Security: 435-236-4000 (On duty Security cell phones)

Website: <https://publicsafety.dixie.edu/>

Dixie State University
Department of Public Safety
225 South University Avenue
St. George, Utah 84770

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

We will aspire to be a leader in policing, a model for character, innovation, and service. We will strive to protect our diverse and dynamic university community and will work in partnership with students, staff, faculty, and the community, to promote public safety, reduce crime, and improve the overall quality of life enjoyed by all at Dixie State University. We will professionally execute our role as law enforcement officers and public servants with fairness, integrity, compassion, and respect for the rights of all individuals. Together, we will resolve to develop a creative, forward-thinking workforce, dedicated to raising our level of excellence to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

We will work diligently and tirelessly to continually improve ourselves. Partnerships and collaboration will be the primary themes of building a new strategic plan for our police department. This plan will serve as a living document through which we will both establish and prioritize the goals and objectives of our organization and will also assist us in overcoming the challenges that we currently face. Ultimately, this plan will serve as our

road map to the future by focusing us on those things that unify our efforts in fulfilling our mission and achieving our vision.

We will work together as an organization and be ever cognizant that our effort to improve public safety and the quality of life for all at Dixie State University is our top priority. We will be undeterred in serving with the highest degree of professionalism, accountability, and fairness. We will maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of our organization through strategic alignment of our resources in a manner that best achieves our mission.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Dixie State University Police Department is to work in partnership with students, staff, faculty, and our community, to protect life and property, serve our community, and enhance the quality of life for all at DSU.

Members of this Police Department commit themselves in the following core tenets:

- Protecting Life and Safety
- Preventing Crime
- Reducing the Fear of Crime
- Bringing Offenders to Justice
- Maintaining Public Accountability
- Providing Excellence in Service

INCIDENT REPORTING AND RESPONSE

DSU employees are required to report campus crimes they witness and/or of which they have knowledge. Members of the DSU community can make a report of a crime and request that it remain confidential. The DSU Police officer will comply with the request to keep the reporter's identity confidential to the extent allowed by law. Reporting the crime may provide information that helps keep the DSU campus safe, provide accurate records of the number of on-campus incidents, contribute to determining if there is a pattern of crime, and alert the University community to potential dangers. Reports of crimes filed with a request for confidentiality are included in the Daily Crime Log and the Annual Security Report (ASR). Any criminal offense or suspected criminal activity should be reported directly to University Police by telephone at 911, 435-627-4300, or in person. Campus elevators are also equipped with emergency phones. You can review the entire Campus Safety and Security policy.

University Police will respond as quickly as possible to any request for assistance. Response time is based on current activity and severity of the call. Crimes in progress, alarms, traffic accidents with injuries and medical assists have higher priority than other types of calls.

We cannot overemphasize the importance of prompt and accurate crime reports, no matter when it occurs. If a crime is not promptly reported, evidence can be destroyed or the potential to apprehend the suspect minimized by the delay. Without timely and accurate reports, leads could be overlooked and investigations misguided. If you witness a crime or emergency, promptly report it to University Police and be prepared to answer questions as accurately as you can. The subsequent investigation can only be as thorough as the information received. If you are the victim of a crime, have seen or received information of criminal activity or witnessed an emergency situation, please contact University Police immediately.

REPORTING CRIMINAL OFFENSES TO UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS

Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to report any criminal offenses on campus directly to University Police. In an emergency (police, fire, or medical) immediately call 911. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings, or around the University's residential facilities should be reported to the Police Department.

In addition, you may report crimes to the following area:

Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to report any criminal offenses on campus directly to University Police. In an emergency (police, fire, or medical) immediately call 911. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings, or around the University's residential facilities should be reported to the Police Department.

In addition, you may report crimes to the following area:

Dispatch: 435-627-4300

The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger.

For off-campus offenses, we encourage prompt reporting to the St. George Police or the Washington County Sheriff's Office.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The fact that you may have important safety and crime related information may not automatically require a formal, official, or immediate response. If you wish to report something in confidence, we urge you to meet privately with the Chief of Police and request that the information be kept confidential. You may also report the information through a reliable third party (i.e. housing director, Health and Counseling Center, faculty, coach, etc.).

PASTORAL/COUNSELOR EXEMPTION

Although exempt from the reporting requirements of the Clery Act, pastoral and professional mental health counselors are encouraged to refer persons they are counseling to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual statistics, especially if the incident is part of a continuous threat to the campus community. The University Police Department, as well as campus officials, will assist students with notification to the proper law enforcement authorities, if appropriate. It is the Department's goal to provide assistance where the report is made.

DAILY CRIME LOG

DSU Police are required to maintain a Daily Crime Log of all crimes committed on campus that are reported to DSU police. Data is entered as soon as possible after a crime is reported, including third hand reports. Entering data in the log does not mean an investigation must be performed. The Daily Crime Log for the previous 60 days is available for public inspection at the DSU Police office during regular business hours. It is also available for viewing on the Police web page here: [60-Day Crime Log](#). Portions of the Daily Crime Log older than 60 days are made available within two (2) business days.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE/TIMELY WARNINGS

Employees and students are instructed to call 911 in the event that they become aware of an emergency or dangerous situation. DSU employs an extensive Emergency Alert System (EAS) system encompassing an outdoor public address system, the University website, email messages, cellular and landline telephones, text messages, digital bulletin boards throughout campus, and alerts pushed to campus computers. Alerts can be issued to a specific segment of the campus community or to a specific category of devices as warranted. DSU encourages everyone to listen and adhere to Dixie alert messages, know emergency procedures, and follow the direction of employees and emergency personnel. All students and employees are urged and responsible to update their emergency contact information in the [My Dixie](#) computer system.

Emergency notifications are issued when there is a significant emergency or a dangerous situation occurring on the DSU campus that involves an immediate threat endangering the health or safety of students or employees. Emergency and dangerous situations may include but are not limited to fire, earthquake, flood, building collapse, weather-related situations, power outages, water emergencies, threat of violent crimes, situations where the identity or locations of a suspect is not known, Clery Act crimes, and crimes not covered under the Clery Act. Containing an emergency is the first priority, but the next priority is notifying the campus community. An emergency notification will be issued timely and accurately, taking into account the safety of the campus community. The only exceptions are if issuing an emergency notification would compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain or respond to the emergency, or otherwise mitigate the response to the emergency.

The Emergency Alert Team (ERT), led by the Vice President of Student Affairs, is comprised of the following positions, and others as appropriate: risk manager, executive director of campus services, Chief of Police, and the Dean of Students.

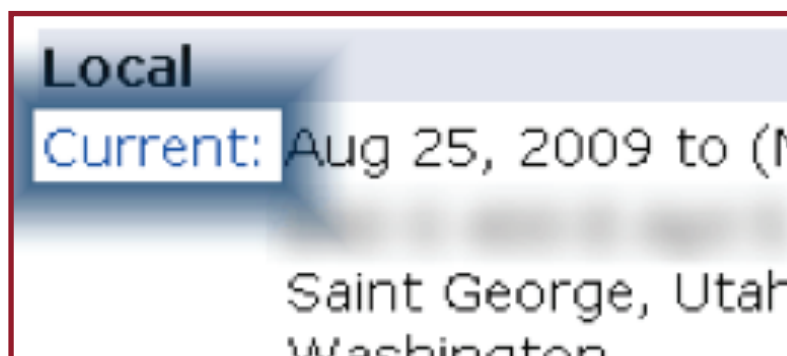
Determinations about emergency notifications are made in the professional judgment of responsible authorities with emergency response expertise. In evaluating emergency situations, the following criteria will be applied to determine if an emergency notification should be issued and to whom it would be issued: the nature of the threat, the mitigations that emergency notification might provide, and whether emergency notification would compromise law enforcement or other efforts to resolve the emergency.

At least once a each year and usually twice a year, DSU will conduct an announced or unannounced test of the emergency alert system and plan in the form of a scheduled drill or exercise with appropriate follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. A response to an actual emergency cannot substitute for the test. The Office of Risk Management & Safety documents each year's annual test and the result, and retains such documentation for at least seven (7) years.

On April 19, 2018 and September 20, 2018 we conducted emergency tests.

Contact information included in Dixie Emergency Alert System will be used ONLY for campus emergency notification and will NOT be made available to any other service. All of the information is also available on our [website](#) on the bottom of the Homepage under the heading "Emergency Information." Here are written steps to login and update your cell phone information:

1. Go to [My Dixie](#)
2. Login with your Dixie I.D. and password
3. Once logged in, click on "Personal Information"
4. Under the "Personal Information" tab, click on "Update Address and Phone Information"
5. Click on "Current:" under the local address field (Note: if you do not already have a local address in our system, you will need to create one by selecting "Local" from the drop-down list next to "Type of Address to Insert," after which, you will need to click the "Submit" button.



6. Input (or verify) your current local address
7. In the phone numbers area, under “Phone Type,” select “Cell Phone” and enter your cell phone number in the appropriate fields

Phone Type	Area Code	Phone Number	E
Cell Phone	555	1234567	
Select			

8. Finally, click “Submit” to submit your changes.

Emergencies and disasters can happen to anyone, anywhere, and at any time. It is critical that students, faculty, and staff be well prepared and trained in the case of these events. The University encourages everyone to be self-preserving with water, food, and emergency supplies for at least three (3) days.

Please review and be familiar with the DSU [Emergency Operation Plan](#).

MISSING PERSON POLICY

The Housing and Resident Life Department maintains written, step-by-step procedures to be followed in the event a student residing in on-campus housing is reported as missing for more than 24 hours. The intent of a missing student notification process is to minimize confusion and potential delays and delineate responsibilities.

When a student applies for on-campus housing at DSU, the student is given the opportunity to designate a confidential emergency contact who will advocate for the student if the student is missing. The emergency contact can be anyone of the student's choosing; she/he does not have to be a relative. Students who reside in on-campus housing must be informed of the legal requirement for DSU to refer missing students reports to law enforcement, and, if the student is under age 18, to inform the student's custodial parent or guardian unless the student is emancipated.

All members of the campus community are encouraged to report as missing any student residing in on-campus housing who they believe has been missing for more than 24 hours. A report of a missing student who resides in on-campus housing can be submitted to Resident Assistant, Resident Manager, or other Housing and Resident Life staff member. Any staff member other than the Director will inform the Director of Housing and Resident Life at the same time. The director or his/her designee will refer the missing student report to either DSU Police or the St. George Police Department with 24 hours of receiving that information.

The Director or his/her designee is required by law to notify a custodial parent or guardian of a non-emancipated student under 18-years of age within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. If the missing student has designated a contact person, the Director or his/her designee will notify the contact person that the student is missing within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing.

Notification procedures can begin earlier than 24 hours if it is determined that the student is missing.

SECURITY, ACCESS, AND MAINTENANCE OF CAMPUS FACILITIES

Outside of normal business hours, access to campus facilities varies. The corresponding Dean, Director, or Department Head is responsible for determining access to the facilities under their control. It is unlawful for any person to trespass on the grounds of any state of Utah institution of higher education or to damage or deface any of the buildings, statues, monuments, memorials, trees, shrubs, grasses, or flowers on the grounds of such institutions.

The University Police Department conducts patrols throughout campus on a regular basis. These patrols include the campus residential facilities which are staffed with live-in Resident Assistants and Community Coordinators who maintain rotating on-call schedules whenever students are living in the residence halls.

Dixie State University's Board of Trustees and/or its authorized representatives may refuse to allow persons having no legitimate business to set foot on or enter property under the Board's control. Persons who, upon request, refuse to leave peaceably may be removed from the property. Identification may be required of any person on property owned or operated by Dixie State University.

MAINTENANCE

NON-RESIDENTIAL MAINTENANCE CONCERNS

Members of the University community are encouraged to report maintenance problems in person to the nearest departmental office, by submitting a work order online at help.dixie.edu. If the deficiency is discovered after hours, contact should be made with the University Call Center at 435-652-7500. If the condition is an emergency or safety concern a Call Center representative will contact the University's on-call maintenance representative. If the concern does not need to be addressed immediately, a work order will be submitted to be completed during normal business hours.

Dixie State University's Facilities Management department takes security service needs as its highest priority. Facilities Management personnel immediately respond to reports of inoperable doors, burned-out lights, malfunctioning smoke-fire alarms, broken windows and screens, and requests from the University Police Department.

Police and security personnel closely monitor any security-related maintenance problems after hours and report their findings to the appropriate University official. If necessary, they will stand-by until the problem is corrected.

RESIDENTIAL MAINTENANCE CONCERNS

All residence hall maintenance needs should be reported through University Housing. They can be reached at 435-652-7570 or, a work order can be submitted online.

ALCOHOL

As an institution, interest in the intellectual, physical, and psychological well-being of the campus community, Dixie State University deems it important to curtail the abusive or illegal use of alcoholic beverages. All members of the University community and guests are required to comply with federal, state, and local laws regarding the distribution, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The policy at DSU can be reviewed at:

[DSU Policy 324 Drug Free Workplace](#)

STUDENT ALCOHOL VIOLATION PROCEDURES

- Alcohol offenses include, but are not limited to the on-campus use, consumption, storage, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of any alcoholic beverage; being legally intoxicated on campus; and the use, consumption, storage, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of alcohol on- or off-campus for students under 21 years of age.
- Although the disciplinary procedures for alcohol offenses include three (3) progressive levels, any serious offense, including but not limited to driving under the influence (DUI), contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and exhibiting drunk and disorderly conduct, will be treated as a third offense. In such cases, the student may incur interim administrative suspension at the discretion of the Vice President of Student Affairs and will immediately be referred to the Student Conduct Committee.
- A student who receives any sanction to which she/he did not consent can appeal that sanction according to the provisions in the Student Code of Conduct.
- Other than the DSU Alcohol, Tobacco, or Other Drugs (Prime for Life) program, the University incurs no liability for costs associated with in-patient or out-patient programs to which a student might be referred.
- The University maintains the option of notifying the parent or legal guardian of a student under age 21 who incurs a second or third alcohol violation.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES FOR ALCOHOL OFFENSES

- First offense violations may result in disciplinary probation for a period of time not to exceed 90 calendar days. The student must enroll in and successfully complete the appropriate Level I Dixie State University Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs program (Prime for Life) and pay the fee associated with that program. A disciplinary hold and notation will be placed on the student's academic record until such time as the sanctions have been completed.

Satisfactory program completion is determined by the Prime for Life Program Coordinator and the Dean of Students based on attendance, compliance with program requirements, and fulfillment of course requirements. After the specified disciplinary probation period and the Prime for Life program are completed in a satisfactory manner, the disciplinary hold will be removed.

Students who are not compliant with program requirements or who do not complete the Prime for Life program satisfactorily will have a permanent disciplinary hold placed on their record, which will only be removed when the Dean of Students determines that the program requirements have been met.

- Second offense violations may result in disciplinary probation for a period of time not to exceed one (1) calendar year from the date of the infraction and the student must enroll in and satisfactorily complete the appropriate Level II Dixie State University Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs program (Prime for Life) and pay the fee associated with that program. A disciplinary hold and notation will be placed on the student's academic record until such time as the sanctions have been completed.

Satisfactory program completion is determined by the Prime for Life Program Coordinator and the Dean of Student based on attendance, compliance with program requirements, and fulfillment of course requirements. After the specified disciplinary probation period and the Prime for Life program are completed in a satisfactory manner, the disciplinary hold will be removed.

Students who are not compliant with program requirements or who do not complete the Prime for Life program satisfactorily will have a permanent disciplinary hold place on their record, which will only be removed when the Dean of Students determines that the program requirements have been met.

- Third offense violations incur a disciplinary hold and are automatically referred to the Student Conduct Committee which may impose one of the following sanctions according to the guidelines in the Students Code:
 - Immediate suspension for a period of time up to one (1) calendar year.
 - Allow the student to complete the current semester but then impose a suspension.
 - Impose permanent disciplinary probation as long as the student is enrolled at DSU.
 - Referral to professional treatment.
 - Other appropriate sanctions as specified in the Student Code.
 - Immediate dismissal from the University.

ILLEGAL DRUGS

Utah state law prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery, possession, or use of a controlled substance without legal authorization. A controlled substance includes any drug, substance, or immediate precursor covered under the Utah Controlled Substances Act, including but not limited to opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, marijuana, and hallucinogens. The possession of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited under Utah state law. Drug paraphernalia includes all equipment, products, and material of any kind that are used to facilitate, or intended or designed to facilitate, violations of the Utah Controlled Substances Act. Alleged violations of this policy may result in criminal charges.

The Health and Counseling Center, 435-652-7755, is committed to promoting responsible decision making regarding alcohol and drugs through educational programming, resources, and referrals.

WEAPONS

In accordance with Utah Criminal Code section 76-10 part 5, a person may not possess any dangerous weapon, firearm, or sawed-off shotgun, as those terms are defined in section [76-10-501](#), at a place that the person knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is on or about school premises without a concealed weapons permit. Use of a dangerous weapon in offenses committed on or about school premises enhances the penalties. Threatening with or using a dangerous weapon in a fight or quarrel is also unlawful. (See Utah Criminal Code section [76-10-505.5](#) and [76-3-203.2](#).)

Concealed weapons are authorized on campus if the carrier has a valid and current concealed weapons permit. It is recommended to contact the University Police regarding these and other codes regarding weapons to clarify compliance, keeping in mind that the Student Code of Conduct prohibits behavior that intimidates or causes other students to fear for their safety.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Victims of sexual assault or persons who have information regarding a sexual assault are strongly encouraged to report the incident to the University Police Department immediately. It is the policy of the Department to conduct investigations of all sexual assault complaints with sensitivity, compassion, patience, and respect for the victim. Investigations are conducted in accordance

with guidelines established by the Utah Criminal Code and the Washington County Attorney's Office.

All information and reports of sexual assault are kept strictly confidential. In accordance with the Utah Code of Criminal Procedures, victims may use a pseudonym to protect their identity. A pseudonym is a set of initials or a fictitious name chosen by the victim to be used in all public files and records concerning the sexual assault. The victims of sexual assault are not required to file criminal charges or seek judicial actions through the University disciplinary process. However, victims are encouraged to report the assault in order to provide the victim with physical and emotional assistance and provide the University with valuable preventative information.

Information and assistance is also available through the Title IX Office (435-652-7731); Health and Counseling Center (435-652-7755); The Dove Center (435-628-0458); and the Washington County Victim's Advocate (435-865-5318).

The University Police Department is available to all victims to provide information about personal safety. Utah Crime Victim's Rights and Utah Crime Victim's Compensation Fund and other information are also available upon request. The Title IX Director can assist the victim with issues including, but not limited to: class schedule changes, withdrawal procedures, or campus housing relocation.

The University does not tolerate sexual misconduct or abuse, such as sexual assault, rape, or any other forms of nonconsensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student Code of Conduct, University policies, and may violate federal and state laws. Violations are subject to disciplinary sanctions.

DSU has the following policy in place to insure the safety of our students regarding sexual misconduct:

[Policy 154 Title IX, Harassment, and Discrimination](#)

The University Police Department is available to receive and investigate reports of sexual assault, assist a victim in securing medical attention, provide a crisis advocate if requested by the victim, participate in evidence preservation and collection, conduct investigations, and inform the victims of legal and administrative options both on and off campus.

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

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

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

For the purposes of this definition –

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

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 cohabiting with, or has cohabited 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;
- 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.

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

Rape: The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental capacity.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Statutory Rape: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress

For the purposes of this definition –

- Course of Conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to about a person or interferes with a person's property.
- Reasonable Person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- Substantial Emotional Distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

UTAH DEFINITIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

Dating Violence 78B-7-402(4):

“Dating Violence” means:

- a. Any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, when committed by a person against a dating partner of the person; or
- b. Any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation by a person to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm against a dating partner of the person.

Domestic Violence 77-36-1(4):

“Domestic Violence” means any criminal offense involving violence or physical harm or threat of violence or physical harm, or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit a criminal offense involving violence or physical harm, when committed by one cohabitant against another. “Domestic Violence” also means commission or attempt to commit, any of the following offenses by one cohabitant against another:

- (A) Aggravated assault, as described in Section [76-5-103](#);
- (B) Assault, as described in Section [76-5-102](#);
- (C) Criminal homicide, as described in Section [76-5-201](#);

- (D) Harassment, as described in Section [76-5-106](#);
- (E) Electronic communication harassment, as described in Section [76-9-201](#);
- (F) Kidnapping, child kidnapping, or aggravated kidnapping, as described in Sections [76-5-301](#), [76-5-301.1](#), and [76-5-302](#);
- (G) Mayhem, as described in Section [76-5-105](#);
- (H) Sexual offenses, as described in Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 4, Sexual Offenses, and Section [76-5b-201](#), Sexual Exploitation of a Minor;
- (I) Stalking, as described in Section [76-5-106.5](#);
- (J) Unlawful detention or unlawful detention of a minor, as described in Section [76-5-304](#);
- (K) Violation of a protective order or ex parte protective order, as described in Section [76-5-108](#);
- (L) Any offense against property described in Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 1, Property Destruction, Part 2, Burglary and Criminal Trespass, or Part 3 Robbery;
- (M) Possession of a deadly weapon with intent to assault, as described in Section [76-10-507](#);
- (N) Discharge of a firearm from a vehicle, near a highway, or in the direction of any person, building, or vehicle, as described in Section [76-10-508](#);
- (O) Disorderly conduct, as defined in Section [76-9-102](#), if a conviction of disorderly conduct is the result of a plea agreement in which the defendant was originally charged with any of the domestic violence offense otherwise described in this Subsection (4). Conviction of disorderly conduct as a domestic violence offense, in the manner described in this Subsection (4)(o), does not constitute a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence under 18 U.S.C. Section 921, and is exempt from the provisions of the federal Firearms Act, 18 U.S.C. Section 921 et seq.; or
- (P) Child abuse as described in Section [76-5-109.1](#).

Sexual Assault:

An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest or statutory rape as used by the State of Utah.

Rape - [76-5-402](#): a person commits rape when the actor has sexual intercourse with another person without the victim's consent.

Object Rape - [76-5-402.2](#): a person [commits object rape] who, without the victim's consent, causes the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of another person who is 14 years of age or older, by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, including a part of the human body other than the mouth or genitals, with the intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to the victim or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Fondling - [76-5-404](#): (Forcible Sexual Abuse in Utah) A person commits forcible sexual abuse (Fondling) if the victim is 14 years of age or older and, under circumstances not amounting to rape, object rape, sodomy, or attempted rape or sodomy, the actor touches the anus, buttocks, or any part of the genitals of another, or touches the breast of a female, or otherwise takes indecent liberties with another, or causes another to take indecent liberties with the actor or another, with intent to cause substantial emotional or bodily pain to any person or with the intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person, without the consent of the other, regardless of the sex of any participant.

Incest - [76-7-102](#):

- (2)(A) An actor is guilty of incest when, under circumstances not amounting to rape, rape of a child, or aggravated sexual assault, the actor knowingly and intentionally:
 - (I) engages in conduct under Subsection (2)(b)(i), (ii), (iii), or (iv); or
 - (II) provides a human egg or seminal fluid under Sub. (2)(b)(v).

- (B) Conduct referred to under Subsection (2)(a) is:
 - (I) sexual intercourse between the actor and a person the actor knows has kinship to the actor as a related person
 - (II) the insertion or placement of the provider's seminal fluid into the vagina, cervix, or uterus of a related person by means other than sexual intercourse;
 - (III) providing or making available his seminal fluid for the purpose of insertion or placement of the fluid in the vagina, cervix, or uterus of a related person by means other than sexual intercourse;
 - (IV) a woman 18 years of age or older who:
 - (A) Knowingly allows the insertion of the seminal fluid of a provider into her vagina, cervix, or uterus by means other than sexual intercourse; and
 - (B) Knows that the seminal fluid is that of a person with whom she has kinship as a related person; or
 - (V) providing the actor's sperm or human egg that is used to conduct in vitro fertilization, or any other means of fertilization, with the human egg or sperm of person who is a related person.

Statutory Rape - [76-5-401](#): (Unlawful Sexual Activity with a Minor in Utah)

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

(2) A person commits unlawful sexual activity with a minor if, under circumstances not amounting to rape, in violation of Section

[76-5-402](#), object rape, in violation of Section [76-5-402.2](#), forcible sodomy, in violation of Section [76-5-403](#), or aggravated sexual assault, in violation of Section [76-5-405](#), the actor:

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

Stalking - [76-5-106.5](#)

(2) A person is guilty of stalking who intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person and knows or should know that the course of conduct would cause a reasonable person:

- (A) to fear for the person's own safety or the safety of a third person; or
- (B) to suffer other emotional distress.

(3) A person is guilty of stalking who intentionally or knowing violates:

- (A) a stalking injunction issued pursuant to Title 77, Chapter 3a, Stalking Injunctions; or
- (B) a permanent criminal stalking injunction issued pursuant to this section.

CONSENT

STATE OF UTAH DEFINITION

In Utah consent is defined by statute [76-5-406](#). Sexual offenses against the victim without consent of victim – Circumstances.

An act of sexual intercourse, rape, attempted rape, rape of a child, attempted rape of a child, object rape, attempted object rape, object rape of a child, attempted object rape of a child, sodomy, attempted sodomy on a child, forcible sexual abuse, attempted forcible sexual abuse, sexual abuse of a child, attempted sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, attempted aggravated sexual abuse of a child, or simple sexual abuse is without consent of the victims under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) The victim expresses lack of consent through words or conduct;
- (2) The actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or violence;
- (3) The actor is able to overcome the victim through concealment or by the element of surprise;
- (4) (A)(I) The actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the immediate future against the victim or any other person, and the victim perceives at the time that the actor has the ability to execute this threat; or
 - (II) the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and the victim believes at the time that the actor has the ability to execute this threat;
- (B) As used in this Subsection (4), “to retaliate” includes threats of physical force, kidnapping, or extortion.
- (5) The actor knows the victim is unconscious, unaware that the act is occurring, or physically unable to resist;
- (6) The actor knows that as a result of mental disease or defect, or for any other reason the victim is at the time of the act incapable either of appraising the nature of the act or of resisting it;
- (7) The actor knows that the victim submits or participates because the victim erroneously believes that the actor is the victim’s spouse;
- (8) The actor intentionally impaired the power of the victim to appraise or control his or her conduct by administering any substance without the victim’s knowledge;
- (9) The victim is younger than 14 years of age;
- (10) The victim is younger than 18 years of age and at the time of the offense the actor was the victim’s parent, stepparent, adoptive parent, or legal guardian or occupied a position of special trust in relation to the victim as defined in Section [76-5-404.1](#);
- (11) The victim is 14 years of age or older, but younger than 18 years of age, and the actor is more than three years older than the victim and entices or coerces the victim to submit or participate, under circumstances not amounting to the force or threat required under Subsection (2) or (4); or
- (12) The actor is a health profession or religious counselor, as those terms are defined in this Subsection (12), the act is committed under the guise of providing professional diagnosis, counseling, or treatment, and at the time of the act the victim reasonably believed that the act was for medically or professionally appropriate diagnosis, counseling, or treatment to the extent that resistance by the victim could not reasonably be expected to have been manifested; for purposes of this Subsection (12):
 - (A) “health professional” means an individual who is licensed or who holds himself or herself out to be licensed, or who otherwise provides professional physical or mental health services, diagnosis, treatment, or counseling including, but not limited to, a physician, osteopathic physician, nurse, dentist, physical therapist, chiropractor, mental health therapist, social service worker, clinical social worker, certified

social worker, marriage and family therapist, professional counselor, psychiatrist, psychiatric mental health nurse specialist, or substance abuse counselor; and

(B) “religious counselor” mean a minister, priest, rabbi, bishop, or other recognized member of the clergy.

DIXIE STATE UNIVERSITY DEFINITION OF CONSENT

Consent is knowing, voluntary, and clear permission by word or action to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. Since individuals may experience the same interaction in different ways, it is the responsibility of each party to make certain 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. Consent can be withdrawn once given, as long as the withdrawal is clearly communicated.

Consent to some contact (such as kissing or fondling) cannot be presumed to be consent for other sexual activity (such as intercourse). A current or previous dating relationship is not sufficient to constitute consent. The existence of consent is based on the totality of the circumstances, including the context in which the alleged incident occurred and any similar previous patterns that may be evidence.

Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes threats, intimidation (implied threats), and coercion that overcomes resistance or produces consent (e.g. “have sex with me or I’ll hit you.” “Okay, don’t hit me, I’ll do what you want.”).

Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

NOTE: Silence or the absence of resistance alone is not consent. There is not a requirement on a party to resist the sexual advance or request, but resistance is a clear demonstration of non-consent. The presence of consent is not demonstrated by the absence of resistance. Sexual activity that is forced is by definition non-consensual, but non-consensual sexual activity is not by definition forced.

Incapacitation: A person cannot consent if they are unable to understand what is happening or is disoriented, helpless, asleep, or unconscious for any reason, including due to alcohol or other drugs. An individual who engages in sexual activity when the individual knows, or should know, that the other person is physically or mentally incapacitated has violated policy.

It is not an excuse that the responding party was intoxicated and, therefore, did not

realize the incapacity of the reporting party.

Incapacitation is defined as a state where 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). This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, involuntary physical restraint and/or from the taking of incapacitating drugs.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE BEEN THE VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OR STALKING

After an incident of sexual assault, it is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible. It is important that a victim of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence of criminal wrongdoing may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries, and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infections/diseases.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents, if they have any, that would be useful to police, University investigators, and hearing boards. Although the University strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of the law and DSU policy to law enforcement, it is the victim’s choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police. Whether a victim reports the crime to the police or not, if the alleged offender is a member of the University community, the victim has a right to proceed to seek discipline against the offender.

To criminally report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, contact the University Police Department at 435-627-4300 or call 911. The University will also assist any victim with notifying local police if they so desire.

RISK REDUCTION, WARNING SIGNS OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR AND FUTURE ATTACKS

No victim is EVER to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, studies show that a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior, and how to reduce the risk of a potential attack.

WARNING SIGNS OF ABUSIVE BEHAVIOR

Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury maybe the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe and long lasting. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- Being afraid of your partner.
- Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up.”
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship.
- Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship.
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family and friends.
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology, (including your cell phone).
- Being monitored by your partner at home, work, or school.
- Being forced to do things you don’t want to do.

HELP REDUCE YOUR RISK AND AVOID POTENTIAL ATTACKS

- If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.
- Get help by contacting the Health and Counseling Center for support services.
- Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners.
- Consider making a report with University Police and/or the Title IX Director.
- Consider getting a protection from a restraining order from a local judge or magistrate.
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported.
- Trust your instincts—if something doesn't feel right in a relationship, speak up or end it.

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION

- Be aware of rape drugs.
- Try not to leave your drink unattended.
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured.
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls.
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle.
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible.
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital.
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had.
- Try to come and leave with a group of people who you trust.
- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours.
- The Health and Counseling Center (435-652-7755) provides advocacy, education, prevention, and personal safety programs.

TRAVELING AROUND CAMPUS – WALKING

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged.
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone.
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts.
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to campus services if you believe that lights need to be installed in an area.
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone.

GUIDELINES/SUGGESTIONS TO FOLLOW AFTER A SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Get to a safe place as soon as you can.
- Call 911.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible to make sure you are physically well and to collect important evidence in the event you may wish to take legal action, now or later.
- Try to preserve all physical evidence. Do not wash, use the toilet, or change clothing if you can avoid it. If you do change clothes, put all clothing you were wearing at the time of the attack in a paper, not plastic, bag.

- Try talking with a counselor who will maintain your confidentiality, help explain your options, give you information and provide emotional support. You can call the Health and Counseling Center at (435-652-7755) or the DOVE Center at (435-628-0458).
- Contact someone you trust to be with you and support you.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

It is important to seek immediate and follow-up medical attention for several reasons: first, to assess and treat any physical injuries you may have sustained; second, to determine the risk of sexually transmitted infections or pregnancy and take preventative measures; and third, to gather evidence that could aid criminal prosecution. Physical evidence should be collected as soon as possible. It can be collected up to 96 hours after the assault, but the quality or quantity of the evidence may be diminished.

SEX OFFENDERS REGISTRY

The “Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act” is a federal law enacted on October 28, 2000 that provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education, or working or volunteering on campus.

This Act amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in that Act may be construed to prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders and required the Secretary of Education to take appropriate steps to notify educational institutions that disclosure of this information is permitted.

The Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the official Utah internet source for Sex Offender Registration information. The Sex Offender Registration open record information is extracted from the DPS Sex Offender Registration Database. The DPS maintains files based on registration information submitted by criminal justice agencies and represents a statewide source of information on the Sex Offender’s website. A link to the DPS public website can be found on the [University Police website](#).

Information may also be obtained from:

Washington County Attorney’s Office:	435-865-5310
Utah Department of Corrections:	801-545-5500
DSU Campus Police:	435-236-4000

CRIME DEFINITIONS

The Crime Statistics table reflects specific crimes and arrests reported to the sources identified in the Collecting Crime Reports and Statistics Procedures Section. Per the Clery Act, these crimes are classified based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) UCR Handbook. For sex offenses only, the definitions are from the FBI's NIBRS edition of the UCR. Hate crimes are defined according to the FBI's Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Guide for Hate Crime Data Collection.

Although the law states that institutions must use the UCR for defining and classifying crimes, it does not require Clery Act crime reporting to meet all UCR standards.

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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

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

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

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

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

Hate Crimes: A criminal offense committed against a person or property, which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed

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

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

Drug Law Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. This includes the unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance, as well as any arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. Included in this classification are the following: all drugs, without exception, that are illegal under local or state law; and all illegally obtained prescription drugs.

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

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

CRIME STATISTICS

POLICY FOR REPORTING THE ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The University Police Department and the Title IX Director prepare this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies.

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the University Police, designated campus officials (including but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, advisors to students/student organizations, athletic coaches) and local law enforcement agencies.

NOTIFICATIONS

Each year, an email notification is made to all current students, faculty, and staff providing the website to access this report. Prospective students and employees may obtain a copy of the report from the University Police or by visiting the [website](#).

DEFINITIONS

“**On Campus**” means any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls; This also includes any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

“**Non-Campus**” means any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; 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.

“**Public Property**” means all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSE FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
MURDER / NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
RAPE	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	3	3	2	0
	2018	3	3	0	0
FONDLING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	2	2	0	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
INCEST	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY	2016	6	5	0	0
	2017	3	2	3	0
	2018	1	1	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	1	0	0	0
ARSON	2016	1	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSE FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
ARRESTS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: WEAPONS: CARRYING, POSSESSING, ETC.	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2016	40	31	0	0
	2017	34	28	29	6
	2018	7	7	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2016	48	36	0	0
	2017	48	38	29	0
	2018	19	10	0	9
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

OFFENSE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION			
		ON-CAMPUS PROPERTY	ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSE FACILITIES	NONCAMPUS PROPERTY	PUBLIC PROPERTY
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	0	0	1	0
	2018	1	0	0	1
DATING VIOLENCE	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	0	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0
STALKING	2016	0	0	0	0
	2017	1	1	0	0
	2018	0	0	0	0

FIRE SAFETY REPORT

FACILITY FIRE SAFETY SYSTEM

The following tables contain a detailed list of fire safety systems that are located in the Dixie State University residential facilities over the past three years.

FIRE DRILL LOG/ FIRE STATISTICS

Housing and Resident Life staff and residents will report all fires to the University Fire Marshall and University Police Department. This includes any fire that is extinguished by residents or staff.

The tables below contains a detailed list of statistics regarding fires that occurred in the Dixie State University residential facilities over the past three years.

DSU STUDENT HOUSING FIRE DRILLS							
#.of.Drills	Abby.	Campus.. Views	Chancellor.	Dixie.View	Morgan.	Nisson.	Shiloh.
2016.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2017.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2018.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	2	2

ABBY APARTMENTS					
	#.of.Fires	Cause.of.. Fire(s).	#.of.. Injuries	#.of.. Deaths	Property.. Damage.. Amount
2016.	0.	n/a	0.	0.	\$0.
2017.	0.	n/a	0.	0.	\$0.
2018.	0.	n/a	0.	0.	\$0.

CAMPUS VIEW SUITES					
	# of Fires	Cause of Fire(s)	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Property Damage Amount
2016	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2017	1	*Lithium ion battery	0	0	\$9,000
2018	0	n/a	0	0	\$0

*An accidental fire was caused by lithium ion batteries originating in an aftermarket mobile device charger (mycharger/Walmart). One battery in particular showed significant fire decay and end cap failure. This caused the plastic to superheat to ignition temperature amid sheeting and a mattress bed pad it was resting on. Resulting in self-sustaining combustion and fire. Quick action by the RM noticing a fire system pre-alarm, along with his fire extinguisher training, effectively extinguished the fire before the detection devices were able to detect it.

CHANCELLOR APARTMENTS					
	# of Fires	Cause of Fire(s)	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Property Damage Amount
2016	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2017	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2018	0	n/a	0	0	\$0

DIXIE VIEW APARTMENTS					
	# of Fires	Cause of Fire(s)	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Property Damage Amount
2016	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2017	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2018	0	n/a	0	0	\$0

MORGAN APARTMENTS					
	# of Fires	Cause of Fire(s)	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Property Damage Amount
2016	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2017	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2018	0	n/a	0	0	\$0

NISSON APARTMENTS					
	# of Fires	Cause of Fire(s)	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Property Damage Amount
2016	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2017	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2018	0	n/a	0	0	\$0

SHILOH APARTMENTS					
	# of Fires	Cause of Fire(s)	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Property Damage Amount
2016	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2017	0	n/a	0	0	\$0
2018	0	n/a	0	0	\$0

FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS IN DIXIE RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Abby Apartments: These apartments have smoke detectors in each bedroom and in the common areas.

Campus View Suites: These apartments have automatic fire sprinklers and a standpipe system.

Chancellor Apartments: These apartments have smoke detectors in each bedroom and in the common areas.

Morgan Apartments: These apartments have smoke detectors in each bedroom and in the common areas. These are married student apartments.

Nisson Towers: These dormitory style apartments have monitored smoke detectors in each bedroom. This electronic system automatically calls the fire department and also identifies which smoke detector has issued the alarm. The full system is tested and logged annually, and a record of the alarms is kept electronically.

Shiloh Dormitory: These dormitory style apartments have monitored smoke detectors in each bedroom. This electronic system automatically calls the fire department and also identifies which smoke detector has issued the alarm. The full system is tested and logged annually, and a record of the alarms is kept electronically.

POLICIES OR RULES ON ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, SMOKING, AND OPEN FLAMES IN A STUDENT HOUSING FACILITY

The following list of policies address portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in DSU student housing facilities:

Fire Hazard: Open flames (e.g., candles, incense, kerosene lamps, etc.) and candle warmers are not permitted in Housing facilities. This policy includes, but is not limited to, candles/incense that have not been lit, have the wicks removed, and/or are being used for decorative purposes. Items such as electric irons and curling irons must have an automatic shut-off feature.

Dangerous Items: Firearms, ammunition, fireworks, incendiaries, combustible fuel or material (e.g., propane, kerosene, etc.), hazardous/dangerous chemicals, explosives, or other potentially dangerous weapons/items are prohibited, unless otherwise authorized by law. The Housing Office reserved the right to determine if an item is dangerous.

Smoking: Smoking is not permitted in any Housing facility, or within 25 feet of building entrances, exits, air intakes, and/or windows. Since the Housing facilities are residential areas, residents of on-campus housing agree to smoke only in designated smoking areas.

Prohibited Items: Appliances or devices with heating elements (e.g., hot plates, toaster/toaster ovens, coffee makers, grills, rice cookers, woks, etc.) that do not have automatic shutoff features are prohibited. Small countertop appliances, with automatic shut-off features that are engaged at all times, are only allowed in units with kitchens, but are prohibited in bedrooms. Extension cords are not allowed in student housing facilities. Grounded power strips with overload shut-off capabilities are allowed, but must be plugged directly into an outlet (chaining of extension cords or power strips is prohibited). Electric heaters and personal air conditioners are not permitted.

PROCEDURES FOR EVACUATION IN CASE OF FIRE

When a building alarm is activated (automatically or manually), Housing and Resident Life staff should:

- Notify residents to evacuate (ensure that individuals with disabilities are aware and receive assistance to evacuate if necessary).
- Call 911 and other Housing/University personnel and be prepared to give specific information regarding self, the building, and the alarm.
- Inform emergency response personnel of any special needs students who may need assistance with evacuating.
- Assist in keeping students in designated evacuation areas until otherwise notified.

If a student hears a fire alarm, or sees smoke/flames in their room/building, they are to leave quickly if it is safe to exit:

- If there is smoke in the room/apartment, he/she is to keep low to the floor
- He/she is to close all the doors as they leave
- He/she is to leave the door(s) unlocked
- If possible, and safe to do so, he/she is to take his/her room/apartment key(s) and ID with him/her

The Abby Apartments evacuation area is:

- The empty street behind the grass area in front of Abby

The Chancellor Apartments evacuation area is:

- The St. George Community Church parking lot, which is located one block directly south of Chancellor

The Nisson Towers and Shiloh Hall evacuation area is

- The grass area west of Nisson Towers.

FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

- RA's and RM's participate in a fire extinguisher training exercise each year during Fall staff training.
- RA's discuss fire safety with residents each semester during their community meetings.
- The Residents Life Handbook provides residents policies and instructions regarding fire safety.

FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE SAFETY

Sprinkler systems will be added to apartment buildings as funding becomes available. Maintenance will continue on the current systems, and system components will be replaced as needed throughout the year.