

2022 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



**Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses;
ASU at Lake Havasu; ASU California Center; ASU in Washington D.C.**

The federal Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, or the Clery Act, requires colleges and universities, both public and private, participating in federal student aid programs to disclose campus safety information, and imposes certain basic requirements for handling incidents of sexual violence and emergencies. Disclosures about crime statistics, fire statistics, and summaries of security and fire policies are made once a year in an Annual Security and Fire Safety Report.

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Message from the Arizona State University Police Department

Dear ASU Community,

On behalf of the men and women of the Arizona State University Police Department, we welcome all new and returning students, visitors, staff and faculty. The police department's mission is to provide a safe and secure environment where all community members can study, live, work, and conduct research.

The ASU Police Department is a full-service police department operating 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, using a community-oriented policing model. We strive to create a safe and healthy environment through community-focused solutions, partnerships and engagement. In this time of social justice transformation, we recognize the importance our department plays in promoting an environment that enhances trust within the ASU community through communication, listening, respect, transparency, and procedural justice, which are the pillars of our department and critical to everyone's success. As an agency, we rely on all ASU community members to help identify and report potential safety and security concerns. This includes individuals identified as Campus Security Authorities, who have a unique responsibility to keep ASU campuses safe and secure.

ASU Police is one of many dedicated ASU departments offering services that are instrumental to the success of our community. This publication includes information on crime reporting procedures, university policies, safety tips, prevention programs, fire safety statistics for ASU campuses, and statistical information required by law. This information is the result of a university-wide collaboration that includes our department, the Dean of Students Office, Student Rights and Responsibilities, Housing, ASU Counseling Services, Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), including EHS Fire Safety and Prevention, Student Health, the Office of University Rights and Responsibilities, Parking and Transit Services, the Title IX Coordinator, the Office of General Counsel and ASU Facilities Development and Management, to name a few.

Community engagement and safety is critical to the success of all those who attend, conduct research, work, or visit ASU. I encourage you to review the information provided in this report and let us know how we can proactively partner to keep our campus safe and secure.

Contact us if you have any questions at 480-965-3456.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael L. Thompson".

Michael L. Thompson, Ed.D.

Chief of Police

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Clery Report preparation



¹The U.S. Congress enacted the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act in 1990 requiring postsecondary institutions to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. In 1998, the act was renamed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act — Clery Act — in memory of a Lehigh University student slain in her dorm room in 1986. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) includes the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act), which affords additional rights to campus victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. VAWA also amended the Clery Act and provided additional reporting requirements.

The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to publicize their campus security policies and timely warn the campus community of certain crimes reported to campus security authorities or police which the institution considers represent an ongoing threat to students and employees. In addition, the Clery Act requires crime data to be collected, reported, and

disseminated to the campus community as well as to the U.S. Department of Education. The purpose is to provide students, their families, and employees with accurate, complete, and timely information about campus safety so they can make informed decisions.

The ASU Police Department prepared the text of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report with the assistance of other departments within the university, including the Dean of Students Office, Student Rights and Responsibilities, Housing, ASU Counseling Services, Title IX, ASU Health Services, Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), including EHS Fire and Safety Prevention, the Title IX Coordinator, the Office of University Rights and Responsibilities, and the Office of General Counsel.

ASU Police collects statistical data provided by reports to ASU Police, other ASU Campus Security Authorities and other law enforcement agencies. ASU does not use any personally identifying information in public record keeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, such as the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report and daily crime log.

Arizona State University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report each year to every member of the university community. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the ASU Clery Office via [email](#) or by visiting any ASU Police station. A digital copy is available at <https://cfo.asu.edu/crime-statistics>.

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The 2022 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is prepared to inform you of ASU's campus crime statistics, security policies, fire statistics, and steps you can take to enhance your safety. It also includes information and links to policies and programs regarding sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and alcohol and drug prevention campaigns.

This report includes information for the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, as well as ASU in Washington, D.C., the ASU California Center, ASU at Lake Havasu and ASU School of Social Work Tucson, which qualify as separate campuses for Clery Act purposes.

In fall 2021, the ASU California Center located in Santa Monica, relocated to the new downtown Los Angeles location.

Police jurisdiction on ASU campuses

ASU in Washington, D.C.

Metropolitan Police Department Washington D.C.



The Metropolitan Police Department D.C. provides law enforcement services for the Washington Center 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The telephone number is 202-727-9099.

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is one of the ten largest local police agencies in the United States, the primary law enforcement agency for the District of Columbia, and the primary law enforcement agency for ASU in Washington, D.C. MPD officers have the authority and duty to conduct criminal investigations, arrest violators, and suppress crime at the Washington Center. MPD officers are sworn peace officers under [D.C. Code § 9-907](#), are authorized to carry firearms, and have the authority to use police powers of arrest. They are certified by the District of Columbia Police Officers Standards and Training Board.

MPD recruits attend a 28-week academy training and are placed on an 18-month probationary period. The department uses cutting-edge techniques combined with a contemporary community policing philosophy designed to improve the quality of life for all who live, work, and visit the nation's capital. Visit <https://mpdc.dc.gov> for more MPD information or follow MPD on Twitter: [@DCPoliceDept](#).

ASU in Washington, D.C. Front Desk

ASU staff manage the front desk of ASU in Washington, D.C. The front desk is located in the ASU in Washington, D.C.'s lobby and operates Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., excluding ASU-approved holidays. The telephone number is 202-446-0380.

ASU in Washington, D.C. front desk staff are responsible for unlocking and locking doors and interacting with those persons entering and exiting the building to determine whether individuals have lawful business within the facility. Front desk personnel do not possess arrest power.

Criminal incidents are referred to the Metropolitan Police Department. ASU students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to report crimes directly to the Metropolitan Police at 202-727-9099 for non-emergency assistance and 911 for emergencies.

ASU California Center | Downtown Los Angeles

Los Angeles Police Department

The Los Angeles Police Department provides law enforcement services to all residents, visitors and employees of the City of Los Angeles, including the ASU California Center in downtown Los Angeles, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The non-emergency number is 877-275-5273 and 911 for emergencies.

Los Angeles Police is one of the ten largest local police agencies in the United States and the primary law enforcement agency for the City of Los Angeles. Los Angeles Police officers have the authority and duty to conduct criminal investigations, arrest violators, and suppress crime at the ASU California Center. Los Angeles Police officers are sworn peace officers under California Penal Code [PEN § 832](#), are authorized to carry firearms and have authority to use police powers of arrest.

The California Commission of Peace Officer Standards and Training Board certify Los Angeles Police officers. Police officer trainees attend a six-month police academy training. After completing the academy, each Los Angeles police officer is assigned to a training officer during their one-year field training along with an 18-month probationary period.

Securitas Security Services

Securitas security services provide security services at the ASU California Center in downtown Los Angeles. The security desk is located in the ASU California Center lobby and operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The telephone number is 213-510-6911.

Security officers are responsible for unlocking and locking doors on a set schedule and have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business within the facility. The security officers do not possess arrest power.

Criminal incidents are referred to the Los Angeles Police Department. ASU students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to report crimes directly to the Los Angeles Police Department at 877-275-5273 for non-emergency assistance and 911 for emergencies.

ASU at Lake Havasu

Lake Havasu City Police Department



The Lake Havasu City Police Department is vested with the authority and responsibility to enforce all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Lake Havasu Police is empowered by the state of Arizona to provide police and crime prevention services to ASU at Lake Havasu, which is located in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Lake Havasu police officers have the authority and duty to conduct criminal investigations, arrest violators, and suppress crime on campus. Lake Havasu police officers are duly sworn peace officers under [A.R.S. § 13-3871](#), are authorized to carry firearms, and have the authority to use police powers of arrest. Lake Havasu police officers are certified by the Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board. In addition to attending departmental pre-academy and post-academy

training, each Lake Havasu police officer completes supervised and evaluated on-the-job field training based on a 16-week training program. Officers also must complete a probationary period of one year once they graduate from the Arizona Law Enforcement Academy.

Lake Havasu Police provides law enforcement services for ASU at Lake Havasu 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The telephone number is 928-855-1171.

ASU at Lake Havasu campus security, Desert Mountain Security



Desert Mountain Security provides security services to ASU at Lake Havasu. The Security Office is located in the residential hall common room behind the reception counter and operates Monday through Friday from 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. and Saturday and Sunday from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. The telephone number for the on-duty security officer is 928-716-0729.

Security officers are responsible for unlocking and locking doors on a set schedule and have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business on campus. The security officers do not possess arrest power.

Criminal incidents are referred to the Lake Havasu City Police Department, which has campus jurisdiction. The Security Office works closely with local authorities in the investigation and prosecution of crimes and fires, safety matters, and health-related issues. ASU students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to report crimes directly to the Lake Havasu City Police at 928-855-1171 for non-emergency assistance and 911 for emergencies.

ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses

ASU Police Department



The ASU Police Department is committed to the safety of ASU students, faculty and staff. Since 1997, the department has been accredited through the Commission of Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc., [CALEA](#). In March 2016, the department received accreditation from the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, [IACLEA](#). Accreditation demonstrates to the community and other law enforcement agencies that ASU Police meets the very highest standards.

ASU Police is vested with the authority and responsibility to enforce all applicable laws. ASU Police officers have the authority and duty to conduct criminal investigations, arrest violators and otherwise address campus crime. ASU Police are empowered by the State of Arizona to provide police and other quality safety services to the university system.

ASU Police officers are duly sworn peace officers under [A.R.S. § 13-3871](#), are authorized to carry firearms, and have the same authority as municipal police officers to use police powers of arrest. ASU Police has primary jurisdiction over ASU-owned and operated properties, except for ASU in Washington, D.C., the ASU California Center, ASU at Lake Havasu and ASU School of Social Work Tucson. The Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board (AZPOST) certifies ASU Police officers.

Besides attending a departmental onboarding and an 850-hour AZPOST academy, each ASU Police officer completes supervised and evaluated on-the-job field training based on a 16-week training program. Officers must also complete a one-year probationary period. ASU Police provides law enforcement services 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The department's telephone number is 480-965-3456.

ASU Police also employs unarmed police aides to assist with campus security. Police aides serve as the "eyes and ears" of the department. They take reports for minor incidents, provide basic emergency services and assist police officers as needed. Police aides complete supervised and evaluated on-the-job field training based on a seven-week training program. Police aides are assigned to the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses.

The ASU Police Special Victims Unit is comprised of detectives that investigate cases involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and crimes against children. SVU provides specialized service and training to other officers at ASU and campus communities.

ASU School of Social Work Tucson

Tucson Police Department



The Tucson Police Department is vested with the authority and responsibility to enforce all applicable local, state, and federal laws. Tucson Police is empowered by the state of Arizona to provide police and crime prevention services to the community they serve, including ASU School of Social Work Tucson. Tucson police officers have the authority and duty to conduct criminal investigations, arrest violators, and otherwise address crime in and around the facility. Tucson police officers are duly sworn peace officers under [A.R.S. § 13-3871](#), are authorized to carry firearms and have the authority to use police powers of arrest. The Arizona Peace Officer Standards and Training Board certify Tucson police officers. Tucson Police responds to emergency and non-emergency calls for service at ASU School of Social Work Tucson 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The police department's telephone number is 520-791-4444.

ASU School of Social Work Tucson security, Blackstone Security



Blackstone Security provides security services at ASU School of Social Work Tucson. Security personnel are located in the lobby and operate Monday through Thursday, from 4:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., excluding ASU-approved holidays. Their telephone number is 520-662-2610.

Security officers are responsible for unlocking and locking doors on a set schedule and have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business within the facility. The security officers do not possess arrest powers.

Criminal incidents are referred to Tucson Police. ASU students, faculty, staff and visitors are encouraged to report crimes directly to the Tucson Police at 520-791-4444 for non-emergency assistance and 911 for emergencies.

Agreements with other law enforcement agencies

The university's mission of education, research, and community service are supported by the law enforcement services and educational programs offered by ASU Police. Through mutual-aid agreements for the investigation of all crimes, ASU Police works closely with surrounding law enforcement agencies, including Tempe, Phoenix, Mesa, Glendale, Paradise Valley, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Maricopa County Attorney's Office, Maricopa County Community Colleges Police Department and Arizona Department of Public Safety. These agreements enable all agencies to assist each other when and where needed. ASU also has a memorandum of understanding with Lake Havasu City Police, specifically addressing the investigation of sexual offenses.

Monitoring student criminal activity at recognized student organizations' off-campus locations

The Tempe Police Department monitors, responds to, and documents crimes committed by ASU students at off-campus locations, including recognized student organizations' off-campus locations. ASU Police, Tempe Police, and ASU Student Rights and Responsibilities employees meet regularly to discuss incidents involving student criminal activity occurring at non-campus locations.

Police department locations and links to crime maps

ASU Police Department locations

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus

411 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Located on the first floor in UCENT

ASU Polytechnic campus

6045 S. Sagewood Road
Mesa, AZ 85212

ASU Tempe campus

325 E. Apache Blvd.
Tempe, AZ 85281

ASU West campus

13351 N 49th Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85304

Other primary police departments

Crimes and crime locations reported to the following police agencies can be viewed online through the crime map links provided.

Lake Havasu City Police

2360 McCulloch Blvd. N
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403
Crime map available online: <https://p2c.lhcaz.gov/summary.aspx>

Phoenix Police Department

600 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Crime map available online: <https://communitycrimemap.com>

Los Angeles Police Department

1401 W. 6th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Crime map available online: https://www.lapdonline.org/crime_mapping_and_compstat

Tempe Police Department

120 E. 5th St.
Tempe, AZ 85281
Crime map available online: <https://spotcrime.com/az/tempe>

Mesa Police Department

130 N. Robson St.
Mesa, AZ 85201
Crime map available online: <https://data.mesaaz.gov/browse?category=Public+Safety&limitTo=maps>

Tucson Police Department

1100 S Alvernon Way

Tucson, AZ 85711

Crime map available online: <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/police/statistics>

Metropolitan Police Washington, D.C.

300 Indiana Ave. NW, Room 5059

Washington, D.C. 20001

Crime map available online: <http://crimemap.dc.gov/CrimeMapSearch.aspx>

Crime Logs

ASU Police maintains a daily crime log documenting reported crime in accordance with the Clery Act.

Daily crime logs for the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses can be accessed electronically on the ASU website: <https://cfo.asu.edu/crime-logs>. The logs can also be accessed in person by going to any ASU police department locations and using the lobby iPad kiosk.

Daily crime logs for ASU in Washington, D.C. can be viewed by visiting the security desk located in the building's lobby.

Daily crime logs for the ASU California Center can be viewed by visiting the security desk located in the building's lobby.

Daily crime logs for the ASU at Lake Havasu campus can be viewed by visiting the Santiago Hall reception desk on campus.

Daily crime logs for ASU School of Social Work campus can be viewed by visiting the administrative assistant located in the lobby of ASU School of Social Work Tucson, Monday through Thursday, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Report crimes and incidents

Arizona State University has several ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to law enforcement and appropriate university officials [PDP 203-06]². Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire university community that incidents be reported immediately and accurately so ASU Police, or the responsible jurisdictional agency, can investigate and determine if follow-up actions are required.

ASU Police officers or police aides will respond to all calls for police service. Emergency calls shall take precedence; however, all calls will be processed as soon as possible. ASU urges people to report all crimes and suspicious activity in an accurate and timely manner. If the victim elects not to or is unable to report, a third party may make the report. [PDP 203-06]

Crimes in progress and serious crimes that have just occurred should be reported by calling 911 from any phone. However, if the situation does not allow for a voice call to be made safely, text-to-911 can be used to report crimes from all campuses.

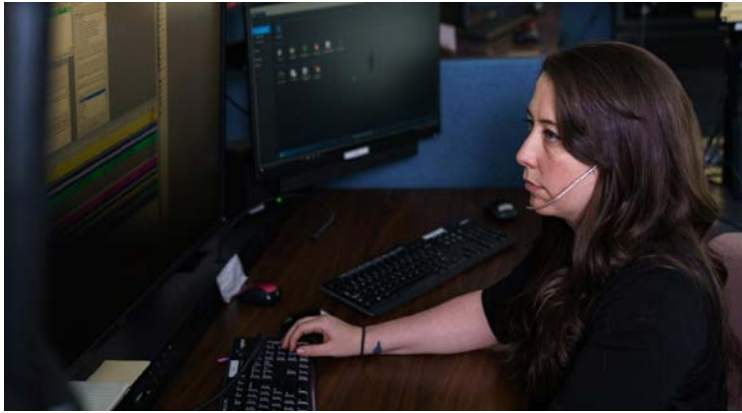
Whenever possible, the actual victim of the crime or witness should call directly. First-hand information is usually more accurate and complete. You may report a crime if someone gives you the information and leaves but include this fact when reporting. Crimes or suspected crimes may be reported by telephone, in person, or within the mobile application. The ASU LiveSafe app is available through the [App Store](#) and [Google Play](#).

ASU Police Communications Center

The ASU Police Communications Center is a Public Safety Answering Point that is staffed with trained public safety dispatchers 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The communications center, located on the Tempe campus, receives, processes, and prioritizes all emergency and non-emergency calls, text-to-911, and LiveSafe notifications from the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses.

The center utilizes a multi-line telephone system and a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system to enter, process, and log calls for service, while receiving and responding to all police radio transmissions. The center monitors security cameras, fire and intrusion alarms for the Phoenix Metropolitan campuses, as well as the ASU LiveSafe mobile app, used by the ASU community to report non-emergency incidents. The center responds to all messages received on LiveSafe and is responsible for sending out emergency notifications to the ASU community when directed to do so.

Emergency procedures | What to expect when calling 911



Cell phones do not automatically register a caller's name and exact location information in the 911 system. When calling 911 from a cell phone, tell the dispatcher you are calling from a cell phone and provide the location of your emergency. Dispatchers will ask questions regarding the emergency to determine the proper agency response or redirect the call to another law enforcement or fire department based on the location of the emergency.

For the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus, ASU Police Communications receives 911 calls from ASU buildings only. This does not include locations adjacent to the campus where office space or several floors are leased, as those are routed to the City of Phoenix Emergency Communications Center. The City of Phoenix Emergency Communications Center receives all 911 cell phone calls in the downtown area. Both ASU and Phoenix communication divisions work collaboratively, so calls are answered and transferred, if needed.

ASU in Washington, D.C. 911 calls are directed to the Metropolitan Police Department.

ASU California Center 911 calls are directed to the Los Angeles Police Department.

ASU at Lake Havasu 911 calls are directed to the Lake Havasu City Police Department.

ASU School of Social Work Tucson calls are directed to the Tucson Police Department.

The information provided when reporting assists responders and helps determine whether emergency notifications are necessary. When calling to report a crime or incident, be ready to answer the following questions:

1. Where is the incident occurring?
2. What is happening?
3. When did the incident occur?
4. Who is involved?
 - a. Where and when the suspect(s) were last seen.
 - b. Suspect(s) description (e.g., gender, race, age, height, weight, hair color/length, clothing, facial hair, tattoos/scars).
5. Weapon(s), if any, and a description.
6. Other relevant information.

Text-to-911

Call if you can, text if you can't.



Text-to-911 provides equal access to emergency services for the deaf and hard of hearing community, as well as providing an alternative method of reporting emergencies when traditional avenues are unavailable. Text messaging offers wireless subscribers the ability to send text messages to Public Safety Answering Points using the standard emergency access number of 911. Only four wireless networks operate on the Text-to-911 system

platform: AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, and Verizon.

The Text-to-911 system has limitations which include delivery delays, or a failed delivery. There are no mechanisms in place to notify the texter if the message is delayed or has failed to be delivered. Because delays or delivery failure can occur, Text-to-911 should be used only when the situation does not allow for a voice call.

Text-to-911 can be used for all campuses.

Remember, call if you can, text if you can't.

Non-emergency procedures

ASU students, faculty and staff are encouraged to report crimes directly to the police. For non-emergency assistance on the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, call ASU Police at 480-965-3456.

Consider programming your phone with the non-emergency number for the police department or security department associated with your campus locations you frequent.

Corresponding campus police departments and security contacts	ASU Downtown Phoenix campus – Post office
	Metropolitan Police Department 202-727-9099 ASU in Washington, D.C. Front Lobby Desk 202-446-0380
	ASU California Center
	Los Angeles Police Department 877-275-5273 ASU California Center Security Desk 213-510-6911
	ASU at Lake Havasu
	Lake Havasu City Police Department 928-855-1171 ASU at Lake Havasu Security Office 928-716-0729
	ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses
	ASU Police Department 480-965-3456
	ASU School of Social Work Tucson
	Tucson Police Department 520-791-4444 ASU School of Social Work Tucson Security Monday–Thursday 4:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. 520-662-2610

Confidential reporting and Clery Act exemptions

Licensed counselors and pastoral counselors are exempt from Clery Act reporting requirements when receiving information shared with them in the course of performing their professional responsibilities.

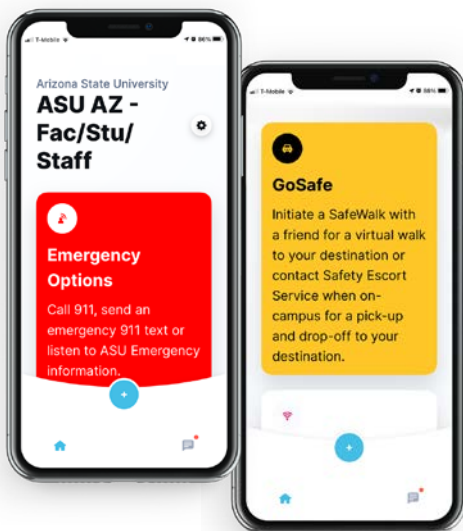
This exemption is intended to protect the counselor-client relationship by ensuring that these individuals can provide appropriate counseling services without an obligation to report crimes of which they may learn in performing their counseling responsibilities. The legally recognized privilege does have some exceptions, and there may be situations in which counselors are, in fact, under a legal obligation to report a crime.

However, licensed counselors and pastoral counselors are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform a person receiving counseling of the procedure for reporting crime on a voluntary, confidential basis for the purpose of including the crime in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Personally identifying information

A victim's personally identifying information (e.g., name, home or other physical address, contact information, social security number, date of birth) will never be included in the Clery crime log, the Annual Security Report or any other publicly available recordkeeping related to the Clery Act.

Voluntary and anonymous reporting



If you would like to report a crime, whether as a victim or witness, but do not wish to reveal your identity, you may contact ASU Police at 480-965-3456 or use the ASU LiveSafe mobile application available through the [App Store](#) and [Google Play](#) to report incidents on the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe or West campuses. Additional information is helpful to fully investigate and prosecute a crime; however, ASU Police will respond to all reports of suspicious or criminal activity.

You may also contact the Silent Witness Program at 480-WITNESS or 480-948-6377 to report an incident anonymously to ASU Police.

For the ASU in Washington, D.C., you may submit tips via text that allows photo and video attachments to be sent. To contact Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police via text, send your message to 50411 or call the tip line directly at 202-727-9099.

For the ASU California Center, you may submit anonymous tips anytime, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by phone 800-222-TIPS (800-222-8477), or use the Text-a-Tip service. To contact Los Angeles Police via text, send your message to 274637 and type LAPD at the front of your message text. Los Angeles Police also accept tips online at <https://www.p3tips.com/tipform.aspx?ID=365>.

For ASU at Lake Havasu, contact silent witness at 928-854-TIPS or 928-854-8477.

Lake Havasu Police also accepts tips via text. Type LHCPD, your message, and send to 274637 (CRIMES); message and data rates may apply. Lake Havasu Police reports can be generated online at https://p2c.lhcaz.gov/ReportIncident/IncidentEntry_Disclaimer.aspx, or by using the Lake Havasu City Police app available through the [App Store](#) and [Google Play](#) that allows for tip reporting, which includes photos.

For ASU School of Social Work Tucson, contact Tucson Police at 520-88-CRIME or 520-882-7463, or give a tip online at <https://www.p3tips.com/tipform.aspx?ID=259>.

Institutional reporting



ASU understands that not all persons want to report a matter directly to the police department. If you would like to report a crime without involving the police, you may choose to report a matter to the ASU Hotline for Ethics and Compliance from any campus. Call 877-SUN-DEVL or 877-786-3385. For more information about the hotline service, visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/asu-hotline>.

Do not use the hotline to report a significant emergency or dangerous situation with an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff.

Always call 911 to report emergencies.

To file an administrative report against an ASU faculty member, staff member, coach or administrator, contact:

[Office of University Rights and Responsibilities](#)
 1100 E. University Drive, Building A
 Tempe, AZ 85250
 480-965-5057
urr@asu.edu

To file an administrative report against an ASU student, contact the [ASU Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities](#) by stopping by one of the campus locations, calling or by completing the [Campus Community Incident Report](#)³ online.

ASU Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities	ASU Downtown Phoenix campus – Post office
	522 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004 602-496-4357
	ASU Polytechnic campus – Santan Hall
	7001 E. Williams Field road Mesa, AZ 85212 480-727-5269
	ASU Tempe campus – Hassayampa Academic Village – Mohave Hall
1201 S. McAllister Ave. Tempe, AZ 85281 480-965-9170	
ASU West campus – University Center Building	
4701 W. Thunderbird road, Suite 301 Glendale, AZ 85306 602-543-8152	

For ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center, ASU at Lake Havasu, and ASU School of Social work Tucson, a report involving an employee, can be filed by calling 480-965-5057. To report an incident involving a student, complete the [Campus Community Incident Report](#) online.

Campus Security Authorities

Below are the primary Campus Security Authorities to whom students and employees should report Clery Act crimes. Visitors and others not associated with the university can also contact these CSAs to report crimes.

Attention CSAs: Crimes not reported directly to the Office of University Rights and Responsibilities (OURR), the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities (SRR), or to ASU Police should be reported online using the CSA reporting form available online <https://cfo.asu.edu/clery-incident>.

Dean of Students

ASU in Washington, D.C.	480-965-6547
ASU California Center	480-965-6547
ASU at Lake Havasu	928-854-9703
ASU Downtown Phoenix	602-496-4357
ASU Polytechnic	480-727-5269
ASU School of Social Work Tucson	602-496-4357
ASU Tempe	480-965-6547
ASU West	602-543-8152

Human Resources (employees)

All campuses 855-278-5081

Police (ASU Police)

ASU Downtown Phoenix	480-965-3456
ASU Polytechnic	480-965-3456
ASU Tempe	480-965-3456
ASU West	480-965-3456

Security

ASU California Center, security desk	213-510-6911
ASU at Lake Havasu, on-campus security	928-716-0729
ASU School of Social Work Tucson, security	520-622-2610

Title IX Coordinator (Employees and Students)

All campuses	480-965-0696
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University Housing (Students)

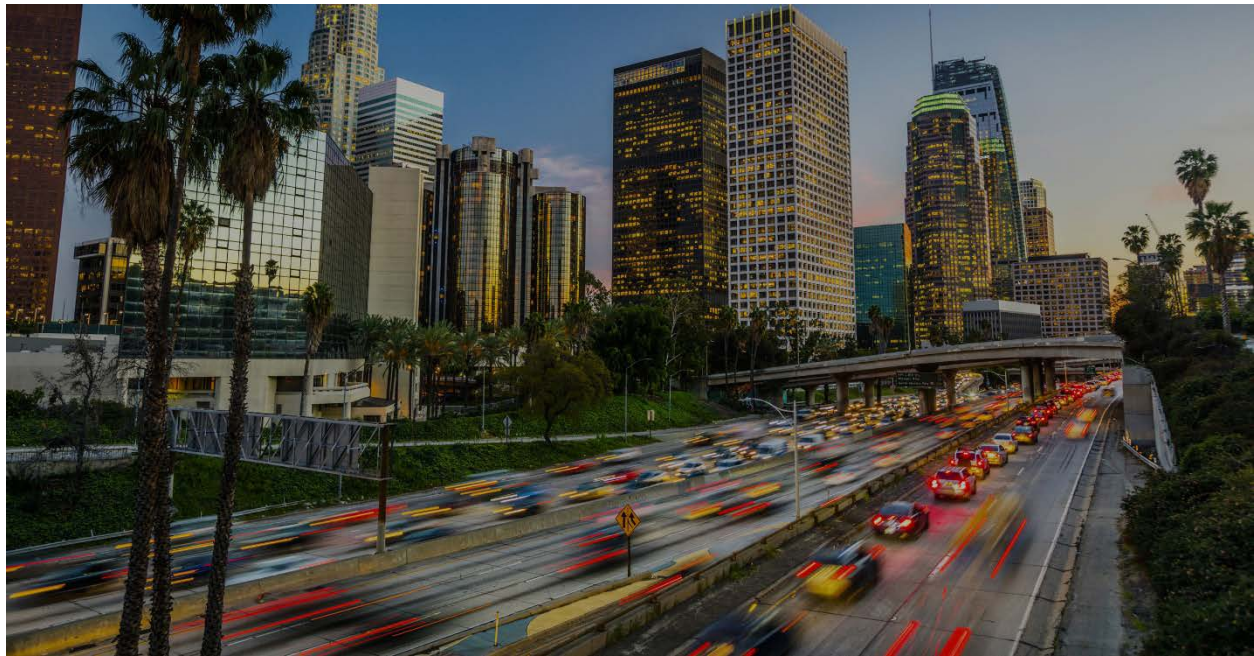
ASU Downtown Phoenix	602-496-6711
ASU at Lake Havasu	928-854-9740
ASU Polytechnic	480-727-1700
ASU Tempe	480-965-3515
ASU West (Casa de Oro)	602-543-5648
ASU West (Las Casas)	602-543-2272

Campus resources

ASU in Washington, D.C.



Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	602-222-9444
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students	480-965-6547
Disability Resource Center	480-965-1234
Employee Assistance Office	480-965-2271
Health Services	480-965-3346
International Students Office	480-965-7451
Metropolitan Police Department	202-727-9099
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	480-965-3124
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
University Housing	480-965-3515
Wellness	480-965-4721



Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	602-222-9444
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students	480-965-6547
Disability Resource Center	480-965-1234
Employee Assistance Office	480-965-2271
Health Services	480-965-3346
International Students Office	480-965-7451
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	480-965-3124
Los Angeles Police Department	877-275-5273
Security Desk (lobby)	213-510-6911
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
University Housing	480-965-3515
Wellness	480-965-4721

ASU at Lake Havasu



Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	928-855-3432
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students	928-854-9740
Disability Resource Center	480-965-1234
Employee Assistance Office	480-965-2271
Health Services	480-965-3346
International Students Office	480-965-7451
Lake Havasu City Police Department	928-855-1171
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	480-965-3124
Safety Escort (provided by Security)	928-707-2489
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
University Housing	928-854-9740
Wellness	480-965-4721



Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	602-222-9444
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students (DPC)	602-496-4357
Disability Resource Center	480-965-1234
Employee Assistance Office	480-965-2271
Health Services	480-965-3349
International Students & Scholars Center	480-727-4776
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	855-278-5080
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
Tucson Police Department	520-791-4444
University Housing	480-965-3515
Wellness	480-965-4721

ASU Downtown Phoenix | New Thunderbird campus



ASU Police Department	480-965-3456
Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	602-222-9444
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students	602-496-4357
Disability Resource Center	602-496-4321
Employee Assistance Office	602-496-2271
Health Services	602-496-0721
International Students Office	480-965-7451
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	602-496-4372
Safety Escort (ASU Police)	602-496-3456
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
University Housing	602-496-6711
Wellness	480-965-4721

ASU Polytechnic campus



ASU Police Department	480-965-3456
Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	602-222-9444
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students	480-727-5269
Disability Resource Center	480-727-1039
Employee Assistance Office	480-965-2271
Health Services	480-727-1500
International Students Office	480-965-7451
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	480-727-1142
Safety Escort (ASU Police)	480-965-3456
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
University Housing	480-727-1700
Wellness	480-965-4721

ASU Tempe campus



ASU Police Department	480-965-3456
Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	602-222-9444
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students	480-965-6547
Disability Resource Center	480-965-1234
Employee Assistance Office	480-965-2271
Health Services	480-965-3346
International Students Office	480-965-7451
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	480-965-3124
Safety Escort (ASU Police)	480-965-3456
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
University Housing	480-965-3515
Wellness	480-965-4721

ASU West campus



ASU Police Department	480-965-3456
Behavioral Health Crisis (employees)	602-222-9444
Career and Professional Development Services	480-965-2350
Committee for Campus Inclusion	480-965-2845
Counseling Services	480-965-6146
Dean of Students	602-543-8152
Disability Resource Center	602-543-8145
Employee Assistance Office	480-965-2271
Health Services	602-543-5648
International Students Office	480-965-7451
Office of University Rights and Responsibilities	480-965-5057
Registrar Office	602-543-8203
Safety Escort (ASU Police)	480-965-3456
Student and Cultural Engagement	480-965-9600
Title IX Coordinator	480-965-0696
University Housing	602-543-2272
Wellness	480-965-4721

Other general resources

Victim Services

ASU Victim Advocates	480-965-0107
Chandler Police Department, Victim Advocate	480-782-4567
Gilbert Police Department, Victim Services	480-635-7701
Glendale Police Department, Victim Services	623-930-3030
Lake Havasu City Victim Services	928-753-0719
Maricopa County, Victim/Witness Program	602-506-8522
Mesa Police Department, Victim Specialists Unit	202-727-6491
Phoenix Police Department, Victim Services	602-261-8192
Los Angeles Police Department, Victim Services	213-974-7499
Scottsdale Police Department, Crisis Intervention	480-312-5055
Tempe Police Department, Victim Services	480-350-5400
Pima County (Tucson), Victim Services Division	520-724-5525

For issues related to alcohol use, body image issues, eating disorders, depression, loneliness, drug abuse, HIV education, relationship issues, including violence, sexual assault, stress and the use of tobacco/smoking, contact:

ASU Counseling Services

<https://eoss.asu.edu/counseling>

All campuses, including the Washington Center, ASU California Center, ASU at Lake Havasu, and ASU School of Social Work Tucson can call 480-965-6146.

ASU Health Services

<https://eoss.asu.edu/health>

For Phoenix metropolitan area campuses, schedule an appointment online, or in-person during regular business hours, or by calling 480-965-3349.

For after-hours medical advice, call 480-965-3349.

For ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center, ASU at Lake Havasu and ASU School of Social Work Tucson, call ASU Health Services at 480-965-3349 for after-hours medical advice or anytime for a referral in your area.



Services to help you stay safe and prevent crime

Emergency call boxes



Emergency call boxes are located throughout the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses and the ASU at Lake Havasu. They are easily identifiable by the blue light on the top of the pole with “EMERGENCY” printed on it or by a bright yellow box mounted on a metal pole.

To operate the call box, press the call button, and a police dispatcher will answer and assist. If the area remains unsafe, you may move to the next call box location and activate it until police arrive. The location that the callbox activation was received from is identifiable to police with each activation.

The emergency phones are located near campus buildings and in many university-operated parking lots and parking structures. The emergency phones are directly linked to the ASU Police on the Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses.

The emergency phones on the Downtown Phoenix campus have a red call button and are illuminated

with a blue light. They connect directly to Phoenix Police.

The Lake Havasu City Police Department receives and responds to emergency call box activations at ASU at Lake Havasu campus.

Emergency call boxes are not available at ASU in Washington, D.C.,

ASU California Center, or ASU School of Social Work Tucson.

Safety applications

LiveSafe App



ASU community members on the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses gain more mobile reporting power from reporting crimes and emergencies with the free ASU LiveSafe mobile app through the [App Store](#), [Google Play](#) or the [ASU Police website](#).

Smartphone users can download the app to report tips to ASU Police, make emergency calls and perform other functions to enhance their personal safety and security, including requesting the Safety Escort Service on the Tempe campus. Although app functionality is available to any ASU student, faculty, staff, or parent across all campuses, ASU Police only responds to the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and

West campuses for emergencies. Users at ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center, ASU at Lake Havasu and ASU School of Social Work Tucson are encouraged to download the ASU LiveSafe app to take advantage of features outside of crime reporting.

The app allows users to communicate anonymously with ASU Police in real-time via audio, pictures, text and video. Friends and family also can virtually walk an app user home. The app’s SafeWalk feature uses the phone’s GPS to locate an app user’s progress on a web-based map. Users may deactivate SafeWalk once they have reached their destination safely. Users have total control over whom they invite to use this feature,

and they also may disable access at any time. The feature is a one-time use and cannot be used by the friend or family member to monitor a person's location at a later time.

The ASU LiveSafe app is an additional step ASU takes to improve the safety of the living, working, and studying environment that the university community enjoys.

While phone calls and written reports will always be accepted and acted upon by ASU Police, ASU LiveSafe users can report tips in new ways and with more accurate location information.

AlertDC

AlertDC is the official District of Columbia communication system used by the City of Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police, and the Washington, D.C. Office of Emergency Management to send alerts, notifications, and updates via email or text. Users may specify the method(s) in which they want to receive the alerts and the alert types. Enroll online to receive D.C. alerts here, <https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc> or download the Everbridge app through the [App Store](#) and [Google Play](#).

Lake Havasu City PD App

Lake Havasu City Police is committed to providing an open and two-way communication link. It offers a free mobile app that provides notifications about critical information immediately to your mobile device, as well as bulletins about missing persons, stolen vehicles, traffic incidents, etc.

The Lake Havasu City Police app allows access to submit anonymous tips, send comments, photos and place non-emergency calls to the department. The app is available through the [App Store](#), [Google Play](#) or from the [Lake Havasu City Police website](#).

Los Angeles Notify LA alert system

Notify LA is the official Los Angeles communication system used by the City of Los Angeles to send information about local emergencies by phone, email, and/or text message. Users may subscribe to receive alerts for their neighborhood, schools, businesses, media, and other interest areas. Enroll online to receive Notify LA alerts here, <https://member.everbridge.net/453003085619167/new> or download the Everbridge app through the [App Store](#) and [Google Play](#).

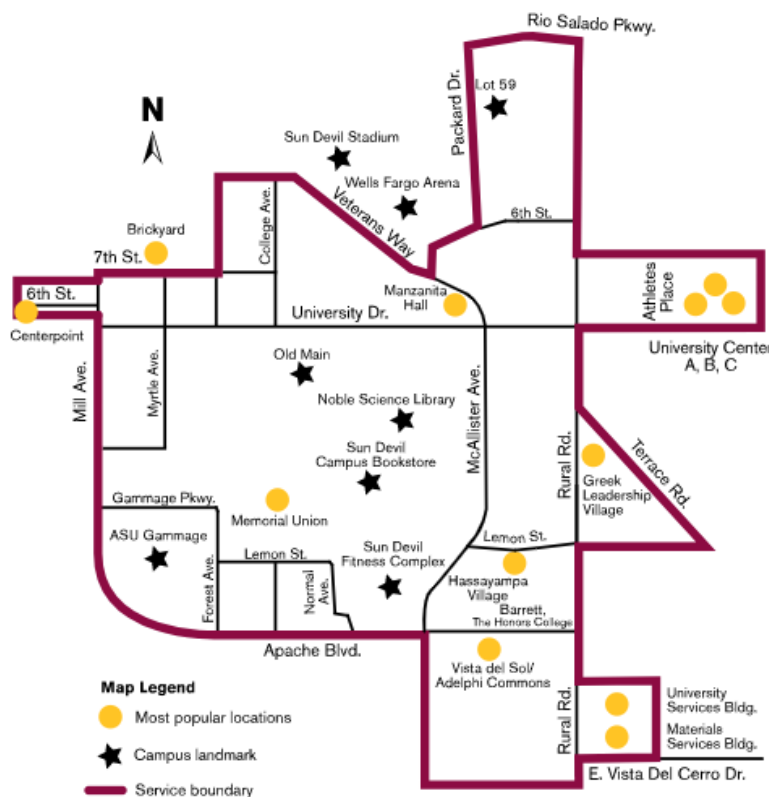
Nixle is the official Los Angeles communication system used by local law enforcement to send alerts and advisories. Users may subscribe to receive alerts based on their zip code via email, text or voice messages. Enroll online to receive alerts and advisories from local law enforcement here, <https://local.nixle.com/register/>.

Pima County mass notification system

The Pima County (Tucson) mass notification system is committed to alerting you when emergencies occur and providing real-time information to keep you informed and so you can stay safe. Notifications are issued based on geographic location, and it is necessary to enter your home and work addresses to your profile to ensure you receive alerts for those areas. Enroll online to receive Pima County mass notification alerts here: <https://member.everbridge.net/453003085614483/login>.

Safety Escort Services | SafeRide

Tempe campus | Student Government Escort



Undergraduate Student Government (USG) provides a free safety escort service on the Tempe campus. Rides across campus are provided by student drivers and are available daily from 7 p.m. to 2 a.m. during the academic school year. Service is closed during summer, winter, and spring breaks, as well as university holidays.

SafeRide requests can be made through the ASU LiveSafe mobile app or by contacting ASU Police at 480-965-3456 for safety escort services at the Downtown, Polytechnic and West campuses or during off-hours.

The safety escort vehicle will meet and drive you to any Tempe campus destination. The ride must be requested at least 15 minutes before closing.

Safety Escort services are following all COVID-19 safety protocols. Increased wait times may occur.

ASU in Washington, D.C. | Security Department Escort

Safety escorts can be requested through on-site security during business hours by calling 202-446-0380.

ASU at Lake Havasu | Security Department Escort

Safety escorts are provided by on-site security personnel Monday through Friday, between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m., and on Saturday and Sunday from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Call 928-716-0729 to request a safety escort.

Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses | Police escort

Safety escorts can be, and often are, provided by the ASU Police Department for the four Phoenix Metropolitan campuses. To request a safety escort at any time, call ASU Police at 480-965-3456.

ASU School of Social Work Tucson | Security Department Escort

Safety escorts are provided by on-site security personnel Monday through Thursday between 4:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. and can be requested by calling 520-662-2610.

ASU California Center

Safety escorts are currently not available at the ASU California Center.

Community policing

Community-based policing is a collaborative effort between a police department and community that identifies problems of crime and disorder and involves all elements of the community in the search for solutions. It is founded on close, mutually beneficial ties between police and community members.

ASU Police uses a neighborhood approach as a community policing strategy. ASU Police officers and aides collaborate with residence hall and associated department staff, as well as community members to address public safety issues.

In addition to partnering with the community, collecting and analyzing reported crime data plays an important part in this process. The data is reviewed and then educational, enforcement, and deterrent strategies are employed to reduce community crime.

ASU Police believes that preventing crime is a shared responsibility. For every crime committed, there must be a desire, an opportunity, and the ability to commit the crime. While you cannot control another's desire or ability to commit a crime, you can control the opportunity by using the following safety tips.

- Always remain alert and aware of your surroundings.
- Always secure valuable items with a proper lock.
- Do not walk alone at night.
- Never leave valuable items unattended.
- Record the make, model and serial numbers of your valuables.
- Report any unusual or suspicious activity you witness.

ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit

Because ASU recognizes it is better to prevent crimes than to react to them, ASU Police operates a full-time Crime Prevention Unit. The unit provides instruction and information about campus safety, crime prevention and personal safety reduction of risk on the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses.

Crime prevention staff receive specialized training in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), and use this training in a variety of ways to benefit the ASU community:

- By request, they conduct safety walks for ASU departments interested in creating a workplace safety plan and minimizing risks within their workplace.
- Conduct facility security assessments for ASU administration and ASU Police command staff.
- Coordinate campus safety walks with campus groups (PSAC's Housing, USG, etc.), to educate and inform participants about CPTED principles, and teach them how to use the principles to minimize risks in their own environments.
- Serve as resources for faculty and campus planning.

The ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit partners with ASU Housing, Student Rights and Responsibilities, Parking and Transit, Greek Life and other departments to conduct free ongoing educational and experiential programs for students, staff and faculty throughout the year. Presentations can be tailored to meet a specific need and/or time requirement and provide important information about campus security policies, procedures, and practices. These presentation topics include active shooter response, bicycle safety and theft prevention, drug and alcohol abuse, home security, office safety, personal safety, preventing acquaintance sexual assault, and residence hall security. ASU Police Crime Prevention also participates in campus outreach activities to remind new and returning community members of common safety practices to promote their safety and the safety of their belongings.

ASU Police encourages students, faculty, staff, and visitors to be responsible for their safety and security, as well as the safety and security of others. Sun Devils keep Sun Devils Safe by being alert and aware of their surroundings, as well as remaining alert and aware of the demeanor and behavior of those in their vicinity. All Sun Devils should immediately report tips and crimes to ASU Police.

Crime prevention and safety literature is available at ASU Police headquarters in Tempe, and at all substation lobbies at each campus. For more information, schedules, or presentation requests, email ASUPolice@asu.edu, or call the ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit at 480-727-6725.

The following presentations are available to the ASU community. The frequency that the presentation is offered is provided in parentheses after each presentation name. Presentations are not limited to those times but are also provided upon request as needed. You may obtain more information, request a presentation, or inquire about programs and schedules by contacting the Crime Prevention Unit.

Employee Security Awareness Programs

Employee Security Awareness Programs	Active Shooter
	This presentation is offered monthly and can also be scheduled by contacting the ASU Police Crime Prevention office, or by accessing the regularly scheduled classes and registration links through ASU Events ⁴ page online. This is an instructional class that does not involve physical exertion by attendees. Attendees will learn about situational awareness and techniques to minimize risks to their personal safety, how to recognize and report concerning behaviors, learn about options available during most acts of violence, and how a quick and effective response can increase their chance of survival. The class is 60-90 minutes long and available to ASU students, staff and faculty at the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, West and Tempe campuses.
	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
	This security awareness service is offered by request. The ASU Police Crime Prevention staff use nationally recognized guidelines and methods to assess safety and security weaknesses within a specific environment (i.e., facility, office space, specific area). Assessments include suggestions to improve and enhance workplace safety and if urgent safety or security issues are identified, the information will be forwarded to the appropriate department.
	Drug Recognition, Awareness and Safety
	This presentation is offered by request and is provided to new ASU Housing staff but is available to other community members. This training enables attendees to identify dangerous drugs and understand the effects drugs have on developing brains and bodies. Attendees are provided with an overview of Arizona drug laws, ASU policies, and the potential (legal, professional, and/or lifelong) consequences of illegal drug use.
Orientation for University Housing Staff Training	
This presentation is provided to new and returning ASU Housing staff within the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, West, and Tempe campuses and is offered before the start of the fall semester. The orientation includes incident response processes, roles and responsibilities, emergency communication options, ASU campus safety resources, risk reduction, crime prevention and personal safety tips, and the Drug Recognition, Awareness and Safety course content outlined above.	
Workspace Safety	
This presentation is offered by request and includes information about enhancing overall workplace safety, identifying concerning behaviors, dealing with disruptive subjects and (potentially) volatile meetings, as well as campus resources. The information and ideas discussed in the class provide a guideline for attendees to develop a workplace safety and community plan for their department.	

Student Security Awareness Programs

Student Security Awareness Programs	Alcohol Awareness
	This presentation is offered by request and provides information on the effects and consequences of underage and/or excessive alcohol use. The class is provided by request to all ASU Housing staff and residents, TRIO, Greek Life, and during Spring Break Safety forums.
	Graduate Information Fair
	The presentation is offered quarterly and provides crime prevention information and creates a dialogue between the police and the graduate student community.
	International Student Safety
	This presentation is offered by request so ASU International community members can meet and interact with ASU Police officers. Presentations are designed to build trust, share information about the U.S. Constitution, Arizona laws personal/property safety, and include on- and off-campus personal safety crime prevention tips and resources.
	New Student Expo-Orientation
This presentation is offered quarterly and provides information during the University Information Fair. General and specific safety concerns are addressed using safety flyers and during question-and-answer time with parents and students.	
Personal Safety	
This presentation is offered on an ongoing basis and stresses the importance of situation awareness and includes information and tips to enhance personal safety in all areas of life.	

Employee and Student Security Awareness Programs

Student Security Awareness Programs	Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Class (Online)
	A continuous court-approved bicycle diversion program for bicyclists and pedestrians who receive a traffic citation while riding a bicycle or walking in or around campus. Information is available online: https://cfo.asu.edu/bike-safety .
	Rape Aggression Defense
	This 12-hour course is offered three or four times a semester and provides instruction on technique, theory and self-defense tools.
Resource Fairs	
These tabling events are offered quarterly to educate the community about ASU Police t and share crime prevention information.	

Other Law Enforcement Agency Crime Prevention Contacts and Resources

For ASU in Washington, D.C., contact the Metropolitan Police Department online at, <https://mpdc.dc.gov/page/crime-prevention> or call 202-727-9099.

For the ASU California Center, contact the Los Angeles Police Department online at <https://www.lapdonline.org/crime-prevention/> or call 877-275-5273.

For ASU at Lake Havasu, contact the Lake Havasu City Police Department online at, <https://www.lhcaz.gov/police/community-programs> or call 928-855-1171.

For ASU School of Social Work Tucson, contact the Tucson Police Department online at, <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/police/crime-prevention> or call 520-791-4444.

Prevention and awareness programs

Sexual violence, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating/relationship violence, domestic violence, and stalking can profoundly impact a victim or survivor's academic, social, and personal life, and negatively affects the university community at large.

ASU is committed to combating these complex social problems and fostering a positive learning, working, and living environment that promotes every individual's ability to participate fully in the ASU experience. Through advocacy, university policies, awareness efforts, and education and training programs, every ASU community member should be prepared to contribute actively to a culture of respect.

ASU's primary prevention and awareness programs

ASU seeks to foster and promote healthy, positive, and mutually respectful relationships. ASU's new students and new employees are introduced to our primary prevention and awareness programs during orientations. Primary prevention programs are initiatives and strategies intended to stop relationship violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking before they occur. These programs seek to change behavior in a healthy and safe direction, encourage bystander intervention, and emphasize risk reduction. Awareness programs increase audience knowledge, share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Prevention and education efforts are intended to enhance communication and awareness about support services and resources for victims. ASU strives to foster collaboration among students, faculty and staff to create messages and programs that cultivate a community of care. Programs and initiatives surrounding sexual assault, sexual harassment, dating violence, relationship violence, and stalking are continually evolving to meet the needs of the ASU community and beyond.

In addition to orientation programs, another primary prevention initiative is the Community of Care program. The 30-minute online education program educates students on the code of conduct, bystander intervention, and community standards. The program highlights priority areas, including alcohol and marijuana use, sexual misconduct, academic integrity, managing stress and provides resources to students struggling in any of these areas and is a part of the ongoing effort to increase bystander empowerment.

Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns

In addition to primary prevention and awareness programs, ASU provides ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for all current students and employees. These programs increase understanding of the topics and skills necessary to address relationship violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Everfi Violence Prevention is an online education program that addresses sexual and relationship violence and available resources, bystander intervention, mitigating risk and understanding consent. All new ASU students, including first-year students, transfer students, and graduate students, are expected to complete the course. This course is placed on their MyASU To-Do list.

There are a wide variety of wellness education programs around sexual misconduct, including both live programs and awareness campaigns. Ongoing efforts include continued development and updating of the ASU-specific [Sexual Violence Prevention](#)⁵ website. Also, to better serve our community, ASU created and is distributing the Sexual Assault and Misconduct Resource Guide, which provides information on obtaining immediate medical assistance; psychological support resources; confidential reporting; anonymous reporting; Student Rights and Responsibilities Office investigation reporting guidelines; and investigatory components when reporting to law enforcement.

Program description key: (N) by the name of the program indicates that new students and employees receive this training. (C) by the name of the program indicates it is part of ASU's ongoing campaign.

Alcohol E-Checkup to Go (C) (Online)
This online assessment and feedback tool is designed to reduce alcohol use among college students. The assessment takes about 10–15 minutes to complete, is self-guided and requires no face-to-face contact with a counselor or administrator.
Arizona Public Service Orientation (N – Employees)
Arizona state law requires that all university employees receive public service orientation. This training at ASU covers laws, policies and procedures, relating to the proper conduct of business at the university. The training will include the following topics: bribery, conflicts of interest, contracting with the government, disclosure of confidential information, harassment/discrimination and retaliation, violence in the workplace, the Jeanne Clery Act, nepotism, financial disclosure, gifts and extra compensation, incompatible employment, political activity, public access to records, open meeting laws, conduct after leaving one's position with the university and misuse of public resources for personal gain.
Athletics Presentation (C)
The police department presents information to athletic teams upon request. Topics include decision making, respect for others, sexual/dating violence, and underage/excessive drinking.
Bringing in the Bystander® (C)
Bringing in the Bystander® is a bystander intervention workshop. Rather than focusing strictly on the roles of perpetrator and victim, the highly interactive, evidence based Bringing the Bystander® curriculum uses a community responsibility approach. It teaches bystanders how to safely intervene in instances where sexual violence, relationship violence or stalking may be occurring, or where there may be risk that it will occur.
C3: Supporting Student Success (C)
This is an educational program stressing the importance of compassionate communication and how it can help build connections needed to support student success. Teaching for faculty, staff, and student leaders across ASU and within the community on how to engage in compassionate communication with another, helps meet students where they are at, and bolsters intrinsic motivation toward adopting needed behavior change.
Choices AOD (N)
This educational program addresses how personal values and goals need to be supported by individual choices and review of what is at stake if they are not in alignment. Teaching students to stay true to their personal values and goals as it relates to substance use choices helps build an environment where peer pressure to underage and high-risk drinking is negated.
Clothesline Project (C)
The Clothesline Project provides a visual display of T-shirts that have been designed and submitted for display. Each T-shirt tells a story of a person's experience and/or sentiment about sexual violence, domestic violence, and abuse. The purpose is to both provide a medium by which survivors and allies can tell their stories, thus raising awareness of the issues represented therein.
Community of Care (N – students)
The Community of Care is a series of videos that introduce the ASU community expectations and code of conduct. All new ASU students are asked to view the series, which covers various topics, including sexual misconduct and the impact of violence.
Consent 101 (N – students)
Consent 101 pairs Consent and Respect with an interactive presentation that discusses consent and sexual violence in society. This presentation challenges participants to act to prevent sexual violence from happening as an individual, as a friend, and as a community member. Discussion includes strategies to prevent sexual violence and what to do if they or a friend experience sexual violence. Either professional staff or peer educators can facilitate the presentation.

Consent and Beyond (C)
This activity is coordinated by student organizations and includes information tables and activities by ASU departments and student organizations to promote consent and a community without sexual violence.
CRASH Course (Consent, Rape Culture, Abuse, Sexual Assault, Healthy Relationships) (C)
An introductory program that addresses healthy and unhealthy relationships, sexual assault, and preventing harm within the Sun Devil Community. The discussion challenges participants to examine cultural norms that contribute to a culture of violence and develop strategies to effectively address harmful behaviors and actions. This presentation can be facilitated by professional staff or peer educators.
Creating Community Solutions
A multimedia presentation that examines how sex and violence are portrayed in American society. Participants will be challenged to identify situations where violence is normalized and will learn about the impact of victim-blaming, gender-based violence, and harassment. This presentation challenges participants to take everyday actions that can cultivate a community of care and create a safe and healthy campus.
Denim Day (C)
Established in 1999, Denim Day is an international day of awareness, that protests against erroneous and destructive attitudes about sexual harassment, abuse, assault and rape. Since April 2004's Sexual Assault Awareness Month, students, faculty and staff have worn jeans during Denim Day at ASU. In addition to wearing denim, participants are given an "I Protest Sexual Violence" sticker to wear to raise awareness of the erroneous myths surrounding sexual violence.
Domestic Violence Awareness Month Events (C)
Every October, a series of events takes place to raise domestic violence awareness and educate the ASU community on healthy, unhealthy, and abusive relationships. Many departments and organizations band together every October to take a stance against domestic violence.
Everfi Alcohol Education (C) (Online)
This online educational program is designed to assist college students to think critically about choices related to alcohol use and understand the risk associated with underage and high-risk drinking.
Everfi Prescription Drug Abuse and Prevention (C) (Online)
This online educational program is designed to provide college students with the knowledge and skills to make healthy, informed decisions when it comes to prescription medications.
Everfi Violence Prevention (C) (Online)
This online educational program is designed to provide information around healthy relationships, bystander intervention, sexual violence prevention, and laws and policies in order to reduce the incidence of sexual violence on campus and increase support from peers. The program explores actions every individual can take to create a caring and inclusive community where all Sun Devils can thrive.
Fraternity and Sorority Life Executive Leaders Academy (ELA) (C)
Chapter presidents and other executive officers in fraternities and sororities meet together to discuss current trends, resources, and opportunities for wellness education and training. Leaders are provided with action steps they can take to help prevent sexual and relationship violence.
Fraternity and Sorority Presidents' Enrichment and Empowerment Retreat (PEER) (C)
Staff participate in a weekend training retreat for incoming presidents of the seventy plus fraternities and sororities at an off-campus retreat site. Fraternity and sorority life, wellness, and Sexual and Relationship Violence Prevention staff facilitate conversations on various topics including wellness resources, information, and workshops available to students and organizations.
Hazing Prevention Week (C)
The five governing councils, in partnership with the Fraternity Sorority Life staff, will be sponsoring National Hazing Prevention Week, to include workshops, trainings, and events centered on hazing prevention and bystander intervention.

Healthy Living Series (C)
This series educates students on healthy living life skills and includes the basics of communication and conflict management and works to promote increased healthy interpersonal communication.
Healthy Relationships Presentation (C)
This fun and interactive workshop takes students through a series of activities to examine their relationship and determine their non-negotiables and values. Presenters help students build knowledge and skills to identify unhealthy and abusive relationships and support their peers who may be experiencing relationship violence.
In the Moment: Supporting Survivors of Sexual Assault (C)
Educates participants on the biopsychosocial impacts of trauma on the survivor as well as issues regarding survivor identity. The goal of this presentation is to provide participants with practical tools that empower them and increase their confidence in talking to and offering the peer-level support that survivors will benefit from most. This presentation is facilitated by professional staff.
Jr. Panhellenic Training Session (C)
A peer-to-peer educational session for new Panhellenic community members about various risks such as alcohol use, drug use, and sexual assault, and how to be an effective bystander, including what to do in certain scenarios and strategies on being an impactful bystander. The ASU Sexual Violence Prevention pamphlets are provided for all participants to take as an additional resource.
Marijuana E-checkup To Go (C) (Online)
This online assessment and feedback tool is designed to reduce marijuana use among college students. The assessment takes about 10-to-15 minutes to complete, is self-guided and requires no face-to-face contact time with a counselor or administrator.
New Member Orientations (N – students)
Sessions are hosted by all six council executive boards and Fraternity and Sorority Life staff. New members from all organizations gather to learn what it means to be Greek at ASU. The presentation includes topics such as academic resources, fraternity and sorority values, hazing prevention, alcohol and drug abuse, risk management, sexual assault prevention, bystander intervention and how to build relationship within the Greek community.
Preventing Harassment and Sexual Violence (C)
This online training engages employees and raises their awareness about harassment and discrimination by explaining the law, as well as how to recognize harassment and discrimination and report misconduct to the appropriate person. The interactive exercises engage employees with realistic situations and tasks and cover all aspects of an employee's role in promoting a harassment and discrimination-free workplace.
Rape Aggression Defense (C)
Rape Aggression Defense is a program of realistic self-defense tactics and techniques for women and men. The R.A.D. System is a comprehensive course that begins with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and risk avoidance, while progressing on to the basics of hands-on defense training. R.A.D. is not a martial arts program and is taught by ASU Police officers who are certified R.A.D. instructors.
Recovery 101 (C)
This educational program addresses the basics of addiction and recovery from the context of substance use/abuse. Teaching students, staff, and faculty about how to support individuals in recovery by becoming a recovery ally helps create a recovery friendly campus culture.
Risk Management Trainings for Fraternity Sorority Life (C)
Multiple meetings, based on chapter affiliation to specific governing council (Interfraternity Council, Multicultural Greek Council, National Association of Latino Fraternity Organizations, National Pan-Hellenic Council, Panhellenic Council, Professional Fraternity Council), hosted by Fraternity Sorority Life staff. Chapters are required to send their president, risk manager, and social chair to learn about risk management policies, general health and safety, bystander intervention, sexual assault prevention, and community experiences.

Safe Spring Break (C)
This educational program addresses spring break trends, travel safety tips, risks of alcohol, nicotine, and cannabis consumption. Teaching students how to be healthy during school breaks increases their ability to successfully complete their academic goals.
ScreenU Alcohol (C)
ScreenU is a confidential and anonymous screening tool designed to help students understand immediate and long-term risk for alcohol misuse. After completing a series of questions, students receive substance use safety and risk level information along with feedback and strategies to reduce risk for experiencing negative consequences.
ScreenU Cannabis (C)
ScreenU is a confidential and anonymous screening tool designed to help students understand immediate and long-term risk for cannabis misuse. After completing a series of questions, student receive substance use safety and risk level information along with feedback and strategies to reduce risk for experiencing negative consequences.
ScreenU Rx (C)
ScreenU is a confidential and anonymous screening tool designed to help students understand immediate and long-term risk for prescription drug misuse. After completing a series of questions, student receive substance use safety and risk level information along with feedback and strategies to reduce risk for experiencing negative consequences.
Sexual Violence Peer Education Program (C)
Peer educators work with the ASU's Sexual Violence Prevention and Education team to plan and implement education programs and communications designed to reduce the incidence of sexual violence among ASU students. Peer educators are trained in sexual violence prevention and education, principles, and standards of practice for health promotion in a diverse higher education community.
Sexual Violence Prevention and Response for Student Leaders (C)
A workshop that defines sexual assault and relationship violence and discusses the prevalence and impact in the ASU community and beyond. Participants learn general definitions and statistics, prevention strategies, skills to support survivors, and the ASU reporting process. This presentation is facilitated by professional staff.
Sexual Violence Prevention Leadership Program (SVLP) (C)
SVLP engages members of the Fraternity and Sorority Life community in a six-session interactive program designed to build knowledge and skills around sexual assault and relationship violence prevention. Participants are leaders within Greek organizations who are committed to establishing and maintaining a healthy culture.
Step Up! ASU (C)
This online education video is designed to introduce students to the bystander phenomenon and empower them to step up and do something to help fellow members of the ASU community when they observe a problem and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying safe and effective intervention options. • Overcoming barriers to intervening. • Recognizing situations of potential harm. • Ranking action to intervene. • Understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence.
Sun Devil Support Network (C)
The Sun Devil Support network, SDSN, is intended to be a peer advocate network for students who have experienced sexual violence. SDSN advisors are members of the ASU community trained to work with survivors of sexual assault. An advisor can provide support and information about legal, medical, and psychological resources available on and off campus. The current list of advisors who have completed their training for SDSN is available.

Supervisor Anti-Harassment and Title IX (C)
This online training covers all aspects of a supervisor’s role in promoting a harassment and discrimination-free workplace. The training helps supervisors understand the law; recognize harassment, discrimination, and gender-based violence; and respond to misconduct appropriately. Through the training, supervisors receive practical tips on creating a safe, inclusive environment for learning and work, including safe and positive options for bystander intervention, advice on using inclusive language in the workplace, and information on microaggressions.
T.C. Chillemi Dinner and Speaker (C)
A program that brings awareness to prescription drug use and the role fraternity brothers and sorority sisters have to intervene when their members are abusing medications. Bob Chillemi, the father of the late T.C. Chillemi, speaks to the attendees about T.C.’s story, and ASU Counseling Services follows the presentation with conversation and training about available resources as well as the importance of not being a bystander.
Your Duty to Report (N – employees)
Your Duty to Report is a 15-minute online training module that all faculty, staff and student workers must complete. It explains university policy and provides important ASU resources and contact information to report incidents of unwanted sexual conduct and other inappropriate behavior.
University Hearing Board Training (C)
This presentation is provided for University Hearing Board members. Content includes an overview of Title IX and how it impacts the student judicial process; definitions of sexual misconduct and consent; prevalence of sexual and relationship violence among college students; description of common responses by victims; and challenges relevant to the role of hearing board members in examining these cases.
Wear Purple Day ASU (C)
Wear Purple Day is a national event where individuals across the nation wear purple to raise awareness about domestic violence and its impact on our community. ASU hosted its first Wear Purple Day in October 2016 and will continue every October. Students, faculty and staff participate in this activity.
What do you know? Alcohol (C)
This educational program addresses campus policy on alcohol use, how it impacts the human body, defines a standard drink size, and discusses drinking limits. Teaching students about the impact of alcohol and risks associated with use will increase the likelihood of adoption of non-use or low-risk drinking strategies.
What do you know? (Cannabis) (C)
This educational program addresses campus policy, the basics of cannabis and its impact if used. Teaching students about cannabis and THC levels increases student knowledge about the risks associated with its use and encourages a non-use lifestyle unless it has been medically prescribed.
What do you know? Smoking Cessation (C)
This presentation educates students on the ASU tobacco policy and the effect of smoking on health, wellness, and academic performance. Teaching students the risks associated with use and resources available to students who want to stop smoking increases their likelihood adopting a non-smoking lifestyle.
You Can Do Something Bystander Empowerment Campaign (C)
The bystander intervention program that educates students to be proactive in helping others. Teaching people about the determinants of prosocial behavior makes them more aware of why they sometimes do not help. As a result, they are more likely to help in the future. The goals are to raise awareness of helping behaviors, increase motivation to help, develop skills and confidence when responding to problems or concerns, and ensure the safety and well-being of self and others.

ASU also uses posters and electronic communications to reinforce the information provided through presentations and online courses. PDF copies of these posters and materials can be downloaded at <https://eoss.asu.edu/wellness/posters> to post or distribute for student viewing.

“Consent” under ABOR Student Code of Conduct

According to ABOR Student Code of Conduct [5-308]⁶, consent in the context of sexual activity means informed and freely given words or actions that indicate a willingness to participate in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity.

Consent may not be inferred from 1) silence, passivity or lack of resistance, 2) a current or previous dating or sexual relationship 3) acceptance or provision of gifts, meals, drinks, or other items, or 4) previous consent to sexual activity.

Consent may be withdrawn during sexual activity. Consent to one form of consensual sexual activity does not imply consent to any other form of sexual activity.

Consent may not be obtained through physical force, violence, duress, intimidation, coercion or an expressed or implied threat of injury.

Consent may never be given by a person who is: incapacitated (by drugs, alcohol or otherwise), unconscious, asleep, or otherwise physically or mentally unable to make informed, rational judgments. Alcohol and drug use do not diminish one’s responsibility to obtain consent and does not excuse conduct that violates the Student Code of Conduct.

Consent cannot be given by someone who, by age, circumstances, or other factors, is deemed by law to be incapable of giving consent.

This definition of consent will be used in all disciplinary proceedings.

Notice of Non-Discrimination

ASU prohibits all forms of discrimination, harassment and retaliation. To view ASU’s policy, see <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd401.html>.

Title IX protects individuals from discrimination based on sex in any educational program or activity operated by recipients of federal financial assistance. As required by Title IX, ASU does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the education programs or activities that we operate, including in admission and employment. Inquiries concerning the application of Title IX may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator or to the U.S. Department of Education, Assistant Secretary or both. Contact titleixcoordinator@asu.edu or 480-965-0696 for more information. The office is located at 1120 S. Cady Mall, INTDSB 284. For information on making a report please go to www.asu.edu/reportit/.

Campus SaVE Act

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking



The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act — SaVE Act — was passed in March 2013 as part of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, VAWA. As a result, universities must include statistics on incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

ASU prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking as defined for purposes of the Clery Act. ASU recognizes that sexual misconduct, including sexual violence, is a societal problem, and members of university and college communities have not been immune. Such violence profoundly impacts a victim's academic, social, and personal life, and negatively affects the

experiences of their friends and families, other students, and all university community members.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects individuals from discrimination based on sex in any educational program or activity occurring within the United States operated by recipients of federal financial assistance. Sexual harassment, which includes acts of sexual violence, is a form of sex discrimination prohibited by Title IX. ASU does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the employment, education programs or activities it operates. ASU's [Title IX Coordinator](#)⁷, 480-965-0696, works with the [Office of University Rights and Responsibilities](#), which is available to investigate and resolve allegations of discrimination, harassment, and retaliation, involving conduct of faculty, staff, and other ASU affiliates. The Title IX Coordinator also works with ASU's Student Rights and Responsibilities, which investigates and resolves allegations involving student conduct. All reports of such conduct are taken seriously, and appropriate supportive measures will be offered to a complainant.

ASU strives to foster a positive learning, working, and living environment that promotes every individual's ability to participate fully in the ASU experience. This participation should be without fear of sexual harassment, sexual violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. ASU works to combat these social problems through university policies (e.g., [\[ACD 401⁸\]](#), [\[SSM 104-01⁹\]](#)) awareness efforts, education programs, and resources.

For more information visit <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>.

ASU has a comprehensive campaign involving awareness, education and prevention strategies for new and returning students and employees to address sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. The program is culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, and is responsive to the needs of the ASU community. ASU uses strategies identified by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as being effective in reducing sexual violence in communities.

An overview of the programs is provided in the [Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns](#) section of this document.

Since fall 2015, new students taking ASU 101 have been provided education to raise awareness about sexual violence, prevention, and bystander intervention. Currently, all new ASU students — first-time freshman, transfers and new graduate students — are expected to complete [Community of Care](#). The online educational module was designed to provide information and training about ASU's values and code of conduct, enhance awareness of sexual violence and its impact on college students, and provide critical information on what to do if you or someone you know experiences sexual violence. Expanded sexual assault

prevention training and education are also provided to all faculty and staff. Information on ASU's numerous, ongoing training and education programs dedicated to combating sexual violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking is located at <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>. The web portal provides a comprehensive list of campus and other available resources.

ASU uses live training as well as online training modules to educate students and employees regarding the prevention of discrimination and harassment in the ASU community. The training highlights ASU's continued commitment to a positive educational and workplace environment. The training includes information on how to identify and prevent the prohibited behavior, and where and how to report concerns. All ASU employees are required to complete the training and can enroll online at <https://cfo.asu.edu/OEI-training>.

An overview of ASU's bystander training is provided in the [Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns](#) section of this document. As part of the training, attendees learn about safe and positive options for preventing harm and intervening when there is a risk of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking. Training includes recognizing situations that could increase the potential for harm, understanding conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers that keep people from intervening, safe and effective intervention options, and steps for acting to intervene. Examples include the following:

Step Up and Do Your Part | Bystander Intervention

Our ASU community expects that you will step up and help others in need. It's the Sun Devil way to create a powerful network of students who watch out for each other, show concern for each other's well-being, and help prevent harmful situations from occurring. How and when to intervene are often difficult decisions. Your first concern should always be safety. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, call 911 immediately. Included below are some general tips about intervention when the situation does not pose any immediate threat of danger.

1. **Pay attention.** It is easier for you to notice something amiss if you are aware of what is going on in your surroundings. If you get the sense something is wrong, trust your instincts. If you are observing a situation where someone is encouraging another person to become intoxicated with alcohol or other drugs — step in.
2. **Take personal responsibility.** People often do not intervene because they believe it is not their responsibility or someone else will help the person. Think about what you would want someone to do for you or a friend or family member. As Sun Devils, we want ASU to be a safe community and it is important to watch for your Sun Devil family members.
3. **Decide how to help.** Start by assessing the situation. Determine whether it is safe for you to intervene on your own, whether you should call others to help you, and whether to involve the police. Thinking about these questions will help you determine how you can effectively address the situation.
 - **De-escalate:** Be calm and respectful.
 - **Offer help:** Signal your concern and willingness to act. It's okay if you are turned down at first or altogether; simply offering help can change the dynamics.
 - **Slow things down:** Give people time to extricate themselves, if that's what they want.
 - **Disrupt the situation:** Intrude. Make a joke. Change the topic. Spill something. Be a third wheel.
4. **Early Intervention.** It is important to intervene as soon as you notice someone might be in danger. It is typically safer and more effective to intervene before a situation escalates. You should never intervene if you feel your personal safety is at risk. If you feel unsafe, you should get the police involved.

Refer peers to resources. There are a variety of campus resources that can help someone who has experienced sexual violence. Educate yourself about these resources, which will prepare you to help someone who may disclose sexual violence to you. If someone tells you they have been sexually assaulted, believe them, be there for them, and share information about resources available to help them. For more information, visit <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>.

Training also focuses on risk reduction. Options for acting are presented with the intent of decreasing bystander inaction, increasing victim empowerment, promoting safety and addressing conditions that facilitate violence.

Cases involving allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, reported at ASU are promptly, fairly, and thoroughly investigated. ASU provides victims with written notification of their rights and options that let them know they are not alone including, but not limited to, providing guidance on finding a safe place, filing a police report, talking with counselors, seeking medical care, and changing student living, academic, transportation, or work situations. To learn more, visit <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>.

Reporting the Incident

ASU Police strongly encourages victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, or stalking to seek support and report the incident to police. In these cases, the police focus is on investigating the allegations and providing victims with the necessary assistance and resources.

Corresponding campus police departments	ASU in Washington, D.C.
	Metropolitan Police Department 202-727-9099
	ASU California Center
	Los Angeles Police Department 877-275-5273
	ASU at Lake Havasu
	Lake Havasu City Police Department 928-855-1171
	ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses
	ASU Police Department 480-965-3456
	ASU School of Social Work Tucson
	Tucson Police Department 520-791-4444

The following alternative reporting options are available to ASU students, faculty and staff who have been victimized or who know someone who has been or is being victimized. We understand individual circumstances may determine if and how a victim chooses to make a report. A victim can choose to pursue one or more of these reporting options by going to <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu>, where these options are outlined.

- File an administrative report alleging employee misconduct with the ASU Office of University Rights and Responsibilities at:
University Center Building, Suite A
1100 E. University drive
Tempe, AZ 85281
(855) 278-5081
- File an administrative report alleging student misconduct with the ASU Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities at one of the campus locations. For the Washington Center, ASU California Center, or ASU at Lake Havasu, complete the online form at <https://eoss.asu.edu/dos/srr/filingreport> and email to deanofstudents@asu.edu, or call the Tempe campus office directly.

ASU Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities	
ASU Downtown Phoenix campus – Post Office	ASU Tempe campus – Hassayampa Academic Village – Mohave Hall
522 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004 602-496-4357	1201 S. McAllister Ave. Tempe, AZ 85281 480-965-9170
ASU Polytechnic campus – Santa Hall	ASU West campus – University Center
7001 E. Williams Field road Mesa, AZ 85212 480-727-5269	4701 W. Thunderbird road, Suite 301 Glendale, AZ 85306 602-543-8152

- Unsure who to talk to? Contact the university Title IX Coordinator via email at TitleIXCoordinator@asu.edu or by phone at 480-965-0696.
- Any community member can report anonymously. To report an incident anonymously, call the ASU Hotline at 877-786-3385 or report through the ASU LiveSafe mobile app.

Confidential conversation

ASU is committed to the health and safety of our community. **Victims/Survivors are not alone; we are here to help.** If you wish to have a **confidential** conversation, you can contact ASU Counseling or the ASU Employee Assistance Office.

Students

Students located on all campuses can contact the ASU Counseling department at 480-965-6146. ASU Counseling also offers a dedicated crisis line for after-hours support and can be contacted at 480-921-1006. Confidential, same day, walk-in appointments are available to students at the following ASU Counseling locations:

ASU Counseling Services	ASU Downtown Phoenix campus – Post Office
	522 N. Central Ave. Room, 208 Phoenix, AZ 85004 480-965-6146
	ASU Polytechnic campus – Academic Center
	5988 S. Backus Mall, Suite 92 Mesa, AZ 85212 480-965-6146
	ASU Tempe campus – Student Services Building
1151 S. Forest Ave. Suite 334 Tempe, AZ 85281 480-965-6146	
ASU West campus – University Center Building	
13590 N. 47 th Ave., Suite 221 Glendale, AZ 85306 480-965-6146	

Employees

Employees from all campuses interested in having a confidential conversation should contact the ASU Employee Assistance Office at 480-965-2271.

A professional counselor who is engaged in providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor's license or certification has no Clery Act crime reporting obligations. However, professional counselors are encouraged; if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform a person receiving counseling of the crime reporting procedure on a voluntary, confidential basis for the purpose of including the crime in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. When making such a report, the individual is not required to disclose personal identifying information.

The victim's personally identifying information (e.g., name, home or other physical address, contact information, social security number, date of birth) will never be included in the Clery crime log, the Annual Security Report, or any other publicly available recordkeeping document related to the Clery Act.

Preserving evidence



When sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking is alleged, it is important to preserve evidence when possible. Such evidence may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protective order. Physical evidence is best collected within 72 hours of the assault but can be collected up to 120 hours (five days) after the assault. Try to preserve evidence even if you are unsure at the time whether you wish to pursue criminal charges or other actions to address the violence because that will preserve your options for doing so. To preserve evidence, the following tips can be used:

Sexual Assault

Evidence of sexual assault can be preserved by not showering or bathing, douching, urinating, brushing teeth, or laundering, changing or discarding clothing and/or bedding until evidence can be collected.

Evidence can also be preserved by saving call records, text messages, social media communications, and other evidence that may assist in an investigation.

Every sexual assault survivor has a right to have a free forensic medical examination administered by a registered nurse who has received advanced training to provide care and treatment to sexual assault survivors.

Even if you are not sure that you want to file a police report, it can be helpful to have any available evidence collected in case you decide to file a report with law enforcement at a later time.

Domestic and dating violence

Not all experiences of domestic and dating violence cause visible injuries. If visible injuries are present, it can be helpful to document them with photographs, if it is safe to do so. It is also important to seek medical attention if possible and safe to do so.

Stalking

If you have experienced stalking, it can be helpful to an investigation to retain any evidence of that behavior, including documentation of any unwanted communication (written, oral, electronic), posts (such as on social media), gifts, etc.

Police investigation activation

Reporting to the police activates a process designed to determine what happened. The order in which the steps occur may vary slightly between police departments and based upon specifics of the case. The steps involved in reporting are an initial interview of the victim to determine basic facts of the incident (who, what, where, when, how), a forensic medical examination conducted by a certified Forensic Nurse Examiner (optional), interview with a detective, witness interviews, evidence collection (clothing, bedding, video, receipts, text messages, emails, etc.) and review.

For ASU Police cases that meet the elements of sexual assault or sex offense as defined in the Arizona Revised Statutes and probable cause is established for criminal charges, cases will be submitted to the Maricopa County Attorney's Office for prosecution. For campus locations outside of the Phoenix Metropolitan area, local law enforcement will investigate and make the determination to submit the case for prosecution. The ASU victim advocate can assist you with navigating the process and can be contacted at 480-965-0107.

Reporting sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to ASU Police does not require filing criminal charges. However, it does activate all support systems for the victim, including campus resources. Victims may notify ASU Police or local law enforcement directly. **However, if a victim so elects, the ASU Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities or a Campus Security Authority will assist the victim in notifying law enforcement authorities.**

As part of Arizona's criminal justice process, the victim is given a document listing their rights under the [Arizona Constitution, Article 2, Section 2.1.\(A\)](#), which preserves and protects the victim's rights to justice and due process. It also lists the rights which automatically attach to the victim and a list of rights the victim must request, along with information on victim compensation, orders of protection/injunctions against harassment, and a domestic violence legal advocacy resource with contact information. The victim also receives a Community Resource and Links sheet, which provides telephone numbers and webpage addresses for local resources.

A victim may decline to notify law enforcement but still take advantage of all other ASU and local support systems. When a student or employee reports to ASU that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on- or off-campus, ASU will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of the student or employee's rights and options.

Confidentiality: ASU will maintain the confidentiality of the information it receives, except where disclosure is required by law; necessary to protect the health, safety, or security of others; or is necessary to facilitate legitimate university processes, including the reporting, investigation and resolution of student code of conduct violations as well as the resolution of discrimination, harassment or retaliation allegations. ASU will also complete publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifying information about the victim. If a "timely warning" is required related to an act of sexual violence, ASU will not disclose the victim's name in the timely warning.

Free medical forensic sexual exam

Under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, states like Arizona that receive VAWA STOP formula grant funding must provide medical forensic sexual examinations to all victims regardless of whether police involvement is desired. The medical forensic sexual exam is always free of charge to the victim or survivor of a crime of sexual violence. ASU encourages survivors to obtain an exam to preserve evidence should they later decide to seek prosecution. Exams must be done within 120 hours (5 days) of the assault.

If the survivor chooses to report a crime of sexual violence to ASU Police, and would like to have a medical forensic exam, the police will assist by scheduling the exam on their behalf and transporting them to a Family Advocacy Center. However, as noted, a survivor may obtain a forensic sexual examination without police involvement. To obtain an exam without law enforcement involvement, contact HonorHealth Forensic Nurse Examiner Program, at 480-312-6339 and the nurse will assist with scheduling at one of the Family Advocacy Centers. The following is a list of Family Advocacy Centers available within the various geographical areas near ASU campuses.

Family Advocacy Centers	
Family Advocacy Center	
2120 N. Central Ave. #250 Phoenix, AZ 85004-1453 602-534-2120 https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservices/programs/victims/fac	
Glendale Family Advocacy Center	
4600 W. Glendale Ave. Glendale, AZ 85301 623-930-3720 https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservices/programs/victims/fac	
Havasu Abuse Victim Education Network	
2174 McCulloch Blvd. Lake Havasu, AZ 86403 928-505-3153 http://www.acfan.net/centers/haven	
Los Angeles Rape Hotlines and Crisis Centers	
Center for Pacific Asian Family	800-339-3940
East L.A. Rape & Battering Hotline	800-585-6231
National Sexual Assault Hotline	800-656-4673
Peace Over Violence	213-626-3393 or video 213-785-2749
UCLA Medical Center Santa Monica 1250 16 th St. Santa Monica, CA 90404 424-259-7208 https://www.uclahealth.org/santa-monica/rape-treatment	
Strength United	818-886-0453
YWCA	877-943-5778
MedStar Washington Hospital Center	
110 Irving St. NW Washington, D.C. 20010 202-877-7000 https://blog.medstarwashington.org/2017/08/02/sexual-assault-sane-nurses/	
Mesa Family Advocacy Center	
225 E. 1 st St. Mesa, AZ 85201 480-664-4075 http://acfan.net/centers/mesa-center.htm	
Network for Victim Recovery of D.C.	
6856 Eastern Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20010 202-742-1727 https://www.nvrdc.org/	
Scottsdale Family Advocacy Center	
10225 E. Via Linda Scottsdale, AZ 85258 480-312-6306 http://www.acfan.net/centers/scottsdale-family.htm	

Southern Arizona Center Against Sexual Assault (Tucson)

Tucson Medical Center
5301 E. Grant Road
Tucson, AZ 85712
520-327-7273 or toll-free at 800-400-1001
<https://www.sacasa.org/>

Orders of protection and injunctions against harassment

Civil court orders are issued in an attempt to prevent continuing acts of violence or harassment. A person who is being victimized has the right to file a petition with a magistrate, justice of the peace, or superior court judge for an order of protection or injunction against harassment.

The relationship of the petitioner and the defendant, as defined in [A.R.S. § 13-3601](#), determines which order applies for orders issued within Maricopa (ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses), Mojave County (ASU at Lake Havasu), and Pima County (ASU School of Social Work Tucson), Arizona.

The relationship of the petitioner and the defendant as defined in [D.C. Code § 16-1003](#) defines the relationships required to obtain a Civil Protection Order within the District of Columbia (The Washington Center).

The relationship of the petitioner and the defendant as defined in [CA FAM § 6211](#) must be domestic in nature to obtain a Domestic Violence Restraining Order within the State of California (ASU California Center). A Civil Harassment Injunction may be obtained for all other instances of harassment as defined in [CA Civ Pro § 527.6](#).

Protection orders

An order of protection is a civil court order that prohibits a specific person from committing an act of harassment or domestic violence against another person or persons. The order of protection is available based on the relationship you have with the party you are seeking protection from (e.g., current or former spouse, someone with whom you live or have lived, someone with whom you share a child, etc.) and must be issued by a judge and served by a police officer, deputy sheriff or process server. The protection order will be effective for 12 months from the service date unless quashed by the court.

Protection orders can restrain a defendant from continuing acts of violence and harassment by prohibiting the individual from contacting or coming in contact with you as described in the order. A protection order can also provide you with legal recourse if the defendant violates the order.

Protection orders cannot resolve landlord/tenant disputes, change custody or visitation orders, or guarantee your safety.

Injunction against harassment

An Injunction Against Harassment does not depend upon relationships and is available if the conduct of any person is "Harassment" as defined by law [A.R.S. § 13-2921](#). In Arizona, harassment is a series of acts (at least two events) over any period of time that is directed at a specific person, and that would cause a reasonable person to be seriously alarmed, annoyed or harassed and the conduct, in fact, seriously alarms, annoys, or harasses the person and serves no legitimate purpose.

In the District of Columbia, a Restraining Order can be obtained for all incidents of harassment defined in [D.C. Code § 22-3133](#) involving parties who do not meet the relationship definitions as provided in

[D.C. Code § 16-1003](#). In the District of Columbia, harassment is defined as an individual engaging in a course of conduct directly or indirectly, or through one or more third persons, in person or by any means, on two or more occasions, to:

- (a) Follow, monitor, place under surveillance, threaten, or communicate to or about another individual;
- (b) Interfere with, damage, take, or unlawfully enter an individual's real or personal property or threaten or attempt to do so; or
- (c) Use another individual's personal identifying information.

In the State of California, a Civil Harassment Injunction can be obtained for all incidents of harassment defined in [CA Civ Pro § 527.6](#) involving parties who do not meet the relationship requirement definitions as provided in [CA FAM § 6211](#). In the State of California, harassment is defined as unlawful violence, a credible threat of violence, or a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, or harasses the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be that which would cause a reasonable person to suffer substantial emotional distress and must actually cause substantial emotional distress.

Applying for an Order of Protection or Injunction Against Harassment

Orders within Maricopa County, Mojave County, and Pima County, Arizona

To apply for an order in Maricopa County (ASU Downtown Phoenix campus, Polytechnic, Tempe or West campuses), Mojave county (ASU at Lake Havasu), or Pima county (ASU School of Social Work Tucson), you may use the [AZPOINT](#)¹⁰ (Arizona Protective Order Initiation and Notification Tool. The court needs your contact information. If the person you need protection from (the defendant) does not know where you live, the court can hide your address so the defendant will not see it in your order of protection paperwork.

You will need to provide information on what acts of violence or threatening conduct occurred, leading you to apply for protection and addresses to which you do not want the defendant to come. In conjunction, you need to provide the names and relationships of other persons for whom you may request protection, whether the defendant has access to or possesses firearms, the nature of your relationship to the defendant, an whether there are any courts involved in the relationship (divorce, child custody, etc.)

You will then appear before a justice of the peace who will hear your sworn testimony and review evidence. The justice will decide whether your order will be issued immediately or whether a hearing will be set. There are no fees associated with applying for any of these protection orders at the time of publication of this document.

Once issued by the justice court, the order or injunction will be in effect when a private process server, a law enforcement officer, or a constable serves it to the defendant. It remains in effect for one year from the date it is served. If the defendant violates the order or injunction, contact law enforcement immediately. If you are in physical danger, call 911. Victims are reminded to remain cautious and have a personal safety plan.

Orders within the State of California

To apply for a civil harassment injunction or domestic violence restraining order in the State of California (ASU California Center), the court will need your contact information. If the person you need protection from (the defendant) does not know where you live, the court can withhold this information.

You will need to provide information on what acts of violence or threatening conduct occurred leading you to apply for protection, addresses you do not want the defendant to come to, the names and relationships (if applicable) of other persons for whom you may request protection, and whether the defendant has access to or possesses firearms.

You will then appear before a judge who will hear your sworn testimony and will decide whether your order will be issued immediately or whether a hearing will be set. There may be fees associated with filing a restraining order or civil harassment injunction.

Once issued by the judge, the order will be in effect for up to one year from the date the defendant is served by a private process server, a law enforcement officer, or constable. If the defendant violates the order, contact local law enforcement immediately. If you are in physical danger, call 911. Victims are reminded to remain cautious and have a personal safety plan.

To obtain additional information on the forms necessary to file a petition (form requesting the orders), contact the court responsible for issuing orders closest to your campus.

Orders within the District of Columbia

To apply for a civil protection or restraining order in the District of Columbia (ASU in Washington, D.C.), the court will need your contact information. If the person you need protection from (the defendant) does not know where you live, the court can shield the address. Should any future motions related to the order be initiated by the defendant, the court will act as the recipient of the motion on behalf of the petitioner and forward all documents to the petitioner’s shielded address.

You will need to provide information on what acts of violence or threatening conduct occurred leading you to apply for protection, addresses you do not want the defendant to come to, the names and relationships (if applicable) of other persons for whom you may request protection, and whether the defendant has access to or possesses firearms. You will then appear before a judge who will hear your sworn testimony and will decide whether your order will be issued immediately or whether a hearing will be set. There may be fees associated with filing a temporary restraining order, but none associated with civil protection orders as of the time of publication of this document.

Once issued by the judge, the order will be in effect for up to one year from the date the defendant is served by a private process server, a law enforcement officer, or constable. If the defendant violates the order, contact local law enforcement immediately. If you are in physical danger, call 911. Victims are reminded to remain cautious and have a personal safety plan.

To obtain additional information on the forms necessary to file a petition (form requesting the orders), contact the court responsible for issuing orders closest to your campus.

Court locations for obtaining protective orders and injunctions against harassment	
ASU in Washington, D.C.	ASU Polytechnic campus
D.C. Superior Court (Restraining Orders) 500 Indiana Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20001 202-879-1010	San Tan Justice Court 201 E. Chicago St. Chandler, AZ 85225 602-372-3400
ASU in Washington, D.C.	ASU Tempe campus
Violence Intake Center (Civil Protection Orders) 500 Indiana Ave., NW, Room 4235 Washington, D.C. 20001 202-897-0157	University Lakes Justice Court 201 E. Chicago St. Chandler, AZ 85225 602-372-3400
ASU California Center	ASU West campus
Superior Court of California – County of Los Angeles 1945 S. Hill St. Los Angeles, CA 90007 213-745-3200	North Valley Justice Court 14264 W. Tierra Buena Lane Surprise, AZ 85374 602-372-2000
ASU at Lake Havasu	ASU School of Social Work Tucson
Lake Havasu City Consolidated Court 2001 College Drive, Suite 148 Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403 928-453-0705	Pima County Consolidated Justice Court 240 N. Stone Ave. Tucson, AZ 85701 520-724-3171

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus

Encanto Justice Court
620 W. Jackson St.
Phoenix, AZ 85003
602-372-6300

For information on filing these orders in the District of Columbia, where ASU in Washington, D.C. is located, access the District of Columbia Courts website at <https://www.dccourts.gov/services/domestic-violence-matters>.

For further information on filing these orders in Los Angeles, where the ASU California Center is located, access the Superior Court of California County of Los Angeles website at <http://www.lacourt.org/selfhelp/selfhelp.aspx>.

For information on filing these orders in Mojave County, where ASU at Lake Havasu is located, access the Defendant's Guide Sheet for Protective Orders, which is available at https://www.mohavecourts.com/Court%20Forms/Justice%20Courts%20SS/Order%20of%20Protection/JCSS_OPDefGuideSheetProtOrdersAOC.pdf.

For further information on obtaining an order of protection or injunction against harassment in Maricopa County, where the ASU Downtown Phoenix, ASU Polytechnic, ASU Tempe, and ASU West campuses are located, visit <http://justicecourts.maricopa.gov/CaseTypes/domesticviolence.aspx> or you are advised to watch the video, "How to Get an Order of Protection from the Court," which can be found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mjDfceV1pOs&feature=plcp>.

For information on filing these orders in Pima County, where ASU School of Social Work Tucson is located, access the Arizona Superior Court in Pima County website at <https://www.sc.pima.gov/Default.aspx?tabid=239>.

Individuals requesting an Order of Protection in Arizona can also begin the process online by accessing the [Arizona Protective Order Initiation and Notification Tool \(AZPOINT\)](https://azpoint.azcourts.gov/), <https://azpoint.azcourts.gov/>. The tool will assist you with form completion and provide instructions for contacting the court.

Assistance in obtaining an order of protection or injunction against harassment

Employees and students who need assistance obtaining an order of protection or injunction against harassment may contact the ASU Victim Advocate at 480-965-0107.

Emergency orders of protection for domestic violence or dating violence

If the court is closed for business, an emergency order of protection can be granted by a judge in writing, verbally, or telephonically to protect a person in imminent danger of domestic or dating violence. Emergency orders of protection are obtained through local law enforcement agencies. If you need an emergency order of protection and are in immediate danger, call 911. If you need an order of protection and are not in immediate danger, contact the corresponding campus police department.

- For ASU in Washington, D.C., contact the Metropolitan Police Department at 202-727-9099.
- For the ASU California Center, contact the Los Angeles Police Department at 877-275-5273.
- For ASU at Lake Havasu campus, contact the Lake Havasu City Police Department at 958-855-1171.
- For the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, contact the ASU Police Department at 480-965-3456.
- For ASU School of Social Work Tucson, contact the Tucson Police Department at 520-791-4444.

Remember, if you are in immediate physical danger, always call 911.

The law enforcement agency will dispatch an officer to review your situation. If appropriate, the officer will contact the court after hours to request the court grant an emergency order. If the order is granted, it will be a temporary order only good until the close of the next day of court business following the day the emergency order was issued. You will need to go to the location where protective orders are issued, the very next business day, to complete and file a petition for a permanent order of protection.

Enforcement of orders

- Any person on university property who has obtained an order of protection or injunction against harassment may contact the corresponding campus or local police department for enforcement.
- For ASU in Washington, D.C., contact the Metropolitan Police Department at 202-727-9099.
- For the ASU California Center, contact the Los Angeles Police Department at 877-275-5273.
- For ASU at Lake Havasu campus, contact the Lake Havasu City Police Department 958-855-1171.
- For the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, contact the ASU Police Department at 480-965-3456.
- For ASU School of Social Work Tucson, contact the Tucson Police Department at 520-791-4444.

“No contact” orders

ASU administration does not issue orders of protection or injunctions against harassment but may issue “no contact” orders through the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities. If a “no contact” order is deemed appropriate, it will be issued, and the involved parties will be contacted. The stipulations may include, but are not limited to, no contact via phone calls, e-mails, voicemails, text messages, letters, cards, gifts, social network messages, or any other medium of communication or contact. This also includes both direct communication and indirect communication, i.e., you may not use other people or social networking sites as a means of communication. A “no contact” order is an administrative order. Violations of the “no contact” order are subject to the student or employee conduct policy and procedures. You may telephone the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities at 480-965-9170 to report a violation of a “no contact” order. A reported violation of a “no-contact” order will be reviewed by Student Rights and Responsibilities and a determination made.

Interim and other protective measures

When determined appropriate, the university will take interim measures designed to support and protect individuals and the university community. Such interim measures might include restrictions on contact, class or work schedule alterations, leaves or excused absences, increased safety measures, student housing changes, or course/class academic adjustments. If it is ultimately determined that university policy has been violated, then these measures may also become part of any permanent administrative/disciplinary action against the violator. Factors that might be considered during the determination of interim measures process include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Severity or pervasiveness of the allegations.
- Any continuing effects on the complainant.
- Effect interim measure(s) will have on protecting the complainant’s and respondent’s respective educational and work opportunities.
- Whether the complainant and alleged respondent share the same residence hall, dining hall, class, transportation or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to address the reported conduct (e.g., civil order of protection or an injunction against harassment).

Even if a victim elects not to report an incident of alleged sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to campus police or local law enforcement, ASU can identify supportive measures to support the victim.

ASU will provide written notification to victims about options, available assistance, and how to request changes to academic situations, living situations, transportation and working situations. The notification will also address the availability of protective measures. Even if a victim chooses not to report to the police, the police department victim advocate can provide confidential assistance with creating a personal safety plan. Contact the ASU Victim Advocate at 480-965-0107.

ASU provides respondents with information regarding applicable University processes as well as available support resources.

Academic requests

ASU will consider reasonable requests for an **academic** situation change by a complainant student, respondent student, or other student involved in the investigation of an alleged sexual harassment or sexual assault incident, domestic violence or dating violence incident, or stalking incident. Possible options for change include, but are not limited to, change to another course section, change to an alternative course delivery method, change in workgroup assignments, and imposition of physical separation restrictions.

To make an academic situation change request, contact:

- Dean of Students Office 480-965-6547
- ASU at Lake Havasu Academic Success Specialist 928-854-9703

Living accommodation requests

ASU will consider reasonable requests for a living situation change or other protective measures including, but not limited to, reassignment to another available location within ASU University Housing, housing access restrictions, or alteration or cancellation of an ASU University Housing license.

To make a living situation change request, contact:

During business hours

- For ASU at Lake Havasu campus, contact the administrative assistant in-person or at 928-854-9740.
- For the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, contact ASU Housing at 480-965-3515.

After hours

- For ASU at Lake Havasu campus after-hours, contact the on-duty resident assistant, and they will notify appropriate personnel.
- For the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses after-hours, contact the front desk, community assistant, assistant director, or community director at the victim or student's current residential facility. These ASU employees can contact the University Housing professional staff member 24 hours a day who can facilitate a living situation change.

Transportation accommodation requests

ASU will consider a reasonable request for a transportation situation change or protective measures. Available options include, but are not limited to, allowing a parking permit change, assisting with arrangements for alternate public transportation, or other transportation accommodations that reasonably address the request.

To make a transportation situation change request, contact:

- Dean of Students Office (students) 480-965-6547
- Lake Havasu Student Services Coordinator 928-854-9720
- Office of University Rights and Responsibilities (employees) 480-965-5057

Working accommodation requests

ASU will consider a reasonable request for a working situation change. Available options include, but are not limited to, alternative work location, alteration of work schedule, or identification of other work opportunities.

To make a working situation change request, contact:

- Dean of Students Office (students) 480-965-6547
- Lake Havasu Student Services Coordinator 928-854-9720
- Office of University Rights and Responsibility (employees) 480-965-5057

ASU will provide written notification to a victim about the options mentioned above. ASU will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair ASU's ability to provide the accommodation or protective measures as stated in the section on Reporting Crimes and Incidents and Institutional Reporting. If an individual requests anonymity after a report is filed, the Title IX Coordinator will consider the request, the due process rights of all parties involved, the severity of any alleged harassment, and the potential risk of a hostile environment for others in the community in order to determine whether the request can be honored. The requesting party will be advised of the determination.

ASU also provides written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims both within the university and in the community. Information about resources can be obtained at <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>.

Additionally, when a student or employee reports that he or she has been a victim of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on- or off-campus, ASU will provide the student or employee with a written explanation of their rights and options.

ASU provides respondents with information regarding applicable University processes as well as available support resources.

University complaint and conduct proceedings for students and employees in cases involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking

In cases of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, ASU provides prompt, fair, and impartial proceedings, which include a fact-finding investigation, meetings, and may include an administrative hearing before the University Hearing Board or other hearing opportunity as identified in applicable policy. A written explanation of rights and options is provided as part of the administrative process. The process for filing a report against a student and the various steps in the report review process are found in the Student Code of Conduct¹¹ and the [Student Code of Conduct Procedures](#)¹². The process for filing a formal Title IX complaint against a student and the various steps in the formal complaint process are found in university policy ACD 401¹³ and P20a¹⁴.

Filing an allegation of misconduct against a student can be done by completing the [Campus Community Incident Report](#) and submitting it via email to deanofstudents@asu.edu, or by dropping it off at the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities on any ASU campus. A formal Title IX complaint can be filed with the Title IX Coordinator at titleixcoordinator@asu.edu.

ASU Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities	ASU Downtown Phoenix campus – Post Office
	522 N. Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004 602-496-4357
	ASU Polytechnic campus – Santan Hall
	7001 E. Williams Field road Mesa, AZ 85212 480-727-5269
	ASU Tempe campus – Hassayampa Academic Village – Mohave Hall
1201 S. McAllister Ave. Tempe, AZ 85281 480-965-9170	
ASU West campus – University Center Building	
4701 W. Thunderbird road, Suite 301 Glendale, AZ 85306 602-543-8152	

For ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center, and ASU at Lake Havasu, the Campus Community Incident Report should be submitted via email to deanofstudents@asu.edu. If you have questions about the report form, please call 480-965-9170.

The process for filing a report against an employee and the steps in the report review process are found in [ACD 401¹⁵](#), [P20¹⁶](#). [The process for filing a formal Title IX complaint against a student and the various steps in the formal complaint process are found in university policy ACD 401¹⁷ and P20a¹⁸](#). The circumstances of the allegation will determine the type of proceeding. Other policies and procedures applicable to administrators, faculty, academic professional, and staff are found [SPP 808¹⁹](#), [SPP 809²⁰](#), [ABOR 6-101²¹](#), [ABOR 6-201²²](#), and [ABOR 6-302²³](#). For sworn law enforcement officers, discipline will be administered in accordance with [A.R.S. § 38-1101](#) et seq.

If your report is regarding an ASU employee, please contact the Office of University Rights and Responsibilities via email at URR@asu.edu or call 480-965-5057 to request an optional report form and/or to schedule a consultation. A formal Title IX complaint can be filed with the Title IX Coordinator at titleixcoordinator@asu.edu.

Summary of Rights of the Respondent and Complainant in Investigations of University Policy

Administrative proceedings shall be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent. Proceedings also shall be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual assault, dating violence and domestic violence and stalking. Investigators receive annual training on investigating Title IX matters. ASU staff who conduct proceedings receive training on how to investigate and administer a hearing process that is prompt, fair, and equitable. This training includes, but is not limited to, determining relevant evidence and how it should be used during a proceeding; avoiding conflicts of interest; understanding sexual misconduct; overview of Title IX sexual harassment, overview of the Clery Act as amended by VAWA; investigations and report writing; and adjudications. Training for ASU staff who conduct proceedings related to formal complaints of Title IX sexual harassment can be found at <https://www.asu.edu/titleIX/>.

The investigation of a formal Title IX complaint will be concluded as soon as practical after receipt. The complainant and respondent should be provided updates on the progress of the investigation and issuance of the report. In these proceedings, complainant and respondent will be:

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- Given an equal opportunity to participate in the investigation process, including the opportunity to identify witnesses and other relevant evidence;
- Informed of the applicable university policies and procedures as well as the nature and extent of the alleged violations contained within the report;
- Informed of the right to be accompanied by an advisor of the individual's choosing during all meetings, proceedings, and/or disciplinary hearings at which the individual is present;
- Notified of available counseling, mental health, academic, legal and other applicable support services, both at the university and in the community;
- Notification that the respondent to a formal Title IX complaint is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that the determination regarding responsibility is made at the conclusion of the grievance process;
- Informed simultaneously, in writing, of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding, the university's procedures for the complainant and the respondent to appeal the results of the conduct proceeding (if an appeal process applies), any change to the results that occurs before the time the results become final, and when the results become final, the rationale for the decision.

The purpose of an investigation, which includes interviewing the parties and witnesses, and in the cases of a formal Title IX complaint a live hearing, is to gather and assess evidence. The standard of evidence used in investigating and adjudicating complaints is the "preponderance of the evidence" standard. This standard is met if the allegation is deemed more likely than not to have occurred. Investigators and decision-makers shall have appropriate training regarding this standard.

ASU will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in [18 U.S.C. § 16](#)), or an incident of incest or statutory rape, the results of any disciplinary proceeding against the respondent student alleged to have committed such offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the victim's next of kin shall be treated as the alleged victim.

University responses to alleged policy violations

Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are criminal acts that carry criminal and civil penalties under state and/or federal law. Such conduct is also contrary to ASU policy and can lead to the imposition of educational interventions, administrative actions, and/or disciplinary sanctions to address the conduct, depending on the individual facts and circumstances of the case.

University students found responsible for violating the Student Code of Conduct may be subject to one or more of the following²⁴:

- Administrative actions include, but are not limited to, probation, warning, administrative hold, restricted access to university property, and interim actions such as interim suspension, removal from housing, or exclusion from one or more classes.
- Disciplinary sanctions include suspension (one semester to two years), expulsion, or degree revocation.
- Educational interventions include but are not limited to completing an educational program at the student's expense, writing a paper, engaging in community service, or any other assignment to address the student's conduct.

University faculty, staff and students found responsible for violating university policy may be subject to discipline up to and including termination/expulsion.

Arizona Board of Regents policy provides that any student suspended or expelled from Arizona State University, the University of Arizona, or Northern Arizona University is ineligible for admission, enrollment, or re-enrollment to ASU, UA, or NAU and requires the universities to notify one another of students that have been suspended or expelled.

ABOR has authorized the universities to adopt rules and procedures for considering a request for readmission. In the case of suspension from ASU, when the time of suspension is nearing the end, the student desiring to return to ASU must reapply for admission. Before readmission to ASU is granted, the

suspended student must meet with a Student Rights and Responsibilities staff member. At that point, conditions for readmission and additional requirements may be set, e.g., counseling and/or training. ASU will not grant readmission to an expelled student.

ASU employees, including student workers, found responsible for committing such conduct may face sanctions including, but not limited to, written reprimand, demotion, suspension (up to 30 days), termination of employment, or other action permissible under university policy.

Retaliation

ASU prohibits retaliation by its officers, employees, students, representatives, or agents against a person who exercises his or her rights or responsibilities under any provision of the Campus SaVE Act. No one may retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising his or her rights or responsibilities under the Act. Retaliation is also prohibited under [ABOR 5-308²⁵](#), Student Code of Conduct, and [ACD 401²⁶](#), Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation.

Sexual violence crime prevention programs

ASU Police, the Dean of Students Office, and other campus departments provide ongoing educational programming in the effort to reduce the risk of sexual violence. Beginning with summer orientation and continuing throughout the year, new and returning students are provided the opportunity to attend educational presentations related to sexual violence prevention and survival. To learn more, contact the ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit at 480-965-1972 or via email at ASUPolice@asu.edu, or refer to <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>.

The ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit implemented a nationally recognized self-defense program, the Rape Aggression Defense System. R.A.D. is a 12-hour training course designed to maximize the physical defense abilities of women and men. Unlike other self-defense programs, R.A.D. teaches basic, practical techniques that require no special fitness level or equipment. The program's objective is to help people develop and enhance the options of self-defense should they choose to fight back while being attacked. ASU Police recognizes that not every tactic will work in every situation and that a person has the right to choose to comply rather than fight back. The goal is to train participants to fight back effectively should they so choose. Participants have the opportunity to test their newly learned defensive strategies during simulated attack scenarios. The R.A.D. program is an alliance of instructors who can assist one another with programs, equipment, experiences and insight. Most importantly, they allow every participant a lifetime return and practice invitation, at no charge; anywhere a R.A.D. program is offered.

ASU provides education addressing sexual violence and consent in a variety of formats. Information and resources are available online, and presentations are available on a variety of topics. A full list of presentations is provided in the [Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns](#) section of this document.

Sexual violence crime prevention tips

- Bystanders: Intervene if you see something happening that could lead to sexual violence. If you don't feel safe intervening on your own, call 911. Some signs to look out for include incapacitation, physical force, threats of violence, or coercion.
- Clearly communicate your sexual interests and boundaries with potential partners.
- Consistently check in with your partner to ensure consent has been given for each sexual act.
- If you drink alcohol, do so in moderation, recognizing that alcohol and drugs limit your ability to make good decisions for yourself and others.
- Nine out of 10 college student victims of sexual assault knew their assailant. Perpetrators often use coercion, threats, isolation, and intimidation on their victims.

- Sexual violence can happen to anyone, and it is never the victim's fault. If you or a friend has experienced sexual violence, visit the Sexual Violence Prevention website to learn what you can do: <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>.
- State clearly, emphatically and forcefully if consent is not given.

Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act | information on sex offenders

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act mandates that convicted sex offenders who are required to register under state law must also disclose their association with institutions of higher education when applicable. Specifically affected are those registered sex offenders who attend as students, are employed by or employed at, or volunteer at institutions of higher education. The CSCPA amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 to clarify that nothing in FERPA can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

The Arizona Department of Public Safety has established the Arizona Sex Offender Info Center according to the requirements of [A.R.S. § 13-3827](#). Arizona DPS is responsible for maintaining the site and annually verifying the addresses of registered sex offenders in the State of Arizona. For more information, visit <https://www.azdps.gov/services/public/offender>.

In California, a convicted sex offender must register with the chief of police in the city in which the sex offender resides. For information about sex offenders in California, visit <https://www.meganslaw.ca.gov/mobile/Search.aspx>.

In Washington D.C., a convicted sex offender must register with the Metropolitan Police Department. For information about sex offenders in Washington, D.C., visit <https://mpdc.dc.gov/service/sex-offender-registry>.

ASU Police, in conjunction with Arizona DPS and the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, will notify the campus community of a registered sex offender, as required by law. The notification also can be found on the ASU Police website at <https://cfo.asu.edu/sex-offender-information>. For the District of Columbia, Lake Havasu, Los Angeles and Tucson, primary notification is completed by the local law enforcement.

Sexual assault and violence support services

If an incident of sexual misconduct or sexual or relationship violence occurs, options to report the incident, receive confidential support and immediate assistance are available through on-campus and off-campus resources. We strive to locate resources that are inclusive of ASU's diverse student community. In order to ensure all members of our community have access to health and safety resources, ASU employees are mandatory reporters and must report allegations of sexual assault/harassment. You can find information about confidential resources on the Sexual Violence Awareness, Prevention and Response resources webpage, <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/resources>, or by visiting the confidential support page.

Resources may be available both in-person and virtually. If you need assistance navigating the resources, you can reach out to [The Office of Advocacy and Assistance](#) or if you would like to speak to someone confidentially, you can reach out to an [ASU Victim Advocate](#).

Sexual assault and violence support services	ASU Counseling Services (students)
	All campuses 480-965-6146
	ASU Employee Assistance Office
	All campuses 480-965-2271
	ASU Sexual Violence Peer Education Program (students)
	ASU Washington Center 480-965-6547
	ASU California Center 480-965-6547
	ASU Downtown Phoenix 602-496-4357
	ASU at Lake Havasu 480-965-6547
	ASU Polytechnic 480-727-5269
ASU Tempe 480-965-6547	
ASU West 602-543-8152	
Center Against Sexual Abuse (CASA)	
24-hour crisis line 800-649-2921	
Empact: 24-Hour Crisis Intervention (students/employees)	
24-hour crisis line 800-649-2921	

Family Advocacy Centers	Lake Havasu City Haven Family Resource Center Inc.
	2174 McCulloch Blvd. Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403 928-505-3153
	Mesa Family Advocacy Center
	225 E. First St., Suite 102 Mesa, AZ 85201 480-644-4075
	Phoenix Family Advocacy Center
	2120 N. Central Ave., Suite 250 Phoenix, AZ 85004 602-534-2120
	Scottsdale Family Advocacy Center
	10225 E. Via Linda Scottsdale, AZ 85258 480-312-6300
	Washington D.C. Domestic Violence Intake Center (D.C. Superior Court)
	500 Indiana Ave., Suite 4235 Washington, D.C. 20001 202-879-0152
	Washington D.C. Domestic Violence Intake Center (United Medical Center)
	1328 Southern Ave., SE, Suite 311 Washington, D.C. 20001 202-561-3000
	Metropolitan Police Department Sex Assault Unit (Washington, D.C.)
	202-727-3700
	D.C. Rape Crisis Center (Washington, D.C.)
202-333-7273	
Los Angeles South Central LAMP	
892 E 48 th Street Los Angeles, CA 90011 323-234-1471	

Health Services	ASU Downtown Phoenix
	Nursing and Health Innovation Building 500 N. 3 rd St., Suite 155 Phoenix, AZ 85004 480-965-3349
	ASU Polytechnic
	Adjoined to Sun Devil Fitness Complex 7332 E. Sun Devil Mall Mesa, AZ 85212 480-965-3349
	RAINN Sexual Assault Hotline (national)
	800-656-4673
	ASU Tempe
Health Services Building 451 E. University Drive Tempe, AZ 85281 480-965-3349	
ASU West	
University Center Building, Suite 190 4701 W. Thunderbird Road Glendale, AZ 85306 480-965-3349	

The Dean of Students at each campus serves as a student safety resource coordinator. Resources can be found at <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/>.

Missing student notification policy

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, the university has established a Missing Student Notification Policy that describes the formal notification procedure to be followed when a student residing in on-campus housing has been reported missing for more than 24 hours. An on-campus student housing facility is defined as any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus. The ASU Downtown Phoenix, ASU Polytechnic, ASU Tempe, ASU West, and ASU at Lake Havasu are the only campuses that have on-campus student housing facilities.

If you have reason to believe that a student who lives in on-campus student housing has been missing from campus for 24 hours, or less if suspicious circumstances exist, contact ASU Police at 480-965-3456.

Anyone at ASU who receives a report of a missing student must immediately contact ASU Police at 480-965-3456. If ASU Police receive a report of a missing student from a campus not within its jurisdiction, it must immediately notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.

For the ASU at Lake Havasu, contact the Lake Havasu Police Department at 928-855-1171. After contacting the Lake Havasu City Police Department, also notify campus security for ASU at Lake Havasu at 928-716-0729.

University Housing, in consultation with ASU Police or another law enforcement agency as appropriate, along with the Dean of Students or their designees, shall make the official determination that a student is missing. To determine that a student is not missing, ASU staff or law enforcement must contact the student. Third-party reports that the student has been located will not be accepted.

Each ASU student residing in on-campus housing may register one or more individuals to be an emergency contact strictly for missing person's purposes. This registration is done during the on-campus housing move-in process. A student's missing person contact information will be maintained confidentially by University

Housing and will only be accessed by authorized campus officials. Those officials may disclose the contact information only to law enforcement officials and only for a missing student investigation.

If a student has registered a missing person contact, ASU will notify the contact no later than 24 hours after it has been officially determined that the student has been missing. For students under the age of 18 and not emancipated, ASU will notify the student's custodial parent or guardian, as well as any other registered missing person contact, no later than 24 hours after a student is deemed missing.

[SSM 1001-07²⁷](#) is the Missing Student Notification Policy and available online.

Timely warnings and emergency notifications

Timely Warnings | ASU Crime Alert

To enable people to protect themselves, ASU Police issue timely warnings in the form of ASU Crime Alerts to the campus community. These alerts notify students, faculty and staff of the occurrence of a Clery Act crime that presents a serious or ongoing threat to the campus community. The alert is intended to aid in preventing similar crimes, enable people to protect themselves, and may seek information that may lead to an arrest of an offender.

ASU Police is responsible for determining if a timely warning will be issued once notified a Clery Act crime has been reported to a campus security authority, local law enforcement, or directly to ASU Police. ASU Police is not required to issue a timely warning for crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

ASU Crime Alerts are disseminated using a variety of methods, which includes at a minimum, mass email and posting to the [ASU Police website²⁸](#). All ASU email addresses are automatically subscribed to received ASU Crime Alerts via email. In addition, information may be shared using the following methods:

- ASU homepage messages.
- ASU LiveSafe mobile app | available through the [App Store](#), [Google Play](#) or the [ASU Police website](#).
- ASU Police media notification system.
- Facebook and Twitter posts | @ASUPolice.
- Mass email and posting the [ASU Police website](#)
- Text messages.

When deciding whether to issue a Timely Warning Crime Alert, the primary considerations are (1) the nature of the crime and (2) whether there is a continuing danger that members of the campus community may become victims of a similar or related crime.

ASU Crime Alerts advise the community about violent crimes against persons, a series of crimes against property, or threats to persons or property to inform the community about potential risks and allow individuals to protect themselves against such risks. ASU Crime Alerts may also provide details of the crime or threat, a description of the suspect (if known), information on whom to contact about the investigation, and crime prevention tips.

ASU Police works closely with individuals reporting serious crimes to ensure the victim's privacy, while also ensuring the community has adequate information regarding potential risks. The names and identifying information of victims will not be released in an ASU Crime Alert.

ASU Police and security at Lake Havasu have requested cooperation from local law enforcement by asking to be kept apprised of crimes that warrant a timely warning or an emergency notification. As a result, information for ASU Crime Alerts may come from other law enforcement agencies.

Likewise, ASU Police and security personnel at ASU's Los Angeles, California; Tucson, Arizona and Washington, D.C. campuses have requested cooperation from local law enforcement by asking to be kept apprised of crimes that warrant a timely warning or an emergency notification. In Tucson, Arizona; Los

Angeles, California and Washington, D.C., the local law enforcement agencies with primary jurisdiction for the ASU campuses will issue alerts for crimes determined to pose a threat to the community. ASU Police monitors the applicable law enforcement alerts to assess if they impact the campus community and whether an ASU Crime Alert (timely warning) is warranted for the campus community.

ASU Police will release important ASU Crime Alerts electronically to other ASU departments for internal distribution and will distribute bulletins and flyers to the ASU community using the methods listed. The variety of distribution methods used depends on the nature of the crime and threat to the community.

ASU Police posts ASU Crime Alerts online at <https://cfo.asu.edu/clery-timely-warning>.

Local law enforcement agency crime bulletins:

Lake Havasu City Police Department distributes their crime bulletins via the Lake Havasu Mobile App, as well as the department website at <https://www.lhcaz.gov/police/crimes-tips>, social media accounts, and news media.

Los Angeles Police Department distributes their crime bulletins via the [Nixle app](#) as well as posting to the Los Angeles Police Department Emergency Alert website, <https://local.nixle.com/los-angeles-police-department---emergency-alert>.

Tucson Police Department distributes their crime bulletins via Tucson Police media releases available online at <https://www.tucsonaz.gov/police/media-releases>, as well as Twitter @Tucson_Police and [Facebook](#).

Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department uses the AlertDC communications system to send alerts, notifications, and updates via email or text. Enroll online at <https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc>.

Emergency notifications

Emergency notification is triggered by an event that is currently occurring on, or imminently threatening, the campus.

It is the university's policy to immediately notify the campus community of any confirmed significant emergency or dangerous situation posing a threat to the health, or safety of students, faculty, or staff, including but not limited to, an armed intruder, an outbreak of serious illness, a fire or a chemical spill on campus. An emergency can be confirmed by any university official (i.e., University Housing staff, a faculty member, or building coordinator) using first-hand information which may include, but is not limited to, the presence of flames, sound of gunshots, noxious odors, video feeds of the area, activation of alarms, or the presence of several injured persons. The ASU Police Chief or designee will confirm that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, determine the emergency notification content, identify the segments of the campus community to receive the notification, and initiate the notification system, unless doing so will, based on the chief or the designee's professional judgment, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to or otherwise mitigate the emergency. ASU Police has the authority to issue emergency notifications, as it deems necessary, to maximize public safety.

For emergency responses to fires and ill or injured persons, ASU relies upon the municipal Fire Department emergency services in the city where each campus is located. Therefore, the Incident Commander may be a member of the local fire department. They will use the Incident Command System but follow their own agency's policies and procedures while responding to an emergency. An Incident Commander has the authority on the scene and should be consulted to determine the content of the notification. There are other local, county, state and federal agencies that may be consulted during an emergency, such as the National Weather Service, during a dangerous weather event, or the Public Health Department to confirm a serious virus outbreak.

A determination regarding what segment of the campus community will receive the notification shall be based on the nature, severity, and location of the emergency. The same procedures will be used to notify the larger campus community.

Given the severe consequences that could result, every member of the community is encouraged to report

emergencies immediately. Dial 911 to reach police. The police department answering the call will notify the police department with jurisdiction so emergency services can be dispatched. Your priority is to get to safety; your second priority is to call 911.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, methods that may be deployed include:

- ASU homepage messages.
- ASU news page messages.
- ASU Police media notification system.
- ASU Police patrol vehicle public address system.
- Crime Alerts.
- Door-to-door notifications.
- Emergency information hotline messages.
- Facebook posts | @ASUPolice.
- Freeway electronic billboards.
- Mass email.
- Reverse 911.
- Text messages and broadcasts via the ASU LiveSafe app (must have the app to receive).
- Twitter messages | @ASUPolice.

All ASU email addresses are automatically subscribed to receive emailed emergency notifications, MyASU webpage alerts, and digital bulletin board posts. Because each situation will present individual challenges, some or all of these communication methods will be used in an emergency. Follow-up messages to the university and broader audiences, such as parents and alumni, will be sent as needed.

Notification procedures

Depending on the severity of the incident, ASU Police has the authority to send an emergency notification without prior approval. If the incident is a large-scale emergency, as determined by the incident commander — typically, the top fire or police official at the scene — the incident commander will be responsible for making these decisions. The entire campus community will be notified when there is at least the potential that a very large segment of the campus community will be affected by a situation, or when a situation threatens the operation of the campus as a whole. There will be a continual assessment of the situation, and if it is warranted, additional segments of the campus community may be notified.

For messages other than those sent by ASU Police, it is the responsibility of the Vice President of Media Relations/Strategic Communications or designee to determine the content of the notification. The Office of Media Relations/Strategic Communications will coordinate with the university's Emergency Policy Executive, ASU webmasters, Dean of Students personnel, or other responsible parties as needed to ensure proper implementation of the methods determined to be appropriate for the incident at hand. The university's Emergency Policy Executive or designee approves the communication method and message. While ASU Police is the primary agency confirming significant emergencies on campus via notifications from 911 calls or personnel observations by its officers or other security personnel, other departments at ASU, such as Environmental Health and Safety may also confirm a significant emergency.

The notification system's purpose is to provide brief and immediate instructions to the campus community and to provide other resources where additional information can be obtained. During an emergency, detailed information about an incident may be provided in other forms of communication, such as:

- ASU LiveSafe mobile app | available through the [App Store](#), [Google Play](#) or the [ASU Police website](#).
- Electronic media.
- Emergency bulletins issued through the media.
- Hotline.
- Mass email.

- Notification on the official ASU website.
- Text messages.
- Voicemail.

ASU Police work closely with surrounding police agencies to help facilitate the sharing of incidents reported to them that might constitute the issuance of an emergency notification.

Each year, the Office of Preparedness and Security Initiatives creates and schedules an exercise designed to drill procedural operations and exercise coordinator of efforts between first responders. Once the exercise is completed, first responders, observers, controllers, and evaluators participate in a debriefing, which is designed to capture immediate feedback of strengths and areas for improvement before leaving the site. An after-action meeting is generally held within two-to-four weeks of exercise completion where feedback, after-action results, controller/evaluator comments, and observations are reviewed.

The after-action report and “Areas for Improvement” documents are created using all the data collected. The Office of Preparedness and Security Initiatives stores these documents.

A test of the procedures shall be conducted at least once each calendar year. One test each year will include a link to the ASU Emergency Notification and Clery Timely Warning Policy [PDP 101-03²⁹](#) and the [ASU Emergency Response Guide³⁰](#), both of which are available online. An actual incident in which the emergency notification system was activated shall not qualify as a test under this policy. Each test/incident shall be documented to include a description of the exercise/emergency, date, time, and whether announced or unannounced. Residence halls will have evacuation procedures and tests/drills at least semi-annually.

The Emergency Notification and Clery Timely Warning Policy [PDP 101-03](#) is available. To learn more about the university’s emergency notification and advisory service, visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/livesafe-mobile-app>.

ASU Police has mutual aid agreements with surrounding police agencies and cooperates with these agencies to share information during emergencies or situations that may warrant an emergency response.

Cell phone users may register their cell phone or voice-over IP systems to receive Maricopa Region emergency notifications. Register your phone at <https://maricoparegion911.onthealert.com/Terms/Index/?ReturnUrl=/>.

Lake Havasu City uses the Lake Havasu Mobile App, [department website³¹](#), social media accounts, and news media to send emergency notifications.

The District of Columbia uses AlertDC to send alerts, notifications, and updates via email or text, and users can specify the method(s) in which they want to receive the alerts and types of alerts. Enroll online to receive D.C. alerts here <https://hsema.dc.gov/page/alertdc> or download the Everbridge app through the [App Store](#) or [Google Play](#).

The City of Los Angeles provides the community with emergency, outreach, public safety notices, and severe traffic warnings through the Notify LA alert system. Alerts can be received via phone call, email, or text, and users can specify the method(s) in which they are received. Users can also subscribe to receive alerts specific to their neighborhood, schools, businesses, media, and other interest areas. Enroll online to receive Notify LA alerts here, <https://member.everbridge.net/453003085619167/new> or download the Everbridge app through the [App Store](#) and [Google Play](#). ASU Police monitors these alerts to assess if they impact the campus community and whether an emergency notification is warranted.

Emergency response and evacuation procedures

University community assistants and University Housing staff receive training each year. Training includes a review of fire safety components to their building, staff expectations, evacuation procedures and their role, fire safety policies, and emergency assistance procedures. Staff are also advised of what to expect during the annual fire safety inspection process. Additionally, ASU EHS Fire Safety and Prevention staff are available throughout the year to educate employees on fire safety issues or concerns. At the start of the fall semester, community assistants shall review evacuation procedures with residents during floor meetings. Fire drills are conducted four times annually at varying times to test evacuation procedures; they may be announced or

unannounced.

The EHS Fire Safety and Prevention office conducts high-risk (annual) inspections of residence halls at the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses to check for fire and life safety code compliance violations.

For the ASU at Lake Havasu, the ASU EHS Fire Safety and Prevention office, in partnership with the Lake Havasu Fire Department, and the local management company, completes fire and life safety inspections. Noted violations are addressed, and the resident is advised of the purpose of the policy.

Emergencies, disasters, accidents, injuries, and crimes can occur without warning. Being prepared to handle unexpected emergencies is an individual, as well as an organizational responsibility. The [Emergency Response Guide](#)³² is available to all students and employees online and was developed to assist with preparation for a tragic event. Please review this guide thoroughly before an emergency occurs. Acquaint yourself with the contents and keep it handy. Preparedness is often defined by how well you respond to and recover from an incident; be prepared.

Faculty, graduate students, teaching assistants, and staff review the [Classroom Emergency Procedures Guidelines](#)³³ document during the first class meeting, and it can also be located online.

Once an emergency has been confirmed, ASU and emergency responders will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to respond. NIMS is a Federal Emergency Management Agency program, which establishes a comprehensive approach to incident management and applies to emergencies of all types and sizes. The NIMS approach is intended to be both scalable and standardized to provide a coordinated, efficient response to each incident. Within NIMS, the Incident Command System provides a consistent chain of command, which has an Incident Commander as its leader. It may also have a multi-agency team, which is called Unified Command. This standardized system allows responding organizations to work effectively because they are using the same terminology to communicate and coordinate their response.

In the event of an emergency, ASU activates in-house resources to include, but not limited to, a Behavior Response Team, a campus-specific Emergency Response Team, the Executive Team and the President's Policy Group. To support these groups, a command post, bridge line, or the emergency operations center will be activated. ASU provides in-house training through the Office of Preparedness and Security Initiatives.

ASU regularly communicates with many non-governmental agencies, such as local power companies, water access and control agencies, hospitals, etc., by participating in preparedness organizations like the East and West Valley Emergency Management meetings, county and state preparedness summits, exercises, and a host of other gatherings.

Interaction with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies occurs regularly. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Arizona Department of Public Safety, the City of Tempe Police Department, and several other agencies participate in planning meetings for on-site operations during all home ASU football games and other special events on or near ASU campuses.

In an emergency:

1. A university official confirms an incident; he or she contact the police.
2. Police evacuate the affected area or direct people to shelter-in-place; students, employees and visitors will be directed to a safe place.
3. Police set up perimeters to ensure students and employees are not entering an unsafe area and to allow for emergency response vehicles and personnel to handle the situation.
4. Police or Campus Emergency Response Team (CERT) members activate a call-out of the CERT for the affected campus.
5. The CERT will activate the Executive Team to provide guidance to the CERT.
6. A conference call for CERT and/or the Executive Team is made; information is shared, the scale of and resources for mitigation and recovery is determined.

7. The CERT gathers in a central location and uses ICS to establish the planning, logistics, operations, and finance sections.
8. Departments activate a continuity of operation plan as needed.
9. The situation is contained by police and/or fire.
10. Police sends an all-clear message to the community and recovery begins.

The university relies on the municipal fire department in the city where each campus is located. Therefore, during a fire, hazardous material situation, or medical emergency, the Incident Commander may be a member of the local fire department. The IC will use the Incident Command System but will follow his or her own agency's policies and procedures when responding to an emergency. Other local, county, state, and federal agencies may be consulted during an emergency, e.g., the Public Health Department consulted to confirm a serious virus outbreak.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures

Emergency and evacuation procedures

All personnel should familiarize themselves with the [ASU Emergency Response Guide](#) and the following:

1. Know the quickest exit route out of the building and know alternative exit paths in the event your original route is blocked. Elevators and bridges should be avoided in emergencies, and should not be used in a fire or earthquake. In emergencies other than fire and earthquake, elevators may be used by people with mobility impairments.
2. Know the nearest manual fire alarm pull station in your building and how to activate it (Note: some buildings may be equipped with no pull stations or one in a secure location).
3. Know if any co-workers, students or visitors will require assistance in exiting the building and prepare to provide whatever help is necessary. Persons with disability-related evacuation needs are encouraged to discuss their needs with their Unit Coordinator in advance. Staff and faculty with mobility impairments should know the location of the nearest Emergency Refuge Area in their building. Emergency Refuge areas are designated "safe havens" for people with mobility impairments. They are typically located in stairwells of multi-storied buildings.
4. Know what your department looks like on a daily and routine basis. Suspicious objects can only be identified by those who know what to expect and anticipate in their worksite.
5. Know where your emergency Assembly Point and Evacuation Areas are located, and the Evacuation Routes you should follow to reach them. Do not stand in driveways or roadways: emergency responders need clear access to buildings.
6. Know how to turn off machinery, appliances, and equipment at your worksite, as they may create additional safety hazards if left running for an extended period of time.

Emergency evacuation instructions

Building occupants must evacuate the building when the fire alarms sounds or when directed to do so by emergency responders. Upon hearing or seeing a fire alarm or other evacuation alarm, all building occupants shall immediately leave the building and proceed to your emergency evacuation assembly area. Occupants will only be allowed to return when the building has been declared safe by the emergency responders

When evacuating your building or work area:

1. Stay calm. Do not rush or panic.
2. Safely stop your work.

3. Gather your personal belongings if it is safe to do so. Take prescription medications, keys, purse, glasses, etc. with you if possible as it may be hours before you are allowed back into the building.
4. If safe, close your office door and window but do not lock them.
5. Use the nearest safe stairs and proceed to the nearest exit. Do not use elevators.
6. Proceed to designated emergency evacuation assembly area.
7. Wait for instructions from emergency responders.
8. Do not re-enter the building or work area until instructed to do so by emergency responders.

In case of fire:

Should you encounter a fire or find significant smoke in a building, follow the instructions below:

1. Call 911 from a safe location to report the fire/smoke to emergency personnel. Find the nearest fire alarm pull station and pull the alarm to notify building occupants to evacuate the building (Note: some buildings may be equipped with no pull stations or they may be in a secure location).
2. Evacuate the building immediately via the nearest safe exit. Do not spend time attempting to save material — your life is more important. Ensure doors close behind you. If you encounter a good deal of smoke or fire, use a secondary exit. If a secondary exit is not available, keep low or crawl to find better air.
3. After leaving the building, proceed to designated emergency assembly area.

Shelter-in-Place procedures

What it means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the building(s) or areas around you become unstable or unsafe, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it may be safer to stay indoors. In such an incident, leaving the facility may expose you to danger caused by high winds, limited visibility, and respiratory-related issues, to name a few. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to “make a shelter” using the building that you are in, until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “Shelter-in-Place” Guidance

During an incident, if the building you are in is not damaged and still affords protection, stay inside. If possible, move to an interior room and away from glass or items that might become dangerous flying objects. Stay inside until you are told the area is safe by designated staff or it is obvious the incident has passed and no longer affords protection from the incident. Take your belongings needed for personal care (purse, wallet, medications) as long as it does not slow your exit. Follow the evacuation protocols for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of elevators, etc.). Do not remove personal items (e.g., pictures, computer, etc.). Once evacuated, seek shelter in the nearest safe building. Seek shelter where authorities direct or the nearest safest building. Follow all instructions given by first responders if they are already on the scene.

How will you know to “Shelter-in-Place”?

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including ASU Police, University Housing staff members, university officials, or other authorities using the university’s emergency communications tools. Please note the following emergency communication examples:

- ASU homepage messages.
- ASU LiveSafe mobile app | available through the [App Store](#), [Google Play](#) or the [ASU Police website](#).
- ASU news page messages.
- ASU Police media notification system.
- ASU Police patrol vehicle public address system.
- Crime Alerts.
- Digital bulletin board posts.

- Door-to-door notifications.
- Emergency information hotline messages.
- Facebook and Twitter posts | @ASUPolice.
- Freeway electronic billboards.
- Mass email.
- Media alert (Internet, print, radio, TV).
- My ASU webpage alerts.
- Reverse 911.
- RSS feed.
- Text messages.

How to “Shelter-in-Place”

No matter where you are, unless instructed otherwise by emergency personnel, use the following:

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies you may need if you must evacuate immediately. Supplies will also include any items you may need if utilities are severed, and you must remain inside for a prolonged period. (e.g., a flashlight, extra batteries, etc.).
2. If you are caught outdoors, move quickly to nearest undamaged building and take shelter.
3. If possible, your shelter should be:
 - a. An interior room.
 - b. Above ground level.
 - c. Without windows or with the least number of windows possible.
4. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
5. Turn off air conditioners, heaters and fans.
6. Close ventilation system vents if able. University staff will turn off ventilation as quickly as possible.
7. Turn on a radio or TV (if power is still available) and listen for more information about the incident.

Security and access to campus buildings and grounds

As a public university, many ASU areas are accessible to the general public 24 hours a day. Consequently, regardless of the time of day or campus location, be alert and aware of your surroundings and exercise personal safety at all times.

Electronic card access

As part of admission, all students must obtain an ASU student photo identification, the Sun Card. The ISAAC and Transaction Services Program provides university electronic card access via the Sun Card. Electronic access lodging data is used strictly for investigative incident management or may be anonymized for general reporting. It is prohibited for tracking individuals. All who manage the ISAAC system must comply with all acts associated with personal information outlined in the door access guidelines, procedures, and standards available on the ASU website <https://cfo.asu.edu/door-access-standards>.

ASU in Washington, D.C. uses the ISAAC system. For system assistance, contact the security desk in the lobby or call 202-446-0380.

The ASU California Center uses the ISAAC system. For system assistance, contact the facilities and operations manager in the office or call 213-510-6898.

ASU School of Social Work Tucson uses the ISAAC system. For system assistance, contact the Administrative Assistant in the front office or call 520-884-5507.

Lost campus keys or access cards

If your campus keys/access cards are lost or stolen, report it immediately to your department and ASU Key and Lock Services by calling 480-965-3456 and to ISAAC and Transaction Services Program desk at 480-727-1327 to turn off card access.

- At ASU in Washington, D.C., report lost keys or access cards to the security desk in the lobby or call 202-446-0380.
- At the ASU California Center, report lost keys or access cards to the operations manager located at the California Center or call 213-510-6898.
- At ASU at Lake Havasu, report lost keys or access cards to administrative staff in Santiago Hall or call 928-854-9705.
- At ASU School of Social Work Tucson, report lost keys or access cards to the Administrative Assistant in the front office or call 520-884-5507.

Video security

Video surveillance of university areas is intended to deter and detect crime and assist in protecting the safety and property of the ASU community. Security cameras require maintenance by a central enterprise application, database, and private network and must meet the policy requirements in [PDP 201-06³⁴](#).

Non-residential buildings

Most campus buildings and facilities are open during regular business hours during the day and evening when classes are in session or other events are occurring. At other times, university buildings are generally locked, and only faculty, staff, students and authorized individuals are admitted. Do not leave doors propped open or unlocked after hours.

The Academic Building Security program was started in 1998 to add a higher level of security to the academic buildings. Police aides patrol the academic buildings on foot on ASU campuses in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Police aides assist the patrol officers with their duties and provide, when available, safety escorts for university community members. Police aides help keep the community safe by serving as the “eyes and ears” of the department.

For ASU in Washington, D.C., the ASU California Center, and ASU at Lake Havasu, security patrols are completed by onsite contracted security and employees functioning in that capacity.

Residential buildings

Approximately 10,198 students live on the ASU Tempe campus, 1,822 on the ASU Downtown Phoenix campus, 924 on the ASU Polytechnic campus, 664 on the ASU West campus, and 66 at ASU at Lake Havasu. University Housing manages the residential facilities at the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses and Havasu Hospitality Partners, LLC., manages the Lake Havasu facilities. Access to all ASU residential facilities is restricted to residents and their guests. Residents are expected to comply with the hall visitation policy, to lock doors when leaving rooms, to close and lock outside doors when found open, to use only designated entrances to the facilities, and to deny entrance to non-residents and uninvited guests. Non-compliance of these guidelines should be reported to residence hall staff immediately.

Access to most residential facilities is governed by a minimum two-part process. The Lenel ISAAC system secures outside and building perimeters of most residence halls via electronic locks and can only be accessed by a valid Sun Card. Students' ISAAC system access is governed by their confirmed booking status in the University Housing management software. Individual units are additionally secured by a unique key issued to the student upon check-in. Vendors and affiliates are escorted when on the property or when issued a temporary access card. Any temporary access granted is authorized by University Housing and

controlled and audited daily. Upon expiration of the contract term or the student checking out of the housing unit, ISAAC access is deactivated. Any outstanding keys are reported as missing and the unit is rekeyed. Students are required to sign a housing license agreement acknowledging the above policy.

Police aide patrols provide additional security for students and staff at ASU campuses in the Phoenix metropolitan area. The coordinated efforts of police patrols, police aide patrols, security officer patrols, and University Housing staff help promote and increase safety awareness. Information about security measures at individual campuses is available through the hall staff or from offices identified in this document.

Contracted security provides security for the students and staff at ASU at Lake Havasu.

ASU does not have residential buildings located at ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center or ASU School of Social Work Tucson.

Other ASU campus resources

Bicycle registration



For the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, Parking and Transit Services require all Sun Devils who bike on campus to register their bicycles with ASU. Bike registration is free and easy. Sun Devils who register their bicycles can use the ASU Downtown Phoenix and Tempe campus card-access bike-parking facilities, as well as expedited drop-off service at the free Tempe bike valet stations.

- In-person registration can be completed by visiting any campus Parking and Transit Services office³⁵ or one of the Tempe campus bike valet stations.
- Online³⁶ registration is a two-step process and requires Sun Devils to create an account with [Garage 529](#), and select 'register your bike for free'. After registering online, visit any bike valet station or Parking and Transit Services office to have the bike serial number confirmed and receive a sticker permit.

For questions about bicycle registration, call the ASU Bicycle Program at 480-965-6124.

Parking and Transit Services

For the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, ASU Parking and Transit Services offer the Motorist Assistance Program, which helps ASU permit holders or visitors parked on campus lots with dead batteries or if car keys are locked inside the vehicle.

- To request motorist assistance via the ASU LiveSafe mobile app, open the app and follow these steps:
 1. Choose "Report Tips"
 2. Select "Motorist Assist" tip type.
 3. Enter your details and tap "send."
- Drivers may also call ASU Parking and Transit Services customer service for each campus:
 - Downtown Phoenix campus | 602-496-1023
 - Polytechnic campus | 480-727-2775
 - Tempe campus | 480-965-0641
 - West campus | 602-543-3258

ASU Campus Maintenance

ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses

The ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses are maintained by ASU Facilities Development and Management. FDM maintains and responds to reports of malfunctioning equipment within campus buildings and residence halls.

In addition to regular maintenance checks, ASU Police, Disability Resource Center, Educational Outreach and Student Services, FDM and Undergraduate Student Government representatives conduct campus-wide safety walks of Phoenix metro campuses twice annually. As a group, they walk the campuses identifying safety issues including, but not limited to, lighting, overgrown vegetation, disability access, building access, and hazardous environmental conditions.

To foster a safe campus environment, ASU Police periodically consults with FDM about the maintenance and location of landscaping, foliage, and exterior lighting. To report deficiencies or request service, visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/requests-for-service>. For urgent on-campus facility needs in the Phoenix metropolitan area, call 480-965-3633 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Taylor Place (ASU Downtown Phoenix)

Taylor Place residents can submit maintenance requests by calling the Taylor Place Office at 602-496-6711 or by stopping by during office hours. The office is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the academic year; and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday during the summer. Residents can also submit maintenance requests via email to living@asu.edu. After office hours, residents can report a maintenance emergency to the Taylor Place Security Desk in person or by calling 602-496-6746.

ASU in Washington, D.C.

For non-emergency maintenance issues, contact the Director of Operations for the facility via email at roxanne.ladd@asu.edu or call 202-446-0381. For urgent requests, contact the on-call building engineer at 202-322-4342.

ASU California Center

For non-emergency maintenance issues, contact the facilities and operations manager located at the California Center or call 213-510-6898. After hours, contact the non-emergency line and leave a message and callback number, and the Facility and Event Manager will return your call.

ASU at Lake Havasu

For non-emergency maintenance issues Monday through Sunday, students fill out a Residence Hall maintenance request and turn it in the Residence Hall Common Room, which is then forwarded on to maintenance. For maintenance emergencies, students contact the maintenance technician directly, who is on call at 602-725-0107. If there is difficulty contacting the maintenance number, students may call the Resident Assistants who live on-site in #114 and #121 at 760-668-3043 and 213-590-4911.

ASU School of Social Work Tucson

For non-emergency maintenance issues, contact the administrative assistant during business hours at 520-884-5507. After hours, contact the on-duty security personnel.

Weapons prohibited on campus

Possession or storage of weapons at any ASU residential housing facility is prohibited. Possession, use, or storage of weapons on land and in buildings owned, leased, or under the control of ASU or its affiliated or related entities is prohibited, except as provided for in [A.R.S. § 12-781](#). This prohibition extends to all ASU vehicles present on any property owned or controlled by ASU or an ASU affiliate or related entity. All prohibitions also apply to the ASU campuses in California and Washington D.C.

ASU students and employees are required to report known and suspected violations of the weapons policy to ASU Police immediately.

- For ASU in Washington, D.C., violations must be reported to the security desk.
- For the ASU California Center, violations should be reported to the ASU California Center security desk.
- For ASU at Lake Havasu, violations should be reported to security staff.
- For ASU School of Social Work Tucson, violations should be reported to the administrative assistant during business hours at 520-884-5507, and security personnel after-hours.

Failure to report as required may result in sanctions under applicable Arizona Board of Regents and/or ASU policies governing student and employee conduct. [PDP 201-05³⁷](#), [ABOR 5-303\(3\)³⁸](#), [ABOR 5-308³⁹](#).

Participants or attendees at public or special events held on campus or at university facilities may be required to submit to security checks as a condition of entry at the discretion of the event sponsor.

Definitions and restrictions

As defined in [ABOR 5-308](#), a “Weapon” refers to any object or substance designed to (or which could be reasonably expected to) inflict a wound, cause injury, incapacitate, or cause death, including, without limitation, all firearms (loaded and unloaded, simulated and real), devices designed to expel a projectile (such as bb guns, air guns, pellet guns, and potato guns), electronic control devices such as tasers or stun guns, swords, knives with blades of 5 inches or longer, martial art weapons, bows and arrows, and chemicals such as mace, tear gas, or oleoresin capsicum, but excluding normally available over-the-counter self-defense chemical repellents, chemical repellents.

A “weapon” includes a dangerous instrument that, under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used, or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious injury.

In California, it is also unlawful to possess, on a university campus, a knife with a blade length over 2.5 inches, a dirk, a dagger, or an ice pick. A dirk or dagger means a knife or instrument with or without a handguard that is capable or ready use as a stabbing weapon that may inflict great bodily injury or death. [PEN § 626.9-10](#).

Washington D.C. has strict gun laws, even off campus. A person may not lawfully possess an unregistered firearm. [D.C. Code § 22-4514](#).

Witness a crime involving a weapon?

If you witness a crime involving a weapon, call 911 immediately. If you see a weapon of any kind on campus, alert the police by contacting the corresponding campus police department.

Corresponding campus police departments	ASU in Washington, D.C.
	Metropolitan Police Department 202-727-9099
	ASU California Center
	Los Angeles Police Department 877-275-5273
	ASU at Lake Havasu
	Lake Havasu City Police Department 928-855-1171
	ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses
	ASU Police Department 480-965-3456
	ASU School of Social Work Tucson
Tucson Police Department 520-791-4444	

Hate crimes

Hate crimes are not separate, distinct crimes, but instead involve any traditional criminal offense that is committed against a person or property that is motivated by a victim's actual or perceived race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, or sexual orientation. ASU takes a strong stance against hate crimes, violent acts, property damage, intimidation, and threats because of a person's perceived personal characteristics.

In accordance with the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, hate groups and individuals have the right to exist, assemble, and express their views. However, they do not have the right to break any laws.

Any speech that threatens violence or physical harm to specific persons or groups may constitute a crime. Most verbal and written expression is constitutionally protected, so racial slurs or derogatory speech is not enough to be considered a crime.

Hate crimes will not be tolerated or dismissed as "pranks" or "bad behavior." Hate crimes should be reported to the appropriate university departments and organizations so proper follow-through can occur. Immediately report any hate crime incident.

Witness a hate crime?

Reporting hate crime is a key part of stopping such acts. If you or someone you know reports a hate crime, the matter will be taken seriously. A thorough investigation will be conducted and, if evidence warrants, administrative and/or criminal proceedings will follow.

If you witness a hate crime, call 911 immediately. If no weapon is present and there is no threat to life safety, contact the corresponding campus police department.

Corresponding campus police departments	ASU in Washington, D.C.
	Metropolitan Police Department 202-727-9099
	ASU California Center
	Los Angeles Police Department 877-275-5273
	ASU at Lake Havasu
	Lake Havasu City Police Department 928-855-1171
	ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses
	ASU Police Department 480-965-3456
ASU School of Social Work Tucson	
Tucson Police Department 520-791-4444	

The crime or incident should also be reported or referred to the following entities at each campus:

Student Rights and Responsibilities

ASU in Washington, D.C.	480-965-9170
ASU California Center	480-965-9170
ASU at Lake Havasu	480-965-9170
ASU Downtown Phoenix	602-496-4357
ASU Polytechnic	480-727-5269
ASU Tempe	480-965-9170
ASU West	602-543-8152
ASU School of Social Work Tucson	480-965-9170

Committee for Campus Inclusion

All campuses	480-965-2845
ASU at Lake Havasu, Office of the Dean of Student Affairs	928-854-9705

Disciplinary action: students, staff, and faculty

Students

Guided by ASU's commitment to excellence, access, and impact, the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities supports a safe and inclusive environment that fosters the intellectual, personal, social, and ethical development of all students. In partnership with university departments and programs, SRR helps students see themselves as responsible members in a diverse community. SRR provides students with the opportunity to consider how their conduct may define and impact their college experience — personally and in a relationship with others.

SRR investigates student misconduct allegations and determines whether a violation of the [Student Code of Conduct](#)⁴⁰ has occurred. Students who are found responsible for violations of the Student Code of Conduct are encouraged to reflect on their behaviors by using educationally-based interventions that assist the students in making informed choices and developing in a holistic manner⁴¹.

Incident reports are accepted from students, faculty, staff, or other persons who believe a student or student organization may have violated the ABOR Student Code of Conduct. Fill out and submit the [incident report](#) to the Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities on the respective campus <https://eoss.asu.edu/dos/srr/filingreport>. No appointment is required to pick up or drop off an incident report.

For ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center, ASU at Lake Havasu and ASU School of Social Work Tucson, complete the incident report and submit it online.

SRR staff may also initiate a review under the Student Code of Conduct based on police reports, applicable news stories, or other forms of documentation. ASU consistently meets weekly with Tempe Police to identify students involved in off-campus criminal conduct, including criminal conduct arising out of the off-campus activities of those student organizations officially recognized by the university, including student organizations with off-campus housing facilities.

Additionally, any relevant information about any student, found in the course of a review, may also be deemed a complaint and may be pursued accordingly under the ABOR Students Code of Conduct. The [ABOR Student Code of Conduct](#)⁴² and [Student Code of Conduct Procedures](#)⁴³ are available online.

Faculty and staff

ABOR and ASU policy violations may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination for staff and faculty and are further defined in the following policies:

- [SPP 808: Performance Management for University Staff](https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/spp/spp808.html) is available online <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/spp/spp808.html>
- [SPP 809: Discipline](https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/spp/spp809.html) is available online <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/spp/spp809.html>
- [ABOR 6-201: Conditions of Faculty Service](https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/6-201-Conditions%20of%20Faculty%20Service.pdf) is available online <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/6-201-Conditions%20of%20Faculty%20Service.pdf>
- [ABOR 6-302: Conditions of Service for Service Professionals](https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/6-303%20Conditions%20of%20Service%20for%20Service%20Professionals.pdf) is available online <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/6-303%20Conditions%20of%20Service%20for%20Service%20Professionals.pdf>

The Office of University Rights and Responsibilities is available to investigate and resolve allegations of discrimination, harassment, or retaliation in violation of [ACD 401⁴⁴](#) (including all forms of sexual misconduct involving faculty, staff, and other ASU affiliates). All complaints of such conduct are taken seriously, and appropriate action will be taken to hold violators accountable and to prevent any recurrence.

The employee grievance process is fully explained in ASU policies [ACD 509-02⁴⁵](#), [ACD 509-03⁴⁶](#), and [P20⁴⁷](#).

Arizona state university policy on substance abuse

Under the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, no institution of higher education is eligible to receive funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, including any federally funded or guaranteed student loan program, unless it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students and employees. See ASU's Statement on Drug-Free Schools and Campuses, and ASU's Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs notification, in Appendix A.

To achieve this goal, ASU prohibits the unlawful use, possession, production, manufacture, and distribution of alcohol, controlled substances, and other drugs SSM 106-03, SPP 315, ACD 119, and ACD 122. This includes, but is not limited to, a prohibition on the possession and consumption of alcohol in university housing.

ASU Police enforces Arizona's laws against underage drinking, public consumption, and furnishing alcohol to underage individuals. See [A.R.S. § 4-241⁴⁸](#), [A.R.S. § 4-244⁴⁹](#), and [A.R.S. § 4-246⁵⁰](#). California and Washington, D.C. also have similar, tough alcohol laws regarding underage drinking and furnishing alcohol to underage individuals. See CA Business and Professional Codes [§ 25658⁵¹](#) and [§ 25662⁵²](#); [CA Penal Code § 647⁵³](#); [CA Vehicle Code § 21200.5⁵⁴](#) and [§ 23136⁵⁵](#); see also, [D.C. Code § 25-1001⁵⁶](#) and [§ 25-1002⁵⁷](#); and [D.C. Code § 25-781⁵⁸](#) and [§ 25-785](#).

Arizona, California, and Washington, D.C. have some of the toughest drug laws in the country. ASU Police enforce all state drug laws as provided in the [ASU Police Service Manual](#). Information on Arizona drug laws and sentencing can be found at <https://www.azleg.gov/arsDetail/?title=13>; see A.R.S. § 13-3401 to § 13-3461. Local law enforcement, campus security staff, and administrators enforce drug laws at ASU's campuses in California and Washington, D.C. Information on California drug laws and sentencing is under CA Health and Safety Code Division 10, Chapter 6, § 11350 - §11651 and viewable at https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=HSC&division=10.&title=&part=&chapter=&article=. Information regarding the District of Columbia drug laws and sentencing is at <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/titles/48/chapters/9/>; see D.C. Code § 48-91.01 - § 48-907.03; § 48-1101, and § 48-1103.

Illegal possession of marijuana or drug paraphernalia is a felony, which may be punishable by a fine and/or incarceration. Although several states have passed laws permitting some use of marijuana, federal law still prohibits the use or possession of marijuana. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 requires any post-secondary education institution receiving Title IV funding to comply with all federal laws and regulations regarding use and possession of illegal drugs, including marijuana. See [20 U.S.C.](#)

[§ 1011⁵⁹](#); [34 C.F.R. § 86.1⁶⁰](#). As a result, marijuana is prohibited on all property, which is ASU owned or controlled.

DUI or driving while impaired by alcohol, prescription medication, including medical marijuana, over-the-counter medication, or illegal drugs is dangerous and a crime. Be smart; don't drive under the influence!

ASU provides honest, factual information through numerous programs to assist individuals in making informed, responsible decisions regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs. Information about health risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs, and the availability of drug awareness, drug education, and assessment programs for employees and students can be found through [ASU Counseling Services⁶¹](#), [ASU Employee Assistance Office⁶²](#), [ASU Health Services⁶³](#), [ASU Police Crime Prevention⁶⁴](#), and [Live Well @ ASU⁶⁵](#),

Alcohol and other drug education, aimed at preventing underage drinking, high-risk drinking, and drug abuse, is provided by the ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit and ASU Wellness. Education includes programs like Recovery Rising, which offers a social network and sober activities to connect with and engage students in recovery, and includes events, open roundtable discussions, and campus AA meetings. ASU's Step Up! program is designed to enhance students' understanding of how to intervene when someone is in harm's way and addresses drug and alcohol abuse issues. Other ASU classes and presentations can be found in the [Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Programs](#) section of this document.

ASU Police partners with University Housing to present annual alcohol and drug awareness training for students living on campus. The format may include, but is not limited to, a presentation involving "Beer Goggles," an in-hall event designed to provide an alternative to drinking alcohol, discussions of myths surrounding drinking, an overview of legal penalties for violating state liquor laws, and/or a discussion regarding administrative penalties under the Student Code of Conduct.

Copies of the substance abuse policies are available from the Office of the Senior Vice President for Educational Outreach and Student Services at 480-965-2200. Detailed information regarding illegal possession, use, and distribution of drugs and alcohol can be viewed online at <https://wellness.asu.edu/explore-wellness/body/alcohol-and-drugs>.

For employees, it is a violation of university policy to possess, consume, or be under the influence of alcohol while on duty [SPP 801⁶⁶](#). Employees found to violate a drug or alcohol policy (including student employees if the circumstances warrant) may be subject to corrective action, up to and including dismissal from employment under applicable university policies. Students in violation of Arizona Board of Regents of ASU policy regarding drugs and alcohol on campus will be subject to educational interventions, administrative action, and/or disciplinary sanctions (i.e., suspension or expulsion).

Anyone who violates local, state, or federal law regarding alcohol or other drugs, including the illegal possession of drug paraphernalia, or who otherwise engages in illegal conduct related to the illegal use of drugs or alcohol is subject to prosecution and punishment by criminal and civil authorities. This is in addition to educational interventions, administrative action, disciplinary sanctions, or loss of employment through the university. A schedule of substances and sanctions under federal law is available at <https://www.dea.gov/factsheets>. See [21 U.S.C. § 841⁶⁷](#), [§ 844⁶⁸](#), [§ 853⁶⁹](#), [§ 862⁷⁰](#), [§ 881⁷¹](#); [18 U.S.C. § 922⁷²](#).

Crime statistics

The Clery Act requires ASU to track and include four general categories of crime statistics. The following chart provides a list of crimes that must be reported and resources for where definitions for each Clery Crime can be found.

Clery Crime Definitions by Source				
Summary Reporting System User Manual		National Incident-Based Reporting System		
Murder	Rape	Fondling	Incest	Statutory Rape
Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual		
Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft	All Hate Crimes		
Arson	Drug Abuse Violations	Violence Against Women Act of 1994		
Liquor Law Violations	Weapons Carrying, Possessing, etc. Law violations	Domestic Violence	Dating Violence	Stalking

Crime statistics definitions

For purposes of crime statistics reporting, the following definitions apply.

Arrests and disciplinary referrals for violation of weapons, drug abuse and liquor laws

Arrest for Clery Act purposes is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.

Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

1. **Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.**, is defined as 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.
2. **Drug Abuse Violations** are defined as violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and the making of narcotic drugs.
3. **Liquor Law Violations** are defined as a 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.

Criminal Offenses

1. **Criminal Homicide**
 - **Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter** is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
 - **Negligent Manslaughter** is the killing of another person through gross negligence.
2. **Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses)**. Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - **Rape** is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ or another person, without the victim's consent. This offense

includes rapes of both males and females.

- **Fondling** is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent or physical incapacity.
 - **Incest** is nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - **Statutory rape** is nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
3. **Robbery** is 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 putting the victim in fear.
 4. **Aggravated Assault** is 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.
 5. **Burglary** is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.
 6. **Motor Vehicle Theft** is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
 7. **Arson** is 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 or another, etc.

Hate Crimes

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

Under the Clery Act, only the following eight categories of bias are reported:

1. **Race:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks or African Americans, Whites.
2. **Religion:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.
3. **Sexual Orientation:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
4. **Gender:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, i.e., male or female.
5. **Gender Identity:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or gender non-conforming individuals.
6. **Ethnicity:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including shared a shared religion) and/or ideology that stress common ancestry.
7. **National Origin:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.
8. **Disability:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

In addition to the Criminal Offenses defined above, the following offenses are included in Clery Act statistics if they are Hate Crimes.

1. **Larceny-Theft** is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession

or constructive possession of another.

2. **Simple Assault** is 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.
3. **Intimidation** is 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.
4. **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property** is 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.

Violence Against Women Act Offenses

1. **Dating Violence** is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the reporting party's statement and with the 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 purpose of this definition:

(A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

(B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

2. **Domestic Violence** is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

(A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(C) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(D) 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;

(E) 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.

3. **Stalking** is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

(A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or

(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purpose of this definition:

(A) **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 or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

(B) **Reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

(C) **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Geographical definitions

For the purpose of crime statistics reporting, the following geographical definitions apply:

1. **On-campus property** is defined as (i) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and
(ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition 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).
2. **On-campus student housing facility** is defined as a dormitory or other residential facility for students that is located on an institution's campus, as defined in 668.46(a).
3. **Non-campus property** is defined as (i) any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (ii) 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.
4. **Public property** is defined as all public property, including thoroughfares, street, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Statistical overview

The crime statistics in this report have been compiled in accordance with definitions taken from the Summary Reporting System User Manual, National Incident-Based Reporting System, Uniform Crime Reporting Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines and Training Manual, and the Violence Against Women Act of 1994.

The data relates to all crimes occurring on any ASU campus, including residential halls, as well as relevant non-campus property and public property, as these terms are defined in the aforementioned [geographical definitions](#). Also included are crimes reported to ASU Police by its officers, the local law enforcement agencies having primary jurisdiction, and other university personnel who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities (Campus Security Authorities). Although asked to do so, not all law enforcement agencies responded to or were able to provide statistics as required for Clery Act reporting.

If rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape occurs in the same incident as a murder, ASU will record both the sex offense and the murder in the statistics.

Incidents and arrests occurring in on-campus student housing facilities are duplicated in the on-campus totals and are not in addition to them.

For stalking, ASU records a crime statistic every year in which the course of conduct is reported to a local police agency or a Campus Security Authority. ASU also records each report of stalking as occurring only at the first location within ASU's Clery geography in which a perpetrator engaged in the stalking course of conduct or a victim first became aware of stalking.

Violations referred for disciplinary action are the result of alleged criminal offenses, which did not result in an arrest but were referred to other responsible university officials for administrative investigation and possible disciplinary action, administrative action, or educational intervention.

Statistics for ASU School of Social Work Tucson were reported within the non-campus property category for the Tempe campus for 2018. In 2020, the location experienced growth and was reassessed and categorized as a separate ASU campus.

Crimes that have not been reported to the ASU Police, a Campus Security Authority, or an aforementioned law enforcement agency are not reflected in the following statistical tables. For this reason, the campus

community is urged to report crimes for Clery Act purposes and inclusion in the annual publication.

Information on the definitions of crimes and/or specific campus properties referenced in the statistics may be obtained from ASU Police⁷³.

Unfounded crimes

Pursuant to the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act regulations, an institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded.” Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report.

Campus	Year	Unfounded Crime
ASU in Washington, D.C.	2019	No unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.
ASU California Center	2019	No unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.
ASU at Lake Havasu	2019	No unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.
ASU Downtown Phoenix campus	2019	No unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.
ASU Polytechnic campus	2019	No unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.
ASU School of Social Work Tucson	2019	No unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.
ASU Tempe campus	2019	Two unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.
ASU West campus	2019	No unfounded crimes.
	2020	No unfounded crimes.
	2021	No unfounded crimes.

ASU in Washington, D.C. campus statistics

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**ASU in Washington, D.C. does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

ASU California Center campus statistics | Santa Monica - Location closed***

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**ASU California Center (Santa Monica) does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

***As of August 2021, all programs from the ASU California Center Santa Monica location moved to the ASU California Center Los Angeles Facility.

ASU California Center campus statistics | Los Angeles Facility***

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Weapons	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**ASU California Center (Santa Monica) does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

***As of August 2021, all programs from the ASU California Center Santa Monica location moved to the ASU California Center Los Angeles Facility.

ASU at Lake Havasu campus statistics

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**Incidents and arrests in residential facilities are included in the on-campus totals and are not in addition to them.

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus statistics

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Fondling	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	3
Burglary	9	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3
Stalking	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	24	1	0	20	44	16	0	0	18	34	8	1	1	4	13
Alcohol	9	0	0	2	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	30	30	2	0	32	34	34	1	0	35	35	35	0	0	35
Alcohol	51	50	0	0	51	67	67	0	0	67	85	85	0	0	85

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**Incidents and arrests in residential facilities are included in the on-campus totals and are not in addition to them.

ASU Polytechnic campus statistics

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	5	1	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	3
Motor Vehicle Theft	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	2	1	0	1	3	3	2	0	3	6	2	2	0	0	2
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	16	16	0	0	16	10	10	0	0	10	9	9	0	0	9
Alcohol	19	18	0	0	19	11	11	0	0	11	24	23	0	0	24

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**Incidents and arrests in residential facilities are included in the on-campus totals and are not in addition to them.

ASU School of Social Work Tucson statistics

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**ASU School of Social Work Tucson does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

ASU Tempe campus statistics

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	23	21	0	0	23	17	14	0	0	17	24	20	0	0	24
Fondling	15	4	0	0	15	6	4	0	3	9	10	5	0	2	12
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1
Robbery	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	0	6
Aggravated Assault	5	0	0	1	6	5	2	0	1	6	6	2	0	1	7
Burglary	20	8	1	0	21	19	9	1	0	20	24	9	2	0	26
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	0	0	0	10	13	0	0	0	13	13	2	2	0	15
Arson	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	3	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
Dating Violence	13	9	0	1	14	7	2	0	0	7	6	6	0	0	6
Stalking	13	2	0	0	13	9	2	0	0	9	19	9	0	0	19
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	1	1
Drugs	158	48	5	36	199	147	43	3	46	196	39	6	2	1	42
Alcohol	37	28	0	11	48	31	17	0	21	52	47	20	0	13	60
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	140	134	0	0	140	187	184	0	0	187	150	149	0	0	150
Alcohol	921	866	0	0	921	716	681	0	0	716	897	853	2	0	899

Hate Crimes	2021	One hate crime reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**Incidents and arrests in residential facilities are included in the on-campus totals and are not in addition to them.

ASU West campus statistics

Criminal offenses	2019					2020					2021				
	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total	On-campus	**On-campus student housing	Non-campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Burglary	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses															
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2
Stalking	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrests															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	8	4	0	2	10	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1
Alcohol	4	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Referrals															
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs	9	9	0	0	9	2	2	0	0	2	5	5	0	0	5
Alcohol	5	5	0	0	5	24	23	0	0	24	41	41	0	0	41

Hate Crimes	2021	No hate crimes reported.
	2020	No hate crimes reported.
	2019	No hate crimes reported.

**Incidents and arrests in residential facilities are included in the on-campus totals and are not in addition to them.

VAWA Definitions

Sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking

The Campus SaVE Act requires ASU to compile statistics on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in addition to the other enumerated crimes. The VAWA definitions for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking are provided below.

Campus SaVE Act Definitions by Source			
Summary Reporting System User Manual	National Incident-Based Reporting System		
Rape	Fondling	Incest	Statutory Rape
Violence Against Women Act of 1994			
Domestic Violence	Dating Violence	Stalking	

Sexual Offenses

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

- **Rape** is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ or another person, without the victim's consent. This offense includes rapes of both males and females.
- **Fondling** is the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent or physical incapacity.
- **Incest** is nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory rape** is nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

VAWA Offenses

1. **Dating Violence** is defined as violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the reporting party's statement and with the 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 purpose of this definition:

 - (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
 - (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
2. **Domestic Violence** is defined as a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
 - (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - (C) By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (D) 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;
 - (E) 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.

3. **Stalking** is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purpose of this definition:

- (A) **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 or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- (B) **Reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- (C) **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Applicable statutory definitions by jurisdiction for sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking

Arizona

The Arizona Revised Statutes contain the following definitions, which apply to the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses, ASU at Lake Havasu and ASU School of Social Work Tucson.

A.R.S. § 13-1406: Sexual assault

- A. A person commits sexual assault by intentionally or knowingly engaging in sexual intercourse or oral sexual contact with any person without the consent of each person.

A.R.S. § 13-1401: "Without consent"

"Without consent" includes any of the following:

- The victim is coerced by the immediate use or threatened use of force against a person or property.
- The victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental disorder, mental defect, drugs, alcohol, sleep or any other similar impairment of cognition and such condition is known or should have reasonably been known to the defendant. For the purposes of this subdivision, "mental defect" means the victim is unable to comprehend the distinctively sexual nature of the conduct or is incapable of understanding or exercising the right to refuse to engage in the conduct with another.
- The victim is intentionally deceived as to the nature of the act.
- The victim is intentionally deceived to erroneously believe the person is the victim's spouse.

A.R.S. § 13-3601: Domestic violence

A crime of violence or criminal damage, if any of the following apply:

1. The relationship between the victim and the defendant is one of marriage or former marriage or of persons residing or having resided in the same household.
2. The victim and defendant have a child in common.
3. The victim or the defendant is pregnant by the other party.
4. The victim is related to the defendant or the defendant's spouse by blood or court order as a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister or by marriage as a parent-in-law or sister-in-law.
5. The victim is a child who resides or has resided in the same household as the defendant and is related by blood to a former spouse of the defendant or to a person who resides or who has resided in the same household as the defendant.

6. [Dating violence] The relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously romantic or sexual relationship. The following factors may be considered in determining whether the relationship between the victim and the defendant is currently or was previously a romantic or sexual relationship:
- (a) The type of relationship.
 - (b) The length of the relationship.
 - (c) The frequency of the interaction between the victim and the defendant.
 - (d) If the relationship has terminated, the length of time since the termination.

A.R.S. § 13-2923: Stalking

A. A person commits stalking if the person intentionally or knowingly engages in a course of conduct that is directed toward another person and if that conduct causes the victim to:

- 1. Suffer emotional distress or reasonably fear that either:
 - a. The victim's property will be damaged or destroyed.
 - b. Anyone of the following will be physically injured:
 - i The victim.
 - ii The victim's family member, domestic animal, or livestock.
 - iii A person who whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship.
 - iv A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.
- 2. Reasonably fear death or the death of any of the following:
 - a. The victim's family member, domestic animal, or livestock.
 - b. A person with whom the victim has or has previously had a romantic or sexual relationship.
 - c. A person who regularly resides in the victim's household or has resided in the victim's household within the six months before the last conduct occurred.

B. This section does not apply to an interactive computer service, as defined in 47 United States Code section 230(f)(2), or to an information service or telecommunications service, as defined in 47 United States Code section 153, for content that is provided by another person.

C. Stalking under subsection A, paragraph 1 of this section is a class 5 felony. Stalking under subsection A, paragraph 2 of this section is a class 3 felony.

D. For the purposes of this section:

- 1. "Course of conduct:"
 - a. Means directly or indirectly, in person or through one or more third persons or by any other means, to do any of the following:
 - i Maintain visual or physical proximity to a specific person or direct verbal, written or other threats, whether expressed or implied, to a specific person on two or more occasions over a period of time, however short.
 - ii Use of electronic, digital or global positioning system device to surveil a specific person or a specific person's internet or wireless activity continuously for 12 hours or more or on two or more occasions over a period of time, however short, without authorization.
 - iii Communicate, or cause to be communicated, on more than one occasion words, images or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication that is directed at a specific person without authorization and a legitimate purpose.
 - b. Does not include constitutionally protected activity or other activity authorized by law, the other person, the other person's authorized representative or if the other person is a minor, the minor's parent or guardian.
- 2. "Emotional distress" means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not have to, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

California

The California Penal Code contains the following definitions, which apply to the ASU California Center located in Los Angeles, California.

PEN § 243.4: Sexual Battery

- (a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding 10 thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding 10 thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding 10 thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (e) (1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of a misdemeanor sexual battery, punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant, the misdemeanor sexual battery shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any amount of a fine above two thousand dollars (\$2,000), which is collected from a defendant for a violation of this subdivision shall be transmitted to the State Treasury and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, distributed to the Department of Fair Employment and Housing for the purpose of enforcement of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), including, but not limited to, laws that proscribe sexual harassment in places of employment. However, in no event shall an amount over two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be transmitted to the State Treasury until all fines, including any restitution fines that may have been imposed upon the defendant, have been paid in full.

(2) As used in this subdivision, "touches" means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.
- (f) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), and (d), "touches" means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing on the person committing the offense.

(g) As used in this section, the following means:

- (1) "Intimate part" means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.
- (2) "Sexual battery" does not include crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.
- (3) "Seriously disabled" means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.
- (4) "Medically incapacitated" means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.
- (5) "Institutionalized" means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.
- (6) "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.

(h) This section shall not be construed to limit or prevent prosecution under any other law which also proscribes a course of conduct that also is proscribed by this section.

(i) In the case of a felony conviction for a violation of this section, the fact that the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant shall be a factor in aggravation in sentencing.

(j) A person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d) against a minor when the person has a prior felony conviction for a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

PEN § 261.6: Consent

"Consent" shall be defined to mean positive cooperation in act or attitude pursuant to an exercise of free will. The person must act freely and voluntarily and have knowledge of the nature of the act or transaction involved.

A current or previous dating or marital relationship shall not be sufficient to constitute consent.

PEN § 243: Domestic battery and dating violence

(e) (1) When battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabitating, a person who is the parent of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiancé, or fiancée, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of the sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that the defendant participate in, for no less than one year, and successfully complete, a batterer's treatment program, as described in Section 1203.097, or if none available, another appropriate counseling program designated by the court. However, this provision shall not be construed as requiring a city, a county, or a city and county to provide a new program or higher level of service as contemplated by Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

(f) (10) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.

PEN § 646.9: Stalking

(a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who make a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

(b) Any person who violates subdivision (a) when there is a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order in effect prohibiting the behavior described in subdivision (a) against the same party, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(c) (1) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 422, commits a violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more

than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

(2) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under subdivision (a), commits a violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

- (d) In addition to the penalties provided in this section, the sentencing court may order a person convicted of a felony under this section to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290.006.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, “harasses” means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct direct at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.
- (f) For the purposes of this section, “course of conduct” means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “course of conduct.”
- (g) For the purposes of this section, “credible threat” means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of “credible threat.”
- (h) For purposes of this section, the term “electronic communication device” includes, but it is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. “Electronic communication” has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (i) This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing.
- (j) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under this section, it shall be a condition of probation that the person participate in counseling, as designated by the court. However, the court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the counseling requirement shall not be imposed.
- (k) (1) The sentencing court also shall consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim that may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family
(2) This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.
- (l) For purposes of this section, “immediate family” means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.

Washington, D.C.

The Code of the District of Columbia contains the following definitions, which apply to the Washington Center located in Washington, D.C.:

D.C. Code § 22-3001: Sexual abuse offenses: Title 22, Chapter 30

For the purposes of this chapter:

- (4) “Consent” means word or overt actions indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act or contact in question. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission by the victim, resulting from the use of force, threats, or coercion by the defendant shall not constitute consent.

- (5) "Force" means the use or threatened use of a weapon; the use of such physical strength or violence as is sufficient to overcome, restrain, or injure a person; or the use of a threat of harm sufficient to coerce or compel submission by the victim.
- (8) "Sexual Act" means:
 - a. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva of another by a penis;
 - b. Contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus; or
 - c. The penetration, however slight, of the anus or vulva by a hand or finger or by any object, with the intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.
 - d. The emission of semen is not required for the purposes of subparagraphs (A)-(C) of this paragraph.
- (9) "Sexual Contact" means the touching with any clothed or unclothed body part or any object, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person with the intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

D.C. Code § 22-3002: First-degree sexual abuse [felony]

- (a) A person shall be imprisoned for any term of years or for life, and in addition, may not be fined more than the amount set forth in [D.C. Code § 22-3571.01](#), if that person engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act in the following manner:
 - (1) By using force against that other person;
 - (2) By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
 - (3) After rendering that the other person unconscious; or
 - (4) After administering to that other person by force or threat of force, or without the knowledge or permission of that other person, a drug, intoxicant, or other similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that other person to appraise or control his or her conduct.
- (b) The court may impose a prison sentence in excess of 30 years only in accordance with [§ 22 - 3020](#) or [§ 24-403.01\(b-2\)](#). For purposes of imprisonment following revocation of release authorized by [§ 24-403.01\(b\)\(7\)](#), the offense defined by this section is a Class A felony.

D.C. Code § 22-3003: Second-degree sexual abuse [felony]

A person shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years and may be fined in an amount not to exceed \$200,000, if that person engages in or causes another person to engage in or submit to a sexual act in the following manner:

- 1. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping); or
- 2. Where the person knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - A. Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct;
 - B. Incapable of declining participation in that sexual act; or
 - C. Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual act.

D.C. Code § 22-3004: Third-degree sexual abuse [felony]

A person shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years and may be fined in an amount not to exceed \$100,000, if that person engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person in the following manner:

1. By using force against that other person;
2. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping;
3. After rendering that person unconscious; or
4. After administering to that person by force or threat of force, or without the knowledge or permission of that other person, a drug, intoxicant, or similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that other person to appraise or control his or her conduct.

D.C. Code § 22-3005: Fourth-degree sexual abuse [felony]

A person shall be imprisoned for not more than five years and, in addition, may be fined in an amount not to exceed \$50,000, if that person engages in or causes sexual contact with or by another person in the following manner:

1. By threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear (other than by threatening or placing that other person in reasonable fear that any person will be subjected to death, bodily injury, or kidnapping); or
2. Where the person knows or has reason to know that the other person is:
 - A. Incapable of appraising the nature of the conduct;
 - B. Incapable of declining participation in that sexual contact; or
 - C. Incapable of communicating unwillingness to engage in that sexual contact.

D.C. Code § 22-3006: Misdemeanor Sexual Abuse

Whoever engages in a sexual act or sexual contact with another person and who should have knowledge or reason to know that the act was committed without that other person's permission, shall be imprisoned for not more than 180 days and, in addition, may be fined in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.

Domestic violence and dating violence

D.C. Code Title 16. Section 101: Definitions

For the purposes of this subchapter, the term:

- (4) Domestic partnership shall have the same meaning as provided in [D.C. Code § 32-701\(4\)](#).
[Under §32-701(4) "Domestic Partnership" means the relationship between two persons who become domestic partners by registering in accordance with [§ 32-702](#). Section 32-702 states the following:
 - (a) For the purpose of this section, the declaration shall be signed by the domestic partners and shall affirm under penalty of perjury that each domestic partner:
 - (1) Is at least 18 years old and competent to contract;
 - (2) Is the sole domestic partner of the other person; and
 - (3) Is not married; and
 - (4) Is in a committed relationship with the other person.
 - (6) "Interpersonal Violence" means an act punishable as a criminal offense that is committed or threatened to be committed by an offender upon a person:
 - a. With whom the offender shares or has shared a mutual residence; or
 - b. Who is or was married to, in a domestic partnership with, divorced or separated from, or in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with another person who is or was married to, in a domestic partnership with, divorced or separated from, or in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship with the offender.

- (7) “Intimate Partner Violence” means an act punishable as a criminal offense that is committed or threatened to be committed by an offender upon a person:
- a. To whom the offender is or was married.
 - b. With whom the offender is or was in a domestic partnership, or
 - c. With whom the offender is or was in a romantic, dating, or sexual relationship.
- (8) “Intrafamily Offense” means interpersonal, intimate partner, or intrafamily violence.
- (9) “Intrafamily Violence” means an act punishable as a criminal offense that is committed or threatened to be committed by an offender upon a person to whom the offender is related by blood, adoption, legal custody, marriage, or domestic partnership, or with whom the offender has a child in common.

D.C. Code Title 16. Section 1031: Arrests

- (a) A law enforcement officer shall arrest a person if the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the person:
1. Committed an intrafamily offense that resulted in physical injury, including physical pain or illness, regardless of whether or not the intrafamily offense was committed in the presence of the law enforcement officer; or
 2. Committed an intrafamily offense that caused or was intended to cause reasonable fear of imminent serious physical injury or death.
- (b) The law enforcement officer shall present the person arrested under subsection (a) of this section to the United States Attorney for charging.
- (c) (1) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of this section, a law enforcement officer shall not be required to arrest a person who is under 18 years of age when there is probable cause to believe that the person committed an intrafamily offense that does not constitute intimate partner violence.
- (2) If a person is not arrested under paragraph (1) of this section, the person shall be diverted to a program that provides behavioral health and community support services.

Stalking

D.C. Code Title 22. Section 3132: Definitions

For the purpose of this chapter, the term:

- (1) “Any device” means electronic, mechanical, digital or any other equipment, including; a camera, spy cam, computer, spyware, microphone, audio or video recorder, global positioning system, electronic monitoring system, listening device, night-vision goggles, binoculars, telescope, or spyglass.
- (2) “Any means” includes the use of a telephone, mail, delivery service, e-mail, website, or other method of communication or device.
- (3) “Communicating” means using oral or written language, photographs, pictures, signs, symbols, gestures, or other acts or objects that are intended to convey a message.
- (4) “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (5) “Financial injury” means the monetary costs, debts, or obligations incurred as a result of the stalking by the specific individual, member of the specific individual’s household, a person whose safety is threatened by the stalking, or a person who is financially responsible for the specific individual and includes:
 - a. The costs of replacing or repairing any property that was taken or damaged;
 - b. The costs of clearing the specific individual’s name or his or her credit, criminal, or any other official record;
 - c. Medical bills
 - d. Relocation expenses;
 - e. Lost employment or wages; an
 - f. Attorney’s fees.

(6) "Personal identifying information" shall have the same meaning as provided in [§ 22-3227.01\(3\)](#).

[Section 22-3227.01\(03\)](#) states: "Personal identifying information" includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Name, address, telephone number, date of birth, or mother's maiden name;
- b. Driver's license or driver's license number, or non-driver's license or non-driver's license number;
- c. Savings, checking, or other financial account number;
- d. Social security number or tax identification number;
- e. Passport or passport number;
- f. Citizenship status, visa, or alien registration card or number;
- g. Birth certificate or a facsimile of a birth certificate;
- h. Credit or debit card, or credit or debit card number;
- i. Credit history or credit rating;
- j. Signature;
- k. Personal identification number, electronic identification number, password, access code or device, electronic address, electronic identification number, routing information or code, digital signature, or telecommunication identifying information;
- l. Biometric data, such as fingerprint, voice print, retina or iris image, or other unique physical representation;
- m. Place of employment, employment history, or employee identification number; and
- n. Any other numbers or information that can be used to access a person's financial resources, access medical information, obtain identification, act as identification, or obtain property.]

(7) "Specific individual" or "individual" means the victim or alleged victim of stalking.

(8) "To engage in a course of conduct" means directly or indirectly, or through one or more third persons, in person or by any means, on two or more occasions, to:

- (a) It is unlawful for a person to purposefully engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific individual:
 1. With the intent to cause that individual to:
 - a. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - b. Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - c. Suffer emotional distress; or
 2. That the person knows would cause that individual reasonably to:
 - a. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - b. Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - c. Suffer emotional distress; or
 3. That the person should have known would cause a reasonable person in the individual's circumstances to:
 - a. Fear for his or her safety or the safety of another person;
 - b. Feel seriously alarmed, disturbed, or frightened; or
 - c. Suffer emotional distress.
- (b) This section does not apply to constitutionally protected activity.
- (c) Where the single act is of a continuing nature, each 24-hour period constitutes a separate occasion.
- (d) The conduct on each of the occasions need not be the same as it is on the others.

Endnotes

- 1 Photo courtesy of The Clery Center.
- 2 See PDP 203-06: Reporting Crimes at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/pdp/pdp203-06.html>
- 3 Visit <https://eoss-forms.asu.edu/form/campus-community-incident-report> to submit a report to Student Rights and Responsibilities.
- 4 Visit the ASU Events page and search for upcoming Active Shooter training courses at [https://asuevents.asu.edu/event-search?eventSearch={%22tags%22:\[\],%22text%22:%22Active%20Shooter%22}](https://asuevents.asu.edu/event-search?eventSearch={%22tags%22:[],%22text%22:%22Active%20Shooter%22})
- 5 Visit <https://sexualviolenceprevention.asu.edu/> for more information.
- 6 See ABOR 5-308: Student Code of Conduct at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/5-308-Student%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>
- 7 Visit <https://www.asu.edu/titleIX/> for more information.
- 8 See ACD 401: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd401.html>
- 9 See SSM 104-01: Student Code of Conduct and Student Disciplinary Procedures at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/ssm/ssm104-01.html>
- 10 AZPOINT – Arizona Protection Order Initiation and Notification Tool at <https://azpoint.azcourts.gov/>
- 11 See ABOR 5-308: Student Code of Conduct at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/5-308-Student%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>
- 12 See ASU Student Code of Conduct Procedures at https://eoss.asu.edu/sites/default/files/student_conduct_procedures_rev_6-23-2021_Cleryfinal.pdf
- 13 See ACD 401: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd401.html>
- 14 See P20A: Interim Grievance Process for Formal Complaints of Title IX Sexual Harassment at <https://provost.asu.edu/policies/procedures/p20a>
- 15 See ACD 401: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd401.html>
- 16 See P20: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation: Complaint and Investigation Procedure at <https://provost.asu.edu/policies/procedures/p20>
- 17 See ACD 401: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd401.html>
- 18 See P20A: Interim Grievance Process for Formal Complaints of Title IX Sexual Harassment at <https://provost.asu.edu/policies/procedures/p20a>
- 19 See SPP 808: Performance Management for University Staff at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/spp/spp808.html>
- 20 See SPP 809: Discipline at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/spp/spp809.html>
- 21 See ABOR 6-101: Conditions of Administrative Service at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/6-101-Conditions%20of%20Administrative%20Service.pdf>
- 22 See ABOR 6-201: Conditions of Faculty Service at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/6-201-Conditions%20of%20Faculty%20Service.pdf>
- 23 See ABOR 6-302: Conditions of Service for Academic Professionals at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/6-302%20Conditions%20of%20Service%20for%20Academic%20Professionals.pdf>
- 24 See Student Code of Conduct Procedures at https://eoss.asu.edu/sites/default/files/student_conduct_procedures_rev_6-23-2021_Cleryfinal.pdf

- 25 See ABOR 5-308: Student Code of Conduct at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/5-308-Student%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>
- 26 See ACD 401: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation, at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd401.html>
- 27 See SSM 1001-07: Missing Student Notification at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/ssm/ssm1001-07.html>
- 28 Visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/clery-timely-warning> to view the ASU Clery Timely Warning | ASU Crime Alerts.
- 29 See PDP 101-03: Emergency Notification and Clery Timely Warning at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/pdp/pdp101-03.html>
- 30 Visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/emergency-guide> to view the ASU Emergency Response Guide.
- 31 Visit the Lake Havasu City Police Department website to view news media and active emergency notifications at <https://www.lhcaz.gov/news?taxonomy=categories&propertyName=category&taxon=police>.
- 32 Visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/emergency-guide> to view the ASU Emergency Response Guide.
- 33 Visit <https://conhi.asu.edu/facilities/emergency-action-plans/classroom-emergency-procedures-guidelines> to view the Classroom Emergency Procedures Guidelines.
- 34 See PDP 201-06: Governing Electronic Safety and Security Systems at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/pdp/pdp201-06.html>.
- 35 For a list of ASU Parking and Transit Services offices and hours of operation, visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/parking-and-transit-services-contact-information>.
- 36 For more information on registering a bicycle online, visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/bike-registration>.
- 37 See PDP 201-05: Weapons, Explosives, and Fireworks at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/pdp/pdp201-05.html>.
- 38 See ABOR 5-303(3): Prohibited Conduct at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/5-303-Prohibited%20Conduct.pdf>.
- 39 See ABOR 5-308: Student Code of Conduct at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/5-308-Student%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>.
- 40 See ABOR 5-308: Student Code of Conduct at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/5-308-Student%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>.
- 41 See Student Code of Conduct Procedures at https://eoss.asu.edu/sites/default/files/student_conduct_procedures_rev_6-23-2021_Cleryfinal.pdf
- 42 See ABOR 5-308: Student Code of Conduct at <https://public.azregents.edu/Policy%20Manual/5-308-Student%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>.
- 43 See Student Code of Conduct Procedures at https://eoss.asu.edu/sites/default/files/student_conduct_procedures_rev_6-23-2021_Cleryfinal.pdf
- 44 See ACD 401: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd401.html>.
- 45 See ACD 509-02: Grievance Policy for Faculty at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd509-02.html>.
- 46 See ACD 509-03: Grievance Policy for Academic Professionals at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/acd/acd509-03.html>.
- 47 See P20: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Retaliation: Complaint and Investigation Procedure at <https://provost.asu.edu/policies/procedures/p20>.
- 48 See A.R.S. § 4-241 at <https://www.azleg.gov/ars/4/00241.htm>.

- 49 See A.R.S. § 4-244 at <https://www.azleg.gov/ars/4/00244.htm>.
- 50 See A.R.S. § 4-246 at <https://www.azleg.gov/ars/4/00246.htm>.
- 51 See CA Business and Professional Code § 25658 at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=BPC&division=9.&title=&part=&chapter=16.&article=3.
- 52 See CA Business and Professional Code § 25662 at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=BPC§ionNum=25662
- 53 See CA Penal Code § 647 at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=647.&lawCode=PEN
- 54 See CA Vehicle Code 21200.5 at [CA Vehicle Code § 21200.5](#)
- 55 See CA Vehicle Code 23136 at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH§ionNum=23136.
- 56 See D.C. Code § 25-1001 at <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/sections/25-1001.html>.
- 57 See D.C. Code § 25-1002 at <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/sections/25-1002.html>.
- 58 See D.C. Code § 25-781 at <https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/code/sections/25-781.html>.
- 59 See 20 U.S. Code § 1011i. Drug and alcohol abuse prevention at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/20/1011i>
- 60 See 34 C.F.R. § 86.1 – What is the purpose of the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention regulations at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/34/86.1>.
- 61 See ASU Counseling Services at <https://eoss.asu.edu/counseling>.
- 62 See ASU Employee Assistance Office services at <https://cfo.asu.edu/eao-wellness>
- 63 See ASU Health Services at <https://eoss.asu.edu/health>.
- 64 See ASU Police Crime Prevention trainings at <https://cfo.asu.edu/police-resources>.
- 65 See the ASU Alcohol and Other Drugs website at <https://wellness.asu.edu/explore-wellness/body/alcohol-and-drugs>
- 66 See SPP 801: Employee Conduct and Work Rules at <https://www.asu.edu/aad/manuals/spp/spp801.html>
- 67 See U.S.C. § 841. Prohibited Acts A at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/841>.
- 68 See U.S.C. § 844. Penalties for simple possession at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/844>.
- 69 See U.S.C. § 853. Criminal forfeitures at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/853>.
- 70 See U.S.C. § 862. Denial of Federal benefits to drug traffickers and possessors at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/862>
- 71 See U.S.C. § 881. Forfeitures at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/881>.
- 72 See U.S. Code § 922. Unlawful acts at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/922>.
- 73 Contact the Asst Director | Clery Compliance at pdclery@asu.edu

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Annual Fire Safety Report

The Arizona State University Police Department publishes this fire safety information as part of its annual Clery Act compliance document, which contains information on ASU's fire safety practices and standards. This report includes statistics concerning the number of fires in on-campus student housing facilities, the cause of each fire, the number of injuries and deaths related to a fire, and the value of the property damage caused by a fire.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is available for review 24 hours a day on the ASU Police website at <https://www.asu.edu/police/PDFs/ASU-Clery-Report.pdf>. A physical copy may be obtained free of charge by request from the ASU Police by calling 480-965-3456 or stopping by any of the ASU Police campus locations.

If a fire occurs in any ASU building, immediately call 911. Police can quickly summon the fire department through a direct-dial phone communication link to the jurisdictional fire dispatch centers.

If an ASU community member finds evidence of an extinguished fire and is unsure whether ASU Police has already responded, the community member should immediately call ASU Police at 480-965-3456 to investigate and document the incident. For example, if a Community Assistant finds evidence of a fire in a trashcan in the hallway of a residence hall, the Community Assistant should not touch the trashcan and immediately report the incident to ASU Police and wait for an officer's response. The officer will document the incident before removing the trashcan.

- For ASU in Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police will respond to investigate and document the incident; call 202-727-9099.
- For the ASU California Center, the Los Angeles Police Department will respond to investigate and document the incident; call 877-275-5273.
- For ASU at Lake Havasu, the Lake Havasu Police Department will respond to investigate and document the incident; call 928-855-1171.
- For the ASU School of Social Work Tucson campus, the Tucson Police Department will respond to investigate and document the incident; call 520-791-4444.

Fire alarms alert community members of potential hazards. Community members are required to evacuate buildings immediately upon hearing a fire alarm in a facility. Use the nearest stairwell and exit the building immediately. Do not use the elevator. Community members should familiarize themselves with exits in each building. Evacuate buildings for your safety. Police may arrest those who fail to evacuate a building promptly. When a fire alarm is activated, most elevators will stop and be available for emergency responders with key access only. Occupants should use the stairs to evacuate the building. If you are caught in the elevator, push the emergency phone button. The emergency phones in elevators on campus will ring to ASU Police Communications Center or another emergency call center.

EHS Safety Fire and Safety Prevention completes fire safety code compliance audits of the university facilities at ASU's Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses. For ASU at Lake Havasu, the contracted property management company coordinates with the Lake Havasu City Fire Marshal and the EHS Fire Safety and Prevention to ensure fire and life safety inspections are completed. In the event of a fire, a hazardous material incident, or other required emergency response, the local municipal fire department will provide emergency and non-emergency services.

Fire logs

In compliance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act, the university provides fire statistics and a fire log with details of each fire in an on-campus student housing facility. Daily fire logs for ASU's Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe and West campuses are available for review 24 hours a day, online. Visit <https://cfo.asu.edu/crime-logs> and select the "Fire Logs" tab. The daily fire logs are also available for review by visiting the kiosks in the ASU Police Department campus lobbies.

The daily fire log for ASU at Lake Havasu can be viewed by visiting the Santiago Hall reception desk at 100 University Way.

Daily fire logs are not maintained for ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center, or the ASU School of Social Work Tucson campus, as these locations do not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Fire protection equipment/systems

A majority of university buildings are equipped with automatic fire detection and alarm systems that are constantly monitored by ASU Police staff. Refer to the fire statistics tables for further information about fire detection, notification, and suppression systems in each residential facility.

Procedures for students and employees in the event of a fire

Should you encounter a fire or find significant smoke in a building, follow these instructions:

1. Call 911 from a safe location to report the fire/smoke to emergency personnel. Find the nearest fire alarm pull station and pull the alarm to ensure building occupants get notice to evacuate the building. (Note: some buildings may be equipped with no pull stations or one in a secure location.)
2. Evacuate the building immediately via the nearest safe exit. Do not spend time attempting to save material — your life is more important. Ensure doors close behind you. If you encounter a good deal of smoke or fire, use your secondary exit. If a secondary exit is not available, keep low and crawl to find better air.
3. After leaving the building, proceed to your designated emergency assembly area.

Fire safety tips

Buildings are equipped with various features designed to detect, stop, and/or suppress a fire's spread. A door can be the first line of defense against the spread of smoke or fire from one area to another. Some doors, such as fire doors in corridors or stairwells of residence halls, are designed to stand up to fire longer than those of an individual room. These doors must be CLOSED for them to work. Additionally, if a door has a device that automatically closes the door, it should NOT be propped open. Sprinklers are 98% effective in preventing the spread of fire when operating properly. DO NOT obstruct the sprinkler heads with materials like clothing. Smoke detectors cannot do their job if they are disabled or covered by the occupant, which is a university policy violation.

Fire safety education and training

Fire safety education and training for residential life students and support personnel are provided quarterly, in person, in the form of fire drills. EHS Fire Safety and Prevention conducts the announced and unannounced drills. Additionally, all ASU employees upon hire must pass Fire Safety Training provided by EHS personnel, and thereafter must take annual in-person or online refresher trainings.

University documentation and manuals

Contact EHS Fire Safety and Prevention for access to the [ASU Fire Prevention and Safety Planⁱ](#), which is provided as a general guideline for residential life facilities and does not cover all code compliance issues. If you have any questions, concerns or need additional information, contact EHS Fire Safety and Prevention at 480-965-1823 or email [EHS Fire Safety and Prevention](#).

For ASU at Lake Havasu, contact the Business Operations Specialist at 928-854-9730.

For the ASU in Washington, D.C., ASU California Center, and ASU School of Social Work Tucson campus, please refer to the EHS Fire Safety and Prevention [Fire Prevention and Safety Planⁱⁱ](#) for a basic understanding of code requirements as it relates to fire safety at your campus. Further guidance can be provided by contacting your campus Facilities Management/Property Management responsible party. Any items not clarified may be directed to [EHS Fire Safety and Prevention](#).

University housing guidelines for fire safety

ASU's Residential Life supports the student population with living quarters on the university's various campuses. ASU must monitor all operations and living quarters for safety and ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state and local codes, and all standards and ordinances (e.g., building codes, fire codes, and Occupational Safety and Health). ASU Environmental Health and Safety and the ASU Fire Marshal's Office are responsible for inspecting and coordinating with each unit representative within Residential Life to promote a safe environment and operation.

The following guidelines have been prepared for university personnel to facilitate the proper use and operation of congregated residential facilities on university property.

Fire and safety inspections

The university continues to assess and upgrade fire and life safety equipment/systems as an ongoing process to ensure all equipment meets applicable codes and standards. EHS Fire Safety and Prevention performs residential hall fire and safety inspections regularly. It conducts facility fire drills four times a year on a quarterly schedule for ASU's Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses.

EHS Fire Safety and Prevention inspections are performed to identify and eliminate fire and safety hazards. The inspections include, but are not limited to, visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkler heads, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and other life safety systems. In addition, each room will be examined, if applicable, for the presence of prohibited items (e.g., sources of open flames like candles, portable cooking appliances in non-kitchen areas, etc.) or prohibited activity (e.g., smoking in the room, tampering with life safety equipment, etc.).

These fire and safety inspections do not apply to locations that have been leased for student overflow housing as indicated by endnotes within the fire statistics charts because EHS Fire Safety and Prevention does not have enforcement jurisdiction for those facilities.

For ASU at Lake Havasu, the contracted property management company coordinates with the Lake Havasu City Fire Marshal and EHS Fire Safety and Prevention to ensure fire and life safety inspections are completed. In the event of a fire, hazardous material incident, or other required emergency responses, the local municipal fire department will respond and provide emergency and non-emergency services.

General safety

State and federal regulations require the university to maintain its facilities in a manner that allows occupants to safely use and enter and exit the facility. The following guidelines are provided to assist Residential Life and Housing Services in assuring proper use and maintenance of each facility's exit system.

1. Any material used in lobbies, corridors, stairwells or other common areas shall not obstruct the exit passageway and must be made of non-combustible material, fire-resistive material, or fire-retardant-treated material.
2. Exit signs must be operational and visually unobstructed (illuminated appropriately).
3. Decorations are prohibited near any heat source. Fire safe distance from heat sources can only be determined by evaluating the area, the composition of the decorative materials, and the heat source's capabilities.
4. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for installation and use when using authorized equipment, installing equipment, or any temporary structure, display, or device.
5. Contact EHS Fire Safety and Prevention at 480-965-1823 before initiating any project related to construction, remodel, special event, or anything that involves using the exit system for something other than normal traffic ingress and egress. An exit system includes lobbies, corridors, hallways, exit doors, stairways and exit passageways. For ASU at Lake Havasu, contact EHS Fire Safety and Prevention at 480-965-1823.
6. Maintain a clear, unobstructed view and operation of any fire protection device: (e.g., smoke detector, heat detector, manual fire pull station, audible-visual device, fire sprinkler head, fire panel, and special fire suppression systems/apparatus).

Electrical safety

The following guidelines must be assured whenever electrical equipment, lighting, or any electrical wiring is used or affected by decorative materials or displays:

1. All electrical equipment and lighting must be tested and approved by a recognized testing laboratory (e.g., Underwriters Laboratory).
2. All appliances and lighting must be inspected for damage and operability before use.
3. Use appliances and lighting as approved and recommended by the manufacturer. Lighting must be mounted to not damage the wiring or be damaged by other equipment. Use of transparent adhesive tape to adhere wiring to walls or hooks to drape wiring is acceptable for temporary conditions and if approved by EHS Fire Safety and Prevention Office.
4. Running electrical cords through doorways or any openings through walls, ceilings or floors is prohibited.
5. Extension cords must be at least 16-gauge or heavier with a ground three-prong and cannot run in series.
6. The use of multi-plug adapters is prohibited. (Exception: any adapter or cord with an operational circuit breaker is acceptable for more than one appliance as long as it is used within the manufacturer's recommended use, design, and load capacities.)

Christmas trees and other plant life

Below are EHS Fire Safety and Prevention code requirements to follow whenever decorating or displaying materials using any plant life for a facility's interior or exterior:

1. Cut Christmas trees are prohibited. Only fire-retardant artificial trees or "live" trees — root type in the soil are acceptable. Live trees must be checked daily and watered as needed.
2. Trees shall not be located in any manner that will block or obstruct an exit or passageway. Only approved lighting shall be used on trees. Ensure all electrical wiring is in good condition and connections are secure.
3. Any decoration on or around the tree must be non-combustible or properly treated with fire-retardant material.
4. Palm fronds and any other cut vegetation are prohibited unless approved by the EHS Fire Safety and Prevention Office for specific temporary use, and only after verification that all vegetation is fire-retardant-treated. (Exception: cut flowers are acceptable for temporary display in a personal area as long as it does not create a fire hazard.)

Candles, open flames and other heat sources

Any item used for decoration, display, or personal use that generates or emits heat must comply with the following guidelines:

1. Use of candles, open flames, and burning is prohibited in all university buildings. (Exception: authorized "hot work" performed by qualified maintenance personnel with EHS Fire Safety and Prevention approval.)
2. Use of any heat-generating product or equipment must be used as recommended by the manufacturer.

Temporary structures

Temporary structures are facilities designated for temporary use or defined as temporary construction, such as trailers and tents. Each temporary structure must comply with the following:

1. Trailer, tents, temporary walls or ceilings constructed of any material must be approved by EHS Fire Safety and Prevention.
2. From any point, a minimum of a 2A:10B:C-rated fire extinguisher must be within a 75-foot travel distance for light-to-moderate hazard areas, and 30 or 50 feet for high hazard areas (based on the type of hazardous operations for the area). Travel distance cannot include steps, through secured doors, or any special conditions that restrict the user in obtaining the fire extinguisher and returning to fight the fire.
3. Special fire protection measures may be necessary for events to meet International Building and Fire Codes requirements. These measures are determined by submitting the purpose and all pertinent information relating to the temporary structure to EHS Fire Safety and Prevention.

Emergency and evacuation procedures

All personnel should familiarize themselves with the [ASU Emergency Response Guide](#) and the following information.

1. Know the quickest exit route out of the building. Have a backup or alternate exit path out of the building. Elevators and bridges should be avoided in emergencies and should not be used in a fire or earthquake. In emergencies other than fire and earthquake, elevators may be used by people with mobility impairments.
2. Know the nearest manual fire alarm pull station in your building and how to activate it. (Note: some buildings may be equipped with no pull stations or one in a secure location.)
3. Know if any co-workers, students or visitors will require assistance in exiting the building and be prepared to provide whatever help is necessary. Persons with disability-related evacuation needs are encouraged to discuss their needs with their Unit Coordinator in advance. Staff and faculty with mobility impairments should know the location of the nearest Emergency Refuge Area in their building. Emergency Refuge areas are designated “safe havens” for people with mobility impairments. They are typically located in stairwells of multi-storied buildings.
4. Know what your department looks like on a daily and routine basis. Suspicious objects can only be identified by those who know what to expect and anticipate at their worksite.
5. Know where your emergency Assembly Point and Evacuation Areas are located, and the Evacuation Routes you should follow to reach them. Do not stand in driveways or roadways; emergency responders need clear access to buildings.
6. Know how to turn off machinery, appliances, and equipment at your worksite, as they may create additional safety hazards if left running for an extended period.

Emergency evacuation instructions

Building occupants must evacuate the building when the fire alarm sounds or when directed to do so by emergency responders. Upon hearing or seeing a fire alarm or other evacuation alarm, all building occupants shall immediately leave the building and proceed to your emergency evacuation assembly area. Occupants will only be allowed to return when the building has been declared safe by emergency responders.

When evacuating your building or work area:

1. Stay calm. Do not rush or panic.
2. Safely stop your work.
3. Gather your personal belongings if it is safe to do so. Take prescription medications, keys, purse, glasses, etc. with you if possible as it may be hours before you are allowed back into the building.
4. If safe, close your office door and window but do not lock them.
5. Use the nearest safe stairs and proceed to the nearest exit. Do not use the elevator.
6. Proceed to the designated emergency evacuation assembly area.
7. Wait for instructions from emergency responders.
8. Do not re-enter the building or work area until you have been instructed to do so by emergency responders.

In case of fire:

Should you encounter a fire or find significant smoke in a building, follow the instructions below:

1. Call 911 from a safe location to report the fire/smoke to emergency personnel. Find the nearest fire alarm pull station and pull the alarm to ensure building occupants get notice to evacuate the building (Note: some buildings may be equipped with no pull stations or one in a secure location).
2. Evacuate the building immediately via the nearest safe exit. Do not spend time attempting to save material — your life is more important. Ensure doors close behind you. If you encounter a good deal of smoke or fire, use your secondary exit. If a secondary exit is not available, keep low or crawl to find better air.
3. After leaving the building, proceed to your designated emergency assembly area.

Shelter-in-Place procedures

What it means to “Shelter-in-Place”

If an incident occurs and the building(s) or areas around you become unstable or unsafe, or if the air outdoors becomes dangerous due to toxic or irritating substances, it may be safer to stay indoors. Leaving the area may expose you to that danger caused by high winds, limited visibility, and respiratory-related issues, to name a few. Thus, to “shelter-in-place” means to “make a shelter” using the building that you are in, and with a few adjustments, this location can be made safer and more comfortable until it is safe to go outside.

Basic “Shelter-in-Place” Guidance

During an incident, if the building you are in is not damaged and still affords protection, stay inside. If possible, move to an interior room and away from glass or items that might become dangerous flying objects. Stay inside until you are told the area is safe by designated staff or it is obvious the incident has passed and no longer affords protection from the incident. Take your belongings needed for personal care (purse, wallet, medications) as long as it does not slow your exit. Follow the evacuation protocols for your building (close your door, proceed to the nearest exit, and use the stairs instead of the elevators, etc.). Do not remove personal items (e.g., pictures, computer, etc.). Once evacuated, seek shelter at the nearest safe building. Seek shelter where authorities direct or the nearest safest building. Follow all instructions given by first responders if they are already on the scene.

How will you know to “Shelter-in-Place”?

A shelter-in-place notification may come from several sources, including ASU Police, University Housing staff members, university officials, or other authorities using the university’s emergency communications tools. Please note the following emergency communication examples:

- ASU homepage messages.
- ASU LiveSafe mobile app | available through the [App Store](#), [Google Play](#), or the [ASU Police website](#).
- ASU news page messages.
- ASU Police media notification system.
- ASU Police patrol vehicle public address system.
- Crime Alerts.
- Digital bulletin board posts.
- Door-to-door notifications.
- Emergency information hotline messages.
- Facebook posts | [@ASUPolice](#).
- Freeway electronic billboards.
- Mass email.
- Media alert (Internet, print, radio, TV).
- My ASU webpage alerts.
- Reverse 911.
- RSS feed.
- Text messages.
- Twitter messages | [@ASUPolice](#).

How to “Shelter-in-Place”

No matter where you are, these basic steps should assist and should be considered unless instructed otherwise by emergency personnel.

1. If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies you may need if you must evacuate immediately. Supplies will also include any items you may need if utilities are severed, and you must remain inside for a prolonged period (e.g., a flashlight, extra batteries, etc.).
2. If you are caught outdoors, move quickly to the nearest undamaged building and take shelter.
3. If possible, your shelter should be:
 - a. An interior room.
 - b. Above ground level.
 - c. Without windows or with the least number of windows possible.
4. Shut and lock all windows (tighter seal) and close exterior doors.
5. Turn off air conditioners, heaters and fans.
6. Close ventilation system vents if able. University staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.
7. Turn on a radio or TV (if power is still available) and listen for more information about the incident.

Smoke-free campus

Almost three-fourths of all fires are caused by smoking material from a cigarette being abandoned or disposed of carelessly. Being smoke-free at all ASU campuses reduces the chances of smoke-material fires. Given the amount of storage and trash that can accumulate across all ASU campuses, there is a high risk of easily avoidable fires. The implementation of a smoke-free campus has kept ASU clear of any reported smoke- material fires.

Fire safety improvements

ASU continues to monitor fire and life safety trends across all buildings and property. ASU also developed a list of capital improvement projects that are evaluated to be put into action items to upgrade systems and buildings via the EHS Fire Safety and Prevention Office, and the EHS Emergency Life Safety Improvement (which provides emergency repairs). EHS Employee Health Department provides Automated Extended Defibrillators in all new construction and tenant improvements or construction projects over \$250,000. Additionally, EHS Fire Safety and Prevention upgrades fire alarm systems, automatic sprinklers, hood systems, etc., when there is a reported issue that is deemed a safety hazard based on the evaluation of the systems.

Arizona State University Fire Report, Residence Life, Calendar 2019-2021

Applicable Regulations
 International Fire Code (2012 Edition)
 29 CFS § 1910 Subparts E, L
 Arizona Admin. Code R4-36-201 *et. seq.*

Fire statistics 2019-2021

ASU@Lake Havasu Fire statistics																									
Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Lake Havasu Hall	101 University Way	4	3	3	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	1 [#]	0	0	Grease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Havasu Hall (2 story)	101 University Way	4	3	3	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus Fire statistics																									
Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Broadstone Roosevelt Row ^{iv}	330 E. Roosevelt Ave.	N/A	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fusion on First	380 N. 1st Ave.	0	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roosevelt Point ^v	330 E. Roosevelt Ave.	2	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taylor Place (North Tower)	120 E. Taylor Street	2	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taylor Place (South Tower)	120 E. Taylor Street	2	0	0	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
The Muse ^{vi}	1616 N. Central Ave.	0	0	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Polytechnic campus | Fire statistics

Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Bell Hall	6100 S. Amulet	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Century Hall	5937 S. Backus Mall	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dean Hall (Vacant)	6120 S. Amulet	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eagle Hall	5815 S. Sterling	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Falcon Hall	7303 E. Tahoe	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lantana Hall ^{vii}	5885 S. Twining Street	2	0	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mustang Hall	5816 S. Avery	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Palo Blanco	6060 S. Tweet	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phantom Hall	5829 S. Twining	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Talon Hall	5830 S. Twining	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taylor Hall (Vacant)	7335 E. Sonoran Arroyo Mall	0	0	0	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Polytechnic campus | Fire statistics

Residential Address	# of Fire Drills/ Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
5706, 5718, 5726, 5734, 5735, 5742, 5750, 5762, 6347, 6348, 6353, 6354, 6359, 6360, 6365, S. Amule	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6344, 6345, 6352, 6356, 6357, 6360, 6363, 6364, 6436, 6437, 6442, 6445, 6448, S. Athena	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6145, 6156, 6157, S. Edgewater	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6433, 6439, 6442, 6445, 6448, 6458, 6459, 6464, 6465, 6505, 6506, 6511, 6512, 6518, 6524, S. Essex	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6456, 6457, 6462, 6463, 6503, 6504, 6509, 6510, 6515, 6521, 6527, S. Longwood	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
5705, 5706, 5713, 5721, 5726, 5729, 5737, 5738, 5745, 5753, 5761, 5762, 6346, 6347, 6352, 6353, 6359, S. Raven	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Polytechnic campus | Fire statistics

Residential Address	# of Fire Drills/ Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
6412, 6418, 6419, 6424, 6427, 6430, 6436, 6439, 6442, 6447, 6448, 6453, 6454, 6459, 6460, 6502, 6507, 6508, 6514, S. Roslyn	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6342, 6348, 6349, 6355, 6361, 6406, 6424, 6425, 6430, 6436, 6437, 6442, 6448, 6449, S. Rowen	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
5608, 5609, 5614, 5615, 5639, 5645, 5648, 5651, 5654, 5657, 5662, 5663, 5706, 5707, 5714, 5715, 5803, 5810, 5811, 5818, 5819, 5826, 5827, 5834, 5835, 6340, 6341, 6344, 6347, 6348, 6352, 6353, 6356, 6359, 6360, 6404, 6407, 6410, 6413, 6416, 6419, 6422, 6425, 6433, 6438, 6444, 6445, 6450, 6451, 6457, S. Sagewood	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
5656 S. Sterling	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Polytechnic campus | Fire statistics

Residential Address	# of Fire Drills/ Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage				
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019		
7003, 7004, 7015, 7027, 7038, 7039, 7050, 7051, 7062, 7063, 7105, 7114, 7117, 7126, 7129, 7138, 7141, 7003, 7004, 7015, 7027, 7038, 7039, 7050, 7051, 7062, 7063, 7105, 7114, 7117, 7126, 7129, 7138, 7141, E. Talon Ave	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
5607, 5610, 5652, 5657, 5658, 5664, 5665, 5708, 5709, 5716, 5804, 5812, 5820, 5828, 5836, 6342, 6343, 6347, 6348, 6351, 6354, 6355, 6359, 6362, 6363, 6406, 6409, 6412, 6415, 6418, 6421, 6424, 6427, 6440, 6443, 6446, 6454, 6455, 6460, 6461, S. Terripin	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
7104, 7115, 7116, 7127, 7128, 7139, 7140, E. Tesla	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
7008, 7009, 7016, 7022, 7034, 7037, 7048, 7049, 7056, 7061, 7064, 7152, 7153, 7164, 7165, 7212, 7213, E. Thistle Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Polytechnic campus | Fire statistics

Residential Address	# of Fire Drills/ Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
7122 E. Thunderbolt Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
7006, 7007, 7018, 7019, 7031, 7040, 7043, 7052, 7055, 7063, 7113, 7124, 7125, 7136, E. Trent Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6830, 6842, 6854, 6855, 6866, 6901, 6912, E. Unger Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6909, 6915, 6921, 6927, E. Union Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6833, 6844, 6845, 6856, 6857, 6902, 6903, Upsala Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6834, 6846, 6847, 6858, 6859, 6904, 6905, E. Ural Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6929, 6941 E. Urbana Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6928, 6940, 6952, E. Usher Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6825, 6837, 6848 E. Valwood Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6849 E. Valwood Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	1 ^{viii}	0	0	Equipment failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	5K

ASU Polytechnic campus | Fire statistics

Residential Address	# of Fire Drills/ Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
6860, 6861, 6935, 6936 E. Valwood Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6941, 6942, 6945, 6948, 6949, 6953, 6954, 6957, 6960, 6961, 6965, 6966, 7147, 7153, 7154, 7159, 7160, 7202, 7203, 7208, 7209, 7215, E. Valwood Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6910, 6911, 6916, 6917, 6922, 6923, 6928, 6929, 7232, 7233, 7240, 7241, 7248, 7249, 7256, 7257, 7264, 7265, E. Valwood Cir.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
7008, 7009, 7014, 7015, 7021, 7029, 7030, 7038, 7041, 7047, 7054, 7055, 7060, 7063, E. Vandenburg Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
6933, 6934, 6939, 6940, 6946, 6951, 6952, 7140, 7147, 7148, 7155, 7156, 7163, 7164, 7206, 7207, 7212, E. Ventana Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Polytechnic campus | Fire statistics

Residential Address	# of Fire Drills/ Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
7213, E. Ventana Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	1 ^{ix}	0	0	Electrical failure	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	\$500
7218, 7224, 7225, 7230, 7235, 724, E. Ventana Ave.	0	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Tempe campus | Fire statistics

Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Adelphi Commons (East)	739 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adelphi Commons (Northeast)	739 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adelphi Commons (Northwest)	739 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adelphi Commons (South)	739 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adelphi Commons (Southwest)	739 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adelphi II Commons East	1339 S. Sunset Dr.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adelphi II Commons West	1342 S. Sunset Dr.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barrett Agave Hall	720 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barrett Cereus Hall	820 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barrett Cottonwood Hall	850 E. Apache Blvd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barrett Honors College	821 E. Lemon Mall	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barrett Juniper Hall	1250 S. Rural Rd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Barrett Rosewood Hall	1180 S. Rural Rd.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Tempe campus | Fire statistics

Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage			
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	
Barrett Sage Hall	751 E. Lemon Mall	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Barrett Willow Hall	851 E. Lemon Street	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Best Hall A†	1201 S. Forest Ave.	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Best Hall B†	1201 S. Forest Ave.	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Best Hall C†	1201 S. Forest Ave.	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Greek Leadership Village – Building A	975 S. Rural Rd.	2	3	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Greek Leadership Village – Building B	975 S. Rural Rd.	2	3	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Greek Leadership Village – Building C	975 S. Rural Rd.	2	3	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1*	0	0	0	Cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Greek Leadership Village – Building D	975 S. Rural Rd.	2	3	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
HAV – Acacia Hall	1201 S. McAllister Ave.	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
HAV – Acourtia Hall	711 E. Lemon Street	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
HAV – Arroyo Hall	1201 S. McAllister Ave.	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
HAV – Chuparosa Hall	1201 S. McAllister Ave.	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	

ASU Tempe campus | Fire statistics

Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
HAV – Jojoba Hall	1201 S. McAllister Ave.	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAV – Mesquite Hall	711 E. Lemon Street	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAV – Mohave Hall	1201 S. McAllister Ave.	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
HAV – Verbena Hall	711 E. Lemon Street	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hayden Hall†	250 E. Apache Blvd.	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hayden Hall East†	1260 S. College Ave.	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hayden Hall West†	1251 S. Forest Ave.	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 st	0	0	Paint	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Irish Hall B† (Northwest)	1250 S. College Ave.	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Irish C† (Southwest)	1250 S. College Ave.	1	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manzanita Hall	600 E. University Dr.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
McClintock Hall	951 S. Forest Mall	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Palo Verde East (F)	510 E. University Dr.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Palo Verde (G)	430 E. University Dr.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rise on Apache ⁱⁱⁱ	1000 E. Apache Blvd.	2	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Pablo Hall	555 E. Veteran's Way	2	0	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sonora Center	1480 S. Rural Rd.	1	1	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU Tempe campus | Fire statistics

Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage			
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	
Tooker House A	500 E. University Dr.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Tooker House B	500 E. University Dr.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Tooker House C	500 E. University Dr.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Union Tempe Apartments ^{xiii}	712 S. Forest Ave.	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
University House ^{xiv}	323 E. Veteran's Way	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
University Towers	525 S. Forest Ave.	2	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1 ^{xv}	1 ^{xvi}	0	Cooking	Cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$100,000	\$199,000	N/A
Villas at Vista Del Sol	551 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1 ^{xvii}	1 ^{xviii}	0	Cooking	Cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Vista Del Sol B	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol C	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol D	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	1 ^{ix}	0	0	Natural	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	\$5,735	
Vista Del Sol E	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol F	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol G	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol H	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol I	701 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol J – East Tower	671 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vista Del Sol K – East Tower	681 E. Apache Blvd.	2	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	

ASU Thunderbird campus Fire statistics ^{xx}																									
Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
East Dormitory – E	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Dormitory – NE	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Dormitory – S	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Dormitory – SE	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executive Inn – 300 Building	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executive Inn – 400 Building	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executive Inn – 500 Building	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executive Inn – Main Building	1 Global Place	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

ASU West campus Fire statistics																									
Facility Name	Facility Location	# of Fire Drills/Year			Fire Suppression/ Sprinklers			Fire Detection System			Fire Incident No./Date			Cause of Fire			# Injuries/ Medical Treatment Required			# of deaths			Value of property damage		
		2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Casa De Oro	4811 W. Verde Mall	2	2	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Las Casas – A Wing (SE)	13510 N. 49th Ave.	2	1	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Las Casas – B Wing (NE)	13510 N. 49th Ave.	2	1	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE – All dormitories had the Fire Drills postponed from December 16, 2020 through July 1, 2021 due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Instructions and messaging were provided each month during this postponement.

End Notes

- ⁱView the ASU Fire Prevention and Safety Plan at <https://cfo.asu.edu/fire-prevention-safety>.
- ⁱⁱView the ASU Fire Prevention and Safety Plan at <https://cfo.asu.edu/fire-prevention-safety>.
- ⁱⁱⁱ**Lake Havasu Hall | 101 University Way** – Grease fire occurred in room 107 on 12/18/2019.
- ^{iv}**Broadstone Roosevelt Row** – Fire statistics reported for individual apartments leased by ASU for overflow student housing from 07/01/2018 through 06/31/2020.
- ^v**Roosevelt Point** – Fire statistics reported for individual apartments leased by ASU for overflow student housing from 08/16/2019 through 06/30/2022.
- ^{vi}**The Muse** – Fire statistics reported for individual apartments leased by ASU for overflow student housing from 08/01/2018 through 05/31/2021.
- ^{vii}**Lantana Hall | 5885 S. Twining Street** – New residential facility. Opened in fall 2020.
- ^{viii}**6849 E. Valwood Ave.** – Equipment failure fire on 01/22/2019 caused \$5,000.00 worth of damage.
- ^{ix}**7213 E. Ventana Ave.** – Electrical failure fire on 09/18/2019 caused \$500.00 worth of damage to the home.
- ^x**Greek Leadership Village | 975 S. Rural Rd.** – Unintentional fire from cooking on 09/14/2019. Slight damage from smoke only. No repair costs noted.
- ^{xi}**Hayden Hall West | 1251 S. Forest Ave.** – Exterior paint can fire. No damage was caused.
- ^{xii}**Rise on Apache | 1000 E. Apache Blvd.** – Fire statistics reported for individual apartments leased by ASU for overflow student housing from 01/01/2019 through 07/31/2021.
- ^{xiii}**Union Tempe Apartments** – Fire statistics reported for individual apartments leased by ASU for overflow student housing from 08/11/2018 through 05/31/2019.
- ^{xiv}**University House** – Fire statistics reported for individual apartments leased by ASU for overflow student housing from 01/01/2019 through 07/30/2021.
- ^{xv}**University Towers | 525 S. Forest Ave.** – Accidental cooking fire on 03/23/2021. Fire caused \$100,451.64 in damage.
- ^{xvi}**University Towers | 525 S. Forest Ave.** – Accidental cooking fire on 02/07/2020. Fire caused \$199,928.42 in damage.
- ^{xvii}**Villas @ Vista Del Sol | 551 E. Apache Blvd.** – Unintentional fire from cooking on 10/10/2020. No damage was caused.
- ^{xviii}**Villas @ Vista Del Sol | 551 E. Apache Blvd.** – Unintentional fire from cooking on 04/27/2019. No damage was caused.
- ^{xix}**Vista Del Sol D | 701 E. Apache Blvd.** – Natural/Incendiary fire in room 3038A on 04/06/2019, caused \$5,735.00 worth of damage.
- ^{xx}**Thunderbird campus** – All Thunderbird campus facilities retired on 02/01/2019.
- [†]**Best Hall A, B, C | 1201 S. Forest Avenue** | Fire Detection System – Fire Alarm System was inoperable and in Emergency Repair from 09/10/2021 – 12/31/2021 with a 24 hour Fire Watch in place.
- [†]**Hayden Hall | 250 E Apache Blvd.** | Fire Detection System – Fire Alarm System was inoperable and in Emergency Repair from 09/10/2021 – 12/31/2021 with a 24 hour Fire Watch in place.
- [†]**Hayden Hall East | 1260 S College Ave.** | Fire Detection System – Fire Alarm System was inoperable and in Emergency Repair from 09/10/2021 – 12/31/2021 with a 24 hour Fire Watch in place.
- [†]**Hayden Hall West | 1251 S Forest Ave.** | Fire Detection System – Fire Alarm System was inoperable and in Emergency Repair from 09/10/2021 – 12/31/2021 with a 24 hour Fire Watch in place.
- [†]**Irish Hall B (Northwest), C (Southwest) | 1250 S. College Avenue** | Fire Detection System – Fire Alarm System was inoperable and in Emergency Repair from 09/10/2021 – 12/31/2021 with a 24 hour Fire Watch in place.

2022

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs

Arizona State University Police Department



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For more information about the Arizona State University DAAPP content, contact the [Clery Office](#).

ASU statement on Drug-Free campuses

In accordance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Act), Arizona State University (ASU) distributes this document to all students and employees to inform them of ASU's comprehensive program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol.

This notification summarizes ASU's programs, resources, policies, and standards of conduct; discusses health risks; highlights treatment options; and provides an overview of sanctions.

Standards of Conduct

It is the goal and policy of Arizona State University to provide a drug-free environment for all university students and employees. To achieve this goal, and to comply with federal law, ASU prohibits the unlawful sale, manufacturing, distribution, dispensation, possession, and use of controlled substances on ASU property or as part of any of its activities.

Students, faculty, staff and visitors of any ASU campus, whether in Arizona, California or the District of Columbia, are advised to become familiar with federal, state and local laws regarding alcohol and other drugs in accordance with the campus location. Students, faculty, staff, and visitors on any ASU campus must: 1) abide by ASU policies regarding alcohol abuse and illicit drugs; 2) abide by local, state and federal laws regarding alcohol, drugs, and controlled substances; and 3) act to reduce the risks associated with the use and abuse of these substances. ASU students and employees are subject to all applicable drug and alcohol policies including, but not limited to:

- [ABOR 5-301, Code of Conduct.](#)
- [ABOR 5-308, Student Code of Conduct.](#)
- [ABOR 6-913, Drug Free Workplace.](#)
- [ASU Policy ACD 119, Drug-Free Workplace Requirements.](#)
- [ASU Policy ACD 122, Drug-Free Campus Environment.](#)
- [ASU Policy SPP 315, Drug-Free Workplace Requirements](#)
- [ASU Policy SPP 801, Employee Conduct and Work Rules](#)
- [ASU Policy SSM 106-03, Alcohol and Other Drugs on Campus](#)

Possession or consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs in university housing is prohibited. Pursuant to federal law, cannabis (marijuana) use is prohibited on ASU property and in university housing, even for those who have a medical marijuana card.

The ASU Police Department actively enforces laws pertaining to underage drinking, public consumption of alcohol, the furnishing of alcohol to underage individuals, and other alcohol laws at ASU's Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses. ASU Police also enforces drug laws.

For the ASU Colleges at Lake Havasu, security on campus enforces ASU policy and cooperates with the Lake Havasu Police Department for the enforcement of alcohol and drug laws.

For the ASU in Washington D.C., security on campus enforces ASU policy and cooperates with the Metropolitan Police Department for the enforcement of alcohol and drug laws.

For the ASU California Center (Los Angeles), the ASU Facility and Events Manager refers ASU drug/alcohol policy violations to the appropriate ASU office for disposition and cooperates with the Los Angeles Police Department for enforcement of alcohol and drug laws.

Overview of state laws and legal sanction

This document provides an overview of alcohol and drug offenses for Arizona, California, and the District of Columbia. Sanctions under federal, state, and local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol are serious and can range from civil sanctions to criminal convictions including fines and imprisonment.

Arizona, California, and the District of Columbia allow persons at least 21 years of age to buy, possess or use recreational marijuana. Recreational marijuana is intended for private use and cannot be consumed in public. However, under federal law, marijuana remains an illegal controlled substance. ASU as an institution of higher education is subject to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act which prohibits the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs by university students or employees. Therefore, in accordance with the Act, ASU prohibits the unlawful sale, possession, use, or distribution of any controlled substance, including marijuana, on ASU property or as part of any ASU activity.

Arizona

The following alcohol and drug offenses apply to the ASU Downtown Phoenix, Polytechnic, Tempe, and West campuses, and the ASU Colleges at Lake Havasu.

Alcohol offenses

The legal drinking age in Arizona is 21.

A person who is under the legal drinking age and who misrepresents the person's age to any person by means of written instrument of identification with the intent to induce a person to sell, serve, give or furnish liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. § 4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who is under the legal drinking age and who solicits another person to purchase, sell, give, serve or furnish spirituous liquor contrary to law is guilty of a class 3 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. § 4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who is under the legal drinking age and who uses a fraudulent or false written instrument of identification or identification of another person or uses a valid license or identification of another person to gain access to a licensed establishment is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. § 4-241](#). In addition to any other penalties prescribed by law, a person shall pay a fine of at least two hundred fifty dollars. [A.R.S. § 4-246](#).

A person who knowingly influences the sale, giving, or serving of spirituous liquor to a person under the legal drinking age by misrepresenting the age of such person or who orders, requests, receives or procures spirituous liquor from any licensee, employee or other person with the intent of selling, giving or serving it to a person under the legal drinking age is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. [A.R.S. § 4-241](#).

It is a class 1 misdemeanor for a person under the legal drinking age (21 years of age) to buy, receive, or have in the person's possession or to consume spirituous liquor. [A.R.S. § 4-244](#).

It is a class 1 misdemeanor for any person to sell, furnish, dispose of or give or cause to be sold, furnished, disposed of or given, to a person under the legal drinking age (21 years of age) any spirituous liquor. [A.R.S. § 4-244](#).

Alcohol violations that qualify as a class 1 misdemeanor are punishable by up to six months in jail, can include a hefty fine, may involve probation, or a combination of these.

Drug offenses

A person shall not knowingly possess or use marijuana, possess marijuana for sale, produce marijuana, or transport marijuana for sale. [A.R.S. § 13-3405](#). A person who possesses marijuana weighing less than two pounds is guilty of a class 6 felony, weighing less than four pounds is guilty of a class 5 felony, and weighing over four pounds is guilty of a class 4 felony. The various offenses in this statute range in severity of punishment from a class 6 felony to a class 2 felony with a range of up to 15 years imprisonment. [A.R.S. § 13-3405](#).



A person shall not knowingly possess or use a narcotic drug; possess a narcotic drug for sale; possess equipment or chemicals for the purpose of manufacturing a narcotic drug; manufacture a narcotic drug; administer a narcotic drug to another person; obtain or procure the administration of a narcotic drug by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge; or transport for sale, import into this state, offer to transport for sale or import a narcotic drug. [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#). Violations include a class 4 felony to a class 2 felony with a range of up to 15 years imprisonment. Additionally, a fine of not less than \$2000, or three times the value of the narcotic drugs involved, whichever is greater (up to a statutory maximum) [A.R.S. § 13-3408](#).

It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, inject, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a drug. "Drug" means any narcotic drug, dangerous drug, marijuana or peyote. "Drug paraphernalia" means all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a drug violation. Violators are guilty of a class 6 felony. [A.R.S. § 13-3415](#).

Additional information on Arizona drug offenses and penalties can be found at [A.R.S. § 13-3401 – A.R.S. § 13-3423](#).

California

The following alcohol and drug offenses apply to the ASU California Center located in Los Angeles, California.

Alcohol offenses

The legal drinking age in California is 21.

Any person under 21 years of age who is in possession of any alcoholic beverage on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of \$250, or the person shall be required to perform not less than 24 hours or more than 32 hours of community service.

[CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25662](#).

A second or subsequent violation shall be punishable as a misdemeanor and the person shall be fined not more than \$500, or required to perform not less than 36 hours or more than 48 hours of community service, or a combination of fine and community service as the court deems just. [CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25662](#).

Any person who furnishes, gives, or sells any alcoholic beverage to someone under the age of 21 is guilty of a misdemeanor. [CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658](#).

Any person under the age of 21 who attempts to purchase an alcoholic beverage is guilty of an infraction and punished by a fine or required to perform community service, or both. [CA Bus. & Prof. Code § 25658.5](#).

It is unlawful for a person under the age of 21 to drive with a BAC of .01 percent. [Vehicle Code § 23136](#).

Drug offenses

Every person who possesses a controlled substance or a controlled substance classified as a narcotic drug, unless upon written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed in the state, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and/or a fine of \$1000 or community service. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11350](#).

Every person who possesses for sale, or purchases for purposes of sale, certain designated controlled substance is punishable by a penalty of up to two, three, or four years of imprisonment. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11351](#).

Anyone who possesses for sale, or purchases for purposes of sale, cocaine base, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of two, three, or four years. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11351.5](#).



Every person who transports, imports into the state, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to do the same, unless upon written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed in the state, shall be punished by imprisonment of three, four, or five years. [CA Health & Safety Code § 11352](#).

Information on California drug offenses and penalties can be found at [CA Health & Safety Code § 11351 – 11356.5](#).

District of Columbia

The following alcohol and drug offenses apply to the ASU in Washington D.C., located in Washington, D.C.

Alcohol offenses

The legal drinking age in the District of Columbia is 21.

No person shall drink an alcoholic beverage or possess an alcohol beverage in an open container in a public place. Anyone so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine, imprisonment of not more than 60 days, or both. [D.C. Code § 25-1001](#).

No person who is under 21 years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase, possess, or drink an alcoholic beverage. [D.C. Code § 25-1002](#).

No person shall falsely represent his or her age, or possess or present as proof of age an identification document which is in any way fraudulent, for the purpose of purchasing, possessing, or drinking an alcoholic beverage. [D.C. Code § 25-1002](#).

Violators shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine and suspension of driving privileges: (1) upon the first violation, a fine of not more than \$300 and suspension of driving privileges for 90 consecutive days; (2) upon the second violation, a fine of not more than \$600 and suspension of driving privileges for 180 days; and (3) upon the third, a fine of not more than \$1,000 and suspension of driving privileges for one year. [D.C. Code § 25-1002](#).

A person who is not a licensee shall not purchase an alcoholic beverage for the purpose of delivering the alcoholic beverage to a person under 21 years of age. Upon first conviction, the person shall be fined not more than \$1000, imprisoned for up to 180 days, or both. [D.C. Code § 25-785](#).

Drug offenses

It is unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally possess a controlled substance, other than pursuant to a valid prescription; such conduct is punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or up to 180 days in prison. [D.C. Code § 48-904.01](#).

It is unlawful for a person to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, distribute, or possess with intent to manufacture or distribute a controlled substance that is a narcotic or abusive drug; such acts are punishable by prison terms of no longer than 30 years and/or fines up to \$75,000. [D.C. Code § 48-904.01](#).

It is unlawful for any person to use, or to possess with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to otherwise introduce into the body a controlled substance; such conduct is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 30 days and/or a fine of \$250. [D.C. § Code 48-1103](#).

Information on Washington D.C. drug offenses and penalties can be found at [D.C. Code § 48-901.01 – § 48-907.03; § 48-1101 – § 48-1104; § 48-1121](#).



Federal law and legal sanctions

It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription or order from a practitioner. Federal penalties include, but are not limited to:

- Discretionary denial of federal benefits, including student loans or professional license. [21 U.S.C. § 862](#).
- For first conviction of simple possession, up to one year of imprisonment, fine of \$1000, or both. Length of imprisonment and fines increase with further convictions. [21 U.S.C. § 844](#).
- Forfeiture of property. [21 U.S.C. § 853](#).

Additional offenses and penalties can be reviewed online through the [Department of Justice](#).

According to 21 U.S.C. § 1091(r), a student who is convicted of any offense under federal or state law, involving the possession or sale of a controlled substance, for conduct that occurred during a period of enrollment for which the student was receiving any federal grant, loan, or work assistance will not be eligible to receive any grant, loan, or work assistance from the date of conviction for the period of time specified:

Conviction for possession of a controlled substance	Period of ineligibility
First offense	1 year
Second offense	2 years
Third offense	Indefinitely
Conviction for sale of a controlled substance	Period of ineligibility
First offense	2 years
Second offense	Indefinitely

See [21 U.S.C. § 802\(6\)](#) for the definition of “controlled substance.”

Federal trafficking penalties

Drug/schedule	Quantity	Penalties	Quantity	Penalties
Cocaine (Schedule II)	500-4999 grams mixture	First offense: Not less than 5 years, and not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$8 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual.	5 kgs or more mixture	First offense: Not less than 10 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 or more than life. Fine of not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not less than 20 years, and not more than life. If death or serious injury, life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual. Two or more prior offenses: Life imprisonment. Fine of not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if not an individual.
Cocaine Base (Schedule II)	28-279 grams mixture		280 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl (Schedule II)	40-399 grams mixture		400 grams or more mixture	
Fentanyl Analogue (Schedule I)	10-99 grams mixture		100 grams or more mixture	
Heroin (Schedule I)	100-999 grams mixture		1 kg or more mixture	
LSD (Schedule I)	1-9 grams mixture		10 grams or more mixture	
Methamphetamine (Schedule II)	5-49 grams pure or 50-499 grams mixture		50 grams or more pure or 500 grams or more mixture	
PCP (Schedule II)	10-99 grams pure or 100-999-gram mixture	100 gm or more pure or 1 kg or more mixture		

Penalties		
Other Schedule I & II drugs (and any drug product containing Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid) Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Any amount 1 gram	First offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if not an individual.
Other Schedule III drugs	Any amount	First offense: Not more than 10 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 15 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 if an individual, \$2.5 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not more than 30 years. Fine not more than \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if not an individual.
All other Schedule IV drugs Flunitrazepam (Schedule IV)	Any amount Other than 1 gram or more	First offense: Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 if an individual, \$1 million if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual.
All Schedule V drugs	Any amount	First offense: Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 if an individual, \$250,000 if not an individual. Second offense: Not more than 4 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 if an individual, \$500,000 if not an individual.

Federal trafficking penalties – Marijuana

*The minimum sentence for a violation after two or more prior convictions for a felony drug offense have become final is a mandatory term of life imprisonment without release, and a fine up to \$20 million if an individual and \$75 million if other than an individual.

Drug/schedule	Quantity	First offense	Second offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	1,000 kg or more marijuana mixture; or 1,000 or more marijuana plants	Not less than 10 years, or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years., or more than life. Fine not more than \$10 million if an individual, \$50 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 20 years. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule II)	100 kg to 999 kg marijuana mixture; or 100 to 999 marijuana plants	Not less than 5 years, or more than 40 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years or more than life. Fine not more than \$5 million if an individual, \$25 million if other than an individual.	Not less than 10 years. or more than life. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine not more than \$20 million if an individual, \$75 million if other than an individual.
Marijuana (Schedule I)	More than 10 kgs hashish; 50 to 99 kg marijuana mixture More than 1 kg of hashish oil; 50 to 99 marijuana plants	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury, not less than 20 years. or more than life. Fine \$1 million if an individual, \$5 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious bodily injury, life imprisonment. Fine \$2 million if an individual, \$10 million if other than an individual.

Drug/schedule	Quantity	First offense	Second offense
Marijuana (Schedule I)	Less than 50 kilograms marijuana (but does not include 50 or more marijuana plants regardless of weight) 1 to 49 marijuana plants;	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000, \$1 million if other than an individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 if an individual, \$2 million if other than individual.
Hashish (Schedule I)	10 kg or less		
Hashish Oil (Schedule I)	1 kg or less		

Disciplinary sanctions, educational interventions, and administrative actions

Students

Students who violate the Board of Regents' or university drug or alcohol policy are subject to disciplinary sanctions, educational interventions and/or administrative actions. Disciplinary sanctions include expulsion or suspension. Educational interventions may include the requirement to participate in individual or group learning sessions, community service experiences and/or risk assessments addressing alcohol or other drug abuse. Administrative actions may include warnings, probation, interim suspension, or completion of a drug or alcohol education or rehabilitation program. Violators may be referred for prosecution.

Employees

Sanctions will be imposed on an employee who violates university drug or alcohol policies, which may include progressive discipline, a written reprimand, suspension, demotion, or termination of employment. Sanctions may also include the requirement that the employee complete a drug or alcohol education or rehabilitation program. Violators may be referred for prosecution.

Health Risks

Alcohol

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Low to moderate doses of alcohol also increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including spouse and child abuse. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses can cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol can be fatal. See <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/faqs.htm#heavyDrinking>.

The effects of alcohol use on academics and work can have significant impact on an individual's success and wellbeing. Alcohol use can cause impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Students who drink excessively are more likely to skip classes and spend less time studying. This can impact academic performance, grades, and graduation rates. See <https://www.cls.umd.edu/docs/AcadOppCosts.pdf>. Employees who drink excessively tend to miss work more often and have more accidents at work, have problems with productivity, job performance and turnover. See <https://recovered.org/addiction/drugs-and-alcohol-in-the-workplace>.

Long term alcohol misuse, genetics and family history of alcohol problems, and mental health conditions can contribute to the development of alcohol dependence. For excessive and dependent drinkers, cessation of alcohol intake can produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. See <https://recovered.org/alcohol/alcohol-withdrawal-detox>.

Over time, excessive alcohol use can lead to chronic health problems involving the heart, brain, liver, and other vital organs, cancer, mental health problems, weakening of the immune system, social, family, and work-related problems. See <https://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>.

Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. These conditions can cause a range of physical abnormalities, intellectual disabilities, sensory problems, and difficulties with behavior and learning. There is no known safe amount of alcohol use during pregnancy or while trying to get pregnant. The sooner a woman who is pregnant stops drinking, the better it will be for her and her baby. FASFs are preventable if a woman does not drink alcohol during pregnancy. See <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/fasd/facts.html>.

Illicit Drugs

The use of illicit drugs can lead to a variety of health risks, depending on the drug or combination of drugs used. A description of common drugs of abuse, their uses and effects are provided in Appendix B. For further information, visit the campus drug prevention at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugs>.

Prevention and education programs

Information for students and employees regarding the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol, as well as drug and alcohol awareness programs is available through **Live Well @ ASU**. Drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation programs are available for students through ASU Counseling Services, and for employees through the Employee Assistance Program.

Prevention and education

ASU uses a comprehensive approach to alcohol and other drug abuse prevention that:

- Addresses multiple factors that influence student alcohol and other drug use including individual, peer, institutional, and community factors.
- Provides a continuum of programs and services that range from prevention through treatment.
- Establishes goals, specific outcomes and relevant strategies that are grounded in campus specific data.
- Implements evidence-based strategies and best practices.
- Incorporates education, environmental management, early intervention and enforcement strategies.
- Integrates proactive prevention and intervention strategies.
- Develops collaborations and coalitions, and forms partnerships with academic and student affairs, management, students, parents and the surrounding community.
- Incorporates evaluation as a meaningful tool for planning and program improvement.

Education programs

ASU provides honest, factual information through organized programs in an effort to assist individuals in making thoughtful decisions regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs. Information on the health risks associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs, awareness programs, and education and assessment programs are available for employees through the Employee Assistance Office and the ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit, and for students through ASU Wellness, ASU Health Services, ASU Counseling Services and the ASU Police Crime Prevention Unit. A list of these programs is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: ASU Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention and Education Programs

Program title/Description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Academic classes Provide instruction on alcohol and drug use and abuse through the lens of different disciplines.	Class schedule	Students
Alcohol and drug awareness training Provides an alternative to drinking alcohol, discussion of myths about drinking, penalties expected when a student violates state law or the Student Code of Conduct.	By request	Students
C-3: Compassion, Communication, Connection Prepares participants to identify signs, discuss concerns, motivate behavior change, and make referrals to services.	By request and organized for specific groups	Students and Employees

Program title/Description	Frequency	Targeted audience
<p>Community of Care Discusses the Student Code of Conduct, policies, risks, harms, social norms, and expectations for conduct at ASU. Required of new freshmen, transfer and graduate students.</p>	Continuous online access	Students
<p>Do You Know Provides education sessions on alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco, and is designed to engage students in making healthy choices.</p>	By request and organized for specific groups	Students
<p>Employee Assistance Provides screening, treatment and referral for mental health and substance abuse, and provides consultation to managers to identify those at risk.</p>	Ongoing	Employees
<p>Employee Wellness Provides education and screenings for alcohol use and mental health concerns as a part of all mini health screenings offered on campus.</p>	Ongoing	Employees
<p>Health Choices Provides alcohol and other drug education through peer leaders, education and sober community activities for Sun Devil Athletes.</p>	Ongoing	Students
<p>Live Well @ ASU website Provides detailed information on possession, use, and distribution of alcohol and other drugs relevant to the college student experience.</p>	Continuous online access	Students, Employees, Parents
<p>Maroon Ribbon Week Promotes awareness of alcohol and other drug abuse, including prescription drug abuse.</p>	Annually in the Fall	Students
<p>NCAA Choices Grant Provides alcohol and other drug education through peer leaders, education and sober community activities.</p>	Ongoing	Students
<p>New employee orientation Onboards new employees and orients them to university supports, services and policies.</p>	Weekly	Employees
<p>One More Step Recovery Walk Promotes awareness of addiction and recovery. Memorializes loved ones who lost their lives to overdose.</p>	Annually	Students
<p>Online education and screening programs Provides a way for students to learn about substance abuse, assess their own substance use behaviors and seek referral services when needed.</p>	Continuous access online	Students
<p>Parent/Family orientation Discusses substance abuse norms, harms, and strategies for reducing risk among their students.</p>	Ongoing from March through August	Parents of New ASU students
<p>Recovery 101 Provides training about addiction, recovery, and how to support students who are in recovery from an addiction.</p>	By request and organized for specific groups	Students and Employees
<p>Recovery Month Promotes awareness of the recovery lifestyle, sober living, and how to support students in recovery.</p>	Annually in the Fall	Students
<p>Safe Medication Disposal Campaign Promotes awareness of proper use, storage and disposal of prescription drugs as students learn to manage their own health and medications.</p>	Annually for one month during Fall and Spring semesters	Students

Program title/Description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) Provides screening for alcohol and other drug abuse, brief intervention and referral to treatment when appropriate, among students visiting ASU Health and Counseling Services.	Continuous	Students
Social marketing Promotes awareness of laws and policies, risks and harms, social norms, and resources for substance abuse.	Ongoing throughout the school year	Students
Student orientation Discusses substance abuse norms, risks, and strategies to reduce risk.	Ongoing from March through August	New ASU students

Environmental strategies

Environmental strategies provide policies, programs and support that reduces alcohol and other drug abuse risks. Examples of environmental strategies implemented at ASU are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Environment Strategies to Reduce Alcohol and other Drug Abuse Risk

Environmental strategy description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Academic rigor is expected ASU encourages class scheduling throughout the week to help students focus on academics rather than alcohol-related endeavors	Ongoing	Students
Alcohol-free activities Provide opportunities for students to have fun and connect without the influence of alcohol. Includes activities through: residential colleges, student unions , fitness centers , sporting events, cultural events, coffee-houses and more.	Ongoing	Students
ASU Programming and Activities Board Hosts many activities and promotes events to provide students with opportunities to connect with other students, engage their intellect, and have fun.	Ongoing	Students
ASU Sun Devil Way Promotes a healthy environment as a part of orientation, welcome activities, and ongoing student programs, promoting the values of Achievement, Engagement and Responsibility.	Ongoing	Students
Course scheduling ASU offers core classes on Thursday and Friday mornings, which encourages students to limit alcohol consumption during the week.	Ongoing	Students
Faculty and staff consultation and training Provides support and education about behavior patterns that indicate a need for student assistance and referral to counseling or other services.	Orientation, by request, organized with departments	Employees
Late night programming Provides opportunities for connection and fun without the influence of alcohol. Examples include: MU After Dark , Monday Movie Night, social events in Residential Colleges, Sun Devil Fitness , sports events, and concerts.	Weekly	Students

Environmental strategy description	Frequency	Targeted audience
Recovery Rising Provides a social support network and sober activities to connect and engage students in recovery and their allies.	Weekly	Students
Sparky's Touchdown Tailgate Provides an alcohol-free tailgate party before each home football game, including food trucks, entertainment and activities.	Home games	Students and families
Substance-Free Residential Colleges Provides a substance-free environment for all residents to live, study and socialize.	Continuous	Students

Limits on alcohol availability

ASU policy limits alcohol availability. ASU Policy SMM 106–03: Alcohol and Other Drugs on Campus provides details pertaining to the following:

- Alcohol is not permitted in the residence halls, except in family housing (Polytechnic only) and then only for those age 21 and older.
- No alcohol may be served on ASU campuses or ASU's off-campus locations like the Kerr Cultural Center, unless it is served at a designated special event pursuant to the Arizona Board of Regents' policy 5-108 with approval by the President.
- Events cannot serve alcohol unless a completed permit to serve alcohol is on file with the ASU Police Department prior to the event.
- Residence halls require key-card access for entry to reduce trafficking of alcohol by older students and non-students into freshman housing facilities.
- All research activities requiring the dosing of subjects with alcohol or other drugs are subject to the ASU Human Subjects Institutional Review Board.

Other policies, laws and activities designed to reduce alcohol abuse include:

- Arizona driver's license for persons under age 21 is formatted differently.
- Hours for alcohol sales are limited by the state.
- Arizona law requires all alcohol servers to receive mandatory training.
- The City of Tempe enacted a "Large Party Ordinance" (social gatherings or events with five or more attendees) that applies significant fines if the police respond to more than one complaint involving a large party at a given residence within 90 days.

Limits on marketing and promotion of alcohol

ASU limits marketing and promotion of alcohol by the following methods:

- ASU Student Media advertising policy allows the editorial board to refuse ads unsuitable for their publications. Advertising in student publications can be rejected or edited if it "encourages behavior or indulgence that is immoderate or excessive."
- Local beer distributors have voluntarily agreed not to place ads in student publications. The alcohol industry is not permitted to sponsor events and sports competitions at the Sun Devil Fitness Complexes. ASU policy restricts the use of alcohol industry logos and signage for campus programs sponsored by the industry.
- ASU policy restricts the number and type of ads and flyers that can be posted on-campus kiosks. Ads that promote drinking in a high-risk context are subject to removal. For frequent violations, the business may receive a visit by an ASU police officer to discuss the policy.

Policy development and enforcement

ASU develops and enforces Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) policies to reduce the risk of harm and illegal activity among its students and employees. ASU policies and local laws address the following:

- On-campus functions must be registered.
- Inspection of on-campus functions by the Arizona Department of Liquor Control or officers from the police department may occur at any time.
- A university representative must be present for campus functions where alcohol is served.
- Disciplinary sanctions for violation of AOD policies are consistent across all ASU campuses.
- Arizona has developed strict laws regarding underage use of alcohol and illicit drugs that are enforced with heavy penalties.
- Arizona has passed a law requiring servers to obtain server training to educate them about legal liability and reduce service to patrons who are over-consuming.
- ID checks at off-campus bars and liquor stores are enforced.
- Laws against buying for minors, using fake IDs, and DUIs are enforced.
- Roadblocks are implemented, particularly on and near holiday weekends.
- Open house assemblies are restricted (Tempe's large party ordinance).
- Dram shop laws are enforced.

Counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and re-entry programs

Students and employees at the ASU campuses in the Phoenix metropolitan area can find counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and re-entry program resources and contact information in [Appendix A](#). Resources and contact information for students and employees at ASU campuses in Lake Havasu, Arizona; Los Angeles, California; and Washington D.C. also are found in [Appendix A](#).

Appendix A: Counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs

Employee assistance

The Employee Assistance program provides assessment and brief counseling (up to six sessions) on site. The Employee Assistance Office can also provide referrals for treatment, rehabilitation, and/or re-entry services through the employee's insurance provider or private pay options, depending on the employee's preference.

For employees within Arizona, call the Employee Assistance Office at 480-965-2271, for Telehealth services or stop by one of the four campus locations for in person services

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus Post Office Building 522 N. Central Ave., Room 245 Phoenix, AZ 85003	ASU Tempe campus University Towers 525 S. Forest Ave., Suite 101 Tempe, AZ 85281
ASU Polytechnic campus Ironwood Building 6027 S. Sagewood, Room 101 Mesa, AZ 85212	ASU West campus Sands Building 13492 N. 47th Ave., Room 310 Phoenix, AZ 85051

For employees at the ASU in Washington D.C., and ASU California Center, the Employee Assistance Office can provide telephonic or video assessment and referral for counseling, treatment, rehabilitation and/or re-entry services through the employee's insurance provider or private pay options, depending on the employee's preference. Call the Employee Assistance Office at 480-965-2271.

Student assistance

The ASU Counseling Services provides confidential, time-limited professional and crisis services for students. Any student can receive a same-day initial appointment by calling ASU Counseling Services at 480-965-6146. Available services include, on-campus individual or group counseling, online therapy modules, referrals for off-campus individual or group counseling, on-campus medical evaluation and services, and support in connecting students to off-campus medical, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry services and resources.

For students within the Phoenix Metropolitan area, call the ASU Counseling Services Office at 480-965-6146, or stop by one of the four campus locations.

ASU Downtown Phoenix campus Post Office Building 522 N. Central Ave., Room 208 Phoenix, AZ 85003	ASU Tempe campus Student Services Building 1151 S Forest Ave., Room 334 Tempe, AZ 85281
ASU Polytechnic campus Academic Center 5988 S. Backus Mall Mesa, AZ 85212	ASU West campus University Center Building 4701 W. Thunderbird Road, Room 221 Phoenix, AZ 85051

For students at the ASU in Washington D.C., ASU California Center, and ASU Colleges at Lake Havasu, the ASU Counseling Services Office can provide confidential telephonic services by connecting students to medical, counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry services and resources in their area. Call the ASU Counseling Services Office at 480-965-6146.

ASU Counseling Services has expanded services to include 24/7 Open Call, Open Chat and Telehealth individual sessions for Sun Devils anywhere in the world, any time of day or night.

For more information visit: <https://eoss.asu.edu/counseling/services/open-call-and-open-chat>.

Additional ASU after-hours and weekend services are available through EMPACT's 24-hour ASU-dedicated crisis hotline at 480-921-1006. Can't talk, you can always text. Text HOME to 741741 (CRISIS TEXTLINE) to receive services. Text services are provided by a national crisis response network. Read more about their service and response times at <https://www.crisistextline.org/texting-in>.

Appendix B: Common drugs of abuse – their uses and effects

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Cannabis (Marijuana)	Mind-altering psychoactive drug. Dry, shredded, green/brown mix of flowers, stems, seeds and leaves from the cannabis sativa plant. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the main ingredient that produces the psychoactive effect. Addictive.	Aunt Mary, BC Bud, Chronic, Dope, Gangster, Ganja, Grass, Hash, Herb, Joint, Mary Jane, Mota, Pot, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Skunk, Smoke, Weed, Yerba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoked as a cigarette or in a pipe or bong Smoked in blunts (cigar emptied of tobacco and filled with marijuana, and sometimes mixed with additional drugs) Mixed with food (edibles) Brewed as tea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relaxation, disinhibition, increased appetite, sedation, increased sociability Effects memory and learning Difficulty in thinking and problem-solving Hallucinations Impaired judgment, reduced coordination Distorted perception Decreased blood pressure, increased heart rate, dizziness, nausea, tachycardia Confusion, anxiety, paranoia, drowsiness Respiratory ailments
Depressants Includes Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, GHB-Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid, Rohypnol	Barbiturates			
	Depressant drug used to help sleep, relieve anxiety and muscle spasms, prevent seizures. Prescribed names: Fiorina®, Pentothal®, Seconal®, or Nembutal®	Barbs, Block Busters, Christmas Trees, Goof Balls, Pinks, Red Devils, Reds & Blues, Yellow Jackets	Swallowing a pill or injecting a liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of inhibition, relief of anxiety, sleepiness; impairment of memory, judgment and coordination; irritability Paranoia and suicidal thought Tolerance is easily developed, requiring larger doses each time Overdose can occur easily and can be fatal. Signs: Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma
	Benzodiazepines			
	Depressants that produce sedation, induce sleep, relieve anxiety and prevent seizures. Available in prescription pills, syrup and injectable preparation. Prescribed as Valium®, Xanax®, Restoril®, Ativan®, Klonopin®	Benzos, Downers, Nerve Pills, Tranks	Orally or crushed and snorted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calming, euphoria Vivid or disturbing dreams Amnesia, hostility, irritability Overdose may be fatal. Signs: shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma
	GHB – Gamma – Hydroxybutyric Acid			
Prescribed as Xyrem, it is also known as the "date rape drug." It comes in liquid or as a white powder that is dissolved in water, juice, or alcohol. In liquid form, GHB is clear and colorless and slightly salty in taste.	G, Georgia Home Boy, Goop, Grievous Bodily Harm, Liquid X, Scoop, Liquid Ecstasy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually a liquid, mixed in a beverage White powder normally dissolved in a liquid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hallucinations Euphoria, drowsiness, decreased anxiety, excited and aggressive behavior Overdose symptoms: unconsciousness, seizures, slowed heart rate, greatly slowed breathing, lower body temperature, vomiting, nausea, coma, death Addictive. Withdrawal symptoms: insomnia, anxiety, tremors, increased heart rate and blood pressure, psychotic thoughts 	
Rohypnol				
Depressant and benzodiazepine with generic name Flunitrazepam. It is not approved for medical use in the United States. Used by cocaine abusers to relieve side effects, and also used as a "date rape" drug.	Circles, Forget Me Pill, La Rocha, Lunch Money Drug, Mexican Valium, Pingus, R2, Roach 2, Ruffles, Rophies, Wolfies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oblong olive-green tablet, swallowed, crushed and snorted Can be dissolved in liquids <p>When placed in light-colored drink, will dye it blue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muscle relaxant, decreased anxiety Drowsiness, amnesia, sleep Slurred speech, loss of coordination Impaired mental function, confusion Addictive 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Drugs of Concern Includes DXM (Dextromethorphan), Kratom, Salvia Divinorum	Bath Salts			
	Synthetic stimulants sold online, convenience stores and “head shops” under various brand names. Resemble Epsom salts and labeled “Not for human consumption.” Erroneously sold as bath salts, plant food and research chemicals.	Bliss, Blue Silk, Cloud Nine, Drone, Energy-1, Ivory Wave, Lunar Wave, Meow Meow, Meph, Ocean Burst, Pure Ivory, Purple Wave, Red Dove, Snow Leopard, Stardust, Vanilla Sky, White Dove, White Knight, White Lightning	Sniffing/snorting, orally, smoke, or put into a solution and injected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insomnia, irritability, dizziness ▪ Feelings of empathy, stimulation, alertness, euphoria and sensory awareness ▪ Paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, suicidal thoughts, seizures ▪ Rapid heart rate that may lead to stroke or heart attack ▪ Sweating, nausea, and vomiting ▪ Prolonged panic attacks ▪ Death
	Flakka (alpha-PVP)			
	A dangerous drug that is similar to the street drug commonly known as bath salts. Flakka is typically white or pink in color and is found in crystal form.	Gravel	The drug may be eaten, snorted, injected, or vaporized in e-cigarettes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paranoia and hallucinations that may lead to violent aggression and self-injury. ▪ Overdose and death have been linked to use of this drug.
	Spice/K2, Synthetic Marijuana			
A synthetic version of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana, K2/Spice is a mixture of plant and material sprayed with synthetic psychoactive chemicals. Often looks like potpourri and typically labeled “not for human consumption.” Dangerous to purchase from Internet because its origins and chemical amounts are unknown. The ingredients and strength of products containing synthetic cannabinoids are almost impossible for the user to know.	Bliss, Black Mamba, Blaze, Bombay Blue, Fake Weed, Legal Weed, Genie, Zohai, Red X, Dawn Scooby Skunk, Snax	Smoked using “joints”, pipes, E-cigarettes, as a tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paranoia, anxiety, panic attacks, hallucinations, and giddiness ▪ Addictive ▪ Increase in heart rate and blood pressure ▪ Convulsions, organ damage, or death 	
U-47700				
Nicknamed “U4,” “pink,” or “pinky,” is a highly potent synthetic opioid that looks like a white or light pink powder. A lot of times, if is often either sold in baggies or pressed into pills to look like legal painkillers. Abuse of this drug is similar to heroin, and prescription and designer opioids.	Pinky, Pink or U4	This drug is usually snorted, swallowed or injected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This drug poses the same risks as heroin and many other designer opioids. The drug’s effects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Numbness ▪ Sedation ▪ Cold and clammy skin ▪ Coma ▪ Respiratory failure leading to death ▪ This drug is 7-8 times more potent than morphine, according to the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA). Not to mention, buyers can’t be certain exactly what they are getting when they purchase the drug online. 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Drugs of Concern	DXM (Dextromethorphan)			
	Cough suppressor found in many over-the-counter medications, such as cough syrup, tablets, capsules, or powder. Popular over-the-counter brands: Robitussin, Coricidin NBP	CCC, DXM, Poor Man's PCP, Robo, Skittles, Triple C	DXM is taken by drinking cough syrup or swallowing tablets, capsules, or powder. Extensive "how to" abuse information on various websites. Preferred by teenagers and younger for its easy accessibility. Tablets are easy to conceal and students will take them in school.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in perceptual awareness, altered time perception ▪ Hallucinations, confusion ▪ Addictive ▪ Loss of coordination, slurred speech, sweating, lethargy ▪ High doses of DXM with alcohol or other drugs, including antidepressants, can cause death.
	Kratom			
	Leaves from the tropical tree Kratom in Southeast Asia, which causes stimulant, and sedative effects in different doses. More commonly abused in the Asia Pacific region than the United States.	Thang, kakuam, thom, ketum, and biak	Swallowed as a pill, crushed and smoked, brewed as a tea, chewed raw leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At low doses, increased alertness, physical energy, and talkativeness ▪ At high doses, sedation ▪ Addictive: cause hallucinations, delusion, and confusion ▪ Nausea, itching, sweating, dry mouth, constipation, increased urination, and loss of appetite ▪ Long-term use can cause anorexia, weight loss, and insomnia
Salvia Divinorum				
Psychoactive plant from the mint family, abused for its hallucinogenic effect	Salvia Divinorum – Maria Pastora, Sally-D, Salvia	Chewing fresh leaves, drinking extracted juices, smoking or inhaling vapors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceptions of bright lights, vivid colors and shapes ▪ Body or object distortions ▪ Uncontrollable laughter, fear, panic ▪ Loss of coordination, dizziness, slurred speech ▪ Hallucinations 	
Hallucinogens	Ecstasy or MDMA			
	Known as a party drug, ecstasy comes in pill or powder form; pill has a variety of logos and colors.	Adam, Beans, Biscuit, Clarity, Disco Biscuit, E, Eve, Go, Hug Drug, Lover's Speed, MDMA, Peace, STP, X, XTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Swallowing gel capsules (Molly), pills, tablets ▪ Powder, Crystal, liquid ▪ Crushed or snorted ▪ Occasionally smoked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased motor activity, alertness, heart rate, blood pressure ▪ Muscle tension, tremors, teeth clenching, nausea, sweating ▪ Euphoria, empathy, reduced inhibition ▪ Chills, blurred vision ▪ Confusion, anxiety, depression, paranoia, severe dehydration ▪ Sharp increase in body temperature (hyperthermia), which can lead to liver, kidney and cardiovascular failure and death
	Ketamine			
	General, short-acting anesthetic with hallucinogenic effects. Sometimes used to facilitate sexual assault crimes.	Special K, Cat Valium, Kit Kat, K, Super Acid, Super K, Purple, Special La Coke, Jet, Vitamin K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injected ▪ Liquid mixed with liquids ▪ Powder that is snorted, mixed in drinks, or smoked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hallucinatory effects last 30-60 minutes ▪ Distorts sights and sounds ▪ Induces feelings of calmness and relaxation, relief from pain ▪ Immobility and amnesia ▪ Body feels out of control ▪ Agitation, depression, unconsciousness ▪ Hallucinations ▪ Flashbacks
LSD				
Very strong hallucinogen sold on streets that is odorless and colorless with high potential for abuse.	Acid, Blotter Acid, Dots, Mellow Yellow, Window Pane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Added to absorbent paper such as blotter paper divided into square dosage units ▪ Tablets or capsules ▪ Occasionally in liquid form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hallucinations ▪ Distorted perception of shape and size of objects, colors, and sounds ▪ Acute anxiety and depression ▪ Flashbacks days and even months after ▪ Elevated heart rate, higher body temperature, increased blood pressure, dilated pupils ▪ Overdose symptoms: longer, more intense episodes, psychosis and death 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	How is it used?	How does it affect the body?
Narcotics (Opioids) Includes Fentanyl, Heroin, Hydromorphone, Methadone, Morphine, Opium, Oxycodone	Heroin			
	An opiate (narcotic) drug processed from morphine and extracted from certain poppy plants. Heroin comes in white or brownish powder, or a black sticky substance known as "black tar heroin." Often "cut" with other drugs or substances such as sugar or powdered milk. User is unaware how much actual heroin is being used, creating likelihood of overdose.	Big H, Black Tar, Chiva, Hell Dust, Horse, Negra, Smack, Thunder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected, smoked, or sniffed/snorted. High purity heroin is usually snorted or smoked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial surge of euphoria or "rush," followed by a twilight state of sleep and wakefulness • Physical symptoms of use include: drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea, a warm flushing of the skin, dry mouth, and heavy extremities. • Overdose symptoms: slow and shallow breathing, blue lips and fingernails, clammy skin, convulsions, comma, and possible death.
	Hydromorphone			
	Prescribed at Dilaudid®, it is used as a pain reliever. Hydromorphone is 2-8x more potent than morphine but shorter duration and greater sedation. Available in tablets, rectal suppositories, oral solutions, and injectable formulations.	D, Dillies, Dust, Footballs, Juice, Smack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orally or by injecting tablets dissolved in solution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria, relaxation, sedation, and reduced anxiety. It may also cause mental clouding, changes in mood, nervousness, and restlessness • Constipation, nausea, vomiting, impaired coordination, loss of appetite, rash, slow or rapid heartbeat, and changes in blood pressure. • Overdose symptoms: severe respiratory depression, stupor or coma, lack of skeletal muscle tone, cold and clammy skin, constricted pupils, and reduced blood pressure and heart rate.
	Methadone			
	Synthetic opioid prescribed as Methadose® and Dolphine®. Tablet, capsule, any liquid, used for detoxification and maintenance of opioid addiction and as a pain reliever for moderate to severe pain.	Amidone, Chocolate Chip Cookies, Fizzies, Maria, Pastora, Salvia, Street Methadone, Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swallowed as pill or liquid or injected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweating, itchy skin, or sleepiness • Addictive • Overdose effects include shallow breathing, stomach spasms, clammy skin, convulsions, weak pulse, comma, and death
	Morphine			
	Non-synthetic narcotic (opiate) made from opium, prescribed as Kadian®, MS-Contin®, Oramorph®, MSIR®, RMS®, Roxanol®. Very effective for pain relief, high potential for abuse.	Dreamer, Emsel, First Line, God's Drug, Hows, MS, Mister Blue, Morpho, Unkie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injected • Oral Solutions • Tablets, capsules, suppositories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoria and relief of pain • Addictive • Overdose signs: cold and clammy skin, sleepiness, lowered blood pressure and slow pulse rate, comma and possible death
Opium				
Non-synthetic narcotic extracted from the poppy plant, made into a liquid, powder or solid. Opium poppy is key source for many narcotics.	Aunti, Aunti Emma, Big O, Black pill, Chandu, Chinese Molasses, Dopium, Dream Gun, Fi-donnie, Gee, Guma, Midnight Oil, Zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be smoked or injected intravenously • Taken in pill form • Used in combination with other drugs, such as marijuana and/or methamphetamine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euphoric rush, relaxation and relief of physical pain • Slow breathing, seizures, loss of consciousness • Addictive • Coma or death 	
Oxycodone				
Semi-synthetic opioid drug prescribed for pain as Tylox®, Percodan®, OxyContin®.	Hillbilly Heroin, Kicker, OC, OX, Roxy, Perc, Oxy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pills and tablets chewed or swallowed • Inhaling vapors by heating tablet on foil • Crushed and sniffed or dissolved in water and injected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feelings of relaxation, euphoria, pain relief • Addictive • Chronic use of oxycodone with acetaminophen may cause severe liver damage • Overdose may lead to comma and possible death 	

Drug Category	What is it?	Street Names	v	How does it affect the body?
Steroids	Synthetically produced versions of testosterone, the male hormone used to promote muscle growth, enhance athletic performance, improve physical appearance	Arnolds, Gear, Gym Candy, Juice, Pumpers, Roids, Stackers, Weight Gainers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Injected intramuscularly ▪ Gels, creams, transdermal patches ▪ Tablets, sublingual-tablets and capsules ▪ Injected intramuscularly ▪ Gels, creams, transdermal patches ▪ Tablets, sublingual-tablets and capsules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many effects depending on age, sex, the type, length of time used. ▪ In males: stunts growth, acne, shrinks testicles, enlarges breasts ▪ In women, deepens voice, increases facial and body hair, acne, menstrual irregularities ▪ Dramatic mood swings, impaired judgment, increased levels of aggression and hostility ▪ Increased risk of heart disease, liver damage ▪ Addiction
Stimulants Includes Amphetamines, Cocaine, Khat, Methamphetamine	Amphetamines			
	Prescription stimulants used to treat Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Used as a study aid, to stay awake, and to suppress appetites. Prescribed as Adderall®, Concerta®, Dexedrine®, Focalin®, Metadate®, Methylin®, Ritalin®	Bennies, Black Beauties, Crank, Ice, Speed, Uppers	Orally or injected. "Ice" or crystallized methamphetamine hydrochloride is smoked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Similar to cocaine, but slower onset and longer duration ▪ Increased body temperature, blood pressure and pulse rates, insomnia, loss of appetite, physical exhaustion ▪ Chronic abuse produces a psychosis that resembles schizophrenia: paranoia, hallucinations, violent and erratic behavior ▪ Overdose can be fatal
	Cocaine			
	White, crystalline powder derived from coca leaves. Cocaine base (crack) looks like small, irregularly shaped white rocks.	Coca, Coke, Crack, Crank, Flake, Rock, Snow, Soda Cot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Snorted ▪ Dissolved in water and injected ▪ Crack cocaine is smoked ▪ Cocaine users usually binge on the drug until they are exhausted or run out of cocaine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Smoking or injection creates an intense euphoric "rush" ▪ Tolerance builds quickly, easy to overdose ▪ Cardiac arrhythmias ▪ Increased blood pressure and heart rate ▪ Restlessness, irritability, anxiety, paranoia ▪ Insomnia, loss of appetite ▪ Stroke or death ▪ Sudden cardiac arrest ▪ Convulsion ▪ The crash that follows a high is mental and physical exhaustion, sleep, and depression lasting several days. Following the crash, users crave cocaine again.
	Khat			
Stimulant drug made from the leaves and twigs, evergreen shrub. Active ingredients are cathine and cathinone.	Abyssinian Tea, African Salad, Catha, Chat, Kat, Miraa, Oat, Qat, Quaadka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chewed ▪ Dried Khat is used as a tea or chewable paste ▪ Smoked, sprinkled on food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manic behavior with grandiose delusions ▪ Chronic use can cause depression and suicide ▪ Hallucinations, paranoia, nightmares ▪ Euphoria, increased alertness and energy, hyperactivity ▪ Increase in blood pressure and heart rate ▪ Cardiac complications ▪ Insomnia, gastric disorders 	
Methamphetamine				
Stimulant that speeds up body's system that comes as pill or powder. Available in prescription as Desoxyn®, to treat obesity and ADHD. Crystal meth resembles glass fragments and is an illegally altered version of the prescription drug that is cooked with over-the-counter drugs in meth labs.	Meth, Speed, Ice, Shards, Bikers Coffee, Stove Top, Tweak, Yaba, Trash, Chalk, Crystal, Crank, Shabu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Powder, pill ▪ Smoked, snorted, injected ▪ To intensify the effects, users may take higher doses of the drug, take it more frequently, or change their method of intake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly addictive ▪ Agitation, increased heart rate and blood pressure ▪ Increased respiration and body temperature ▪ Anxiety, paranoia ▪ High doses can cause convulsions, cardiovascular collapse, stroke or death 	

<https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/drugs>.

